N°. IV.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT

OF

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR.

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

FOR,

APRIL.

Accompanied by Engravings—Price, 5 Rupees.

1821.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Banksall and the Exchange.

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Widow's Fund.

BENGAL MILITARY WIDOW'S FUND.

Agreeably to the Provisions 7th and 12th of the New Regulations, this day chartered and in force, a special General Meeting of all Members and Subscribers, who may happen to be present at or near the Presidency, will be held at the Bank of Hindoostan, on the 16th of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for the current Year, and of considering certain modifications of Articles 4th and 6th of the New Regulations, which have been suggested.

(Signed) J. YOUNG, *President.*

By Order of the Managers.

Calcutta Widow's Fund Office, Feb. 27, 1831. H. MARTINDELL, *Secretary.*

Some elegant Correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who is ashamed, however, it would appear, to assume a name, is dreadfully shocked at the Editor of the *Evening Post* having spoken so disrespectfully of Kings, as to suppose that they are afflicted with the same infirmities, are liable to the same weaknesses, and may be guilty of the same crimes as ordinary mortals.

"As they, whose ancient but ignoble blood
"Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood."

And he asks whether the Public will tolerate such gross indecent gibberish, and adds that they must be sickened with such low illiberal nonsense.

This Writer is evidently ignorant that the lines which have so offended him are those of a standard English Poet. Nor perhaps has he ever read those of Pope

"Bear me, some God! oh quickly bear me hence
"To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense,
"Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,
"And the free soul looks down to pity Kings."

If these had appeared without their Author's name, from the Union Press—they would of course have been like the former—gross indecent gibberish, and low illiberal nonsense. It would be really a benefit to the present generation to have the proper meaning of these words defined, for in India they seem to be applied to mark disapprobation only, or to imply that the person using them does not yield his assent to the positions of the writer to whose expressions they are applied. To say that Kings are subject to the same infirmities as other men, may be true or may be false, and be as much a subject of dispute as the belief that the Pope is more holy than other Catholic;—but there is neither grossness, nor indecency, nor gibberish, in either, that we can perceive;—and it would be far more satisfactory to the Public to state the grounds on which the position could be refuted, than to call it sickening and disgusting, for this proves nothing but the writer's ignorance of the terms he thus misapplies.

As he does not appear to be well read in the Poets of England, it is still less likely that he should be acquainted with those of France; but as that is a school in which his reverence for Royalty would be largely gratified, we subjoin for his approbation (for such sentiments cannot fail to obtain the assent of such a man) some lines from Corneille's Play of *The Cid*, the first four from Don Diego, and the last from Don Arias in the same Piece. They are no doubt exactly those which the *Hurkaru* Critic thinks should first have deterred all England from making any enquiry into the King's wish of a Divorce from his Queen, and secondly have shewn them that the Ministers in seeking to gratify their Masters wish, fully acquitted themselves of their duty.

Ne parlons plus d'un choix dont votre esprit s'irrite,
La faveur l'a pu faire autant que le merite,
Mais on doit au respect au pouvoir absolu
De n'examiner rien quand un Roi l'a voulu,
Quoi qu'on fasse d'illustre et de considerable
Jamais, a son sujet, un Roi n'est redevable,
Vous vous flattez, beaucoup, et vous devez savoir
Que, qui sert bien son Roi ne fait que son devoir,

Dum-Dum Theatre.

The revival of Dramatic Entertainments at this favorite little Theatre will be hailed, we believe, by many, with pleasure, and all who remember the agreeable evenings passed here on former occasions, will delight in the opportunity of renewing their enjoyments from so agreeable a source.

We are informed that during the long interval that has elapsed since the last Play at this Cantonment, the *Corps Dramatique* has been much strengthened, and that the Pieces chosen for Wednesday Evening next are strongly as well as judiciously cast.

In the *Castle Spectre*, we hear that the part of *Earl Osmond* is given to the young man who formerly personated *Count de Valmont* in the *Foundling of the Forest*; that of *Percy* to the *Bertrand* of the same piece; and that of *Angela* to Mrs. Francis. The characters of *Motley*, *Father Philip*, and *Reginald*, it is said will be equally well-supported; and the Scenery and Dresses of the Piece are entirely new.

In the Farce of *Love à la Mode*, the part of *Sir Archy Mac Sarcasm* will be sustained by a young man who has never before appeared at Dum-Dum, but of whom great expectations are formed there. *Mordecai*, *Sir Callaghan*, *&c.* will be supported by old and tried Performers, and it is thought that the Evening's Entertainment will, on the whole, be superior to any thing of the kind ever witnessed at Dum-Dum. We can only add that the community are much indebted to the exertions made in this quarter for public gratification, and we sincerely hope, as the Evenings are now particularly favorable for so agreeable a Drive, that the House will be as full as the occasion we think richly deserves.

Reply to Lucius.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the Journal of the 17th instant, I observe a Letter signed LUCIUS, on the subject of my Narrative of Colonel Adams's Division, from the perusal of which I have risen, not with any feelings of "sorrow" or "dissatisfaction," as that writer seems to have done from the reading of my Work, but certainly with feelings of mingled pity and contempt. I feel pity at seeing so many deliberate falsehoods in so small a space; and contempt (almost enough to prevent my noticing him) for the Individual who could utter them. As I have however determined on replying to LUCIUS, I shall endeavour to do so in a way which I trust will convince him that, when I choose, I can write without the use of either "hyperbole" or "Eastern amplification" (of neither of which terms he knows the meaning, or he would never have so misapplied them as he has done), by *plainly* and *briefly* informing your Readers of the several falsehoods which his Letter contains.

He gives a false account (*wilfully* false, I mean, of course, since he says he was present) of the attack upon the Peshwah. He speaks falsely regarding the breaching of Chandah, and its strength. He gives a false statement of the *cause* of Colonel Adams's halt for three months before he entered the Goand Hills; and his remarks on taking guns on that expedition are so *very ridiculous* that I doubt whether LUCIUS is an officer or not. He makes (if it be not a bull to say so) false quotations from my Memoir; and if I have not now enumerated falsehoods enough to satisfy the most voracious appetite for mendacity, I know not how much will suffice, but I can draw more if requisite from the same source.

To prove that his assertions are what I term them, I have only to refer to that Work, on which he is so severe, and the truth of a *single line* of which I defy him to controvert. If truth be flattery then I have flattered not only *great*, but *very little*, men most grossly; and I think it required but a very small share of candour in LUCIUS to have said that if I praised Lord Hastings and Colonel Adams, I likewise praised (because they, too, deserved it) Subalterns, and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, from whom I had so

favour to expect. I know not what adulation is, Sir, nor is there a great man in India from whom I *ever* asked a favour. Can Lucius say as much? If he know me personally (and the signature attached to this will give him an opportunity of knowing me if he thinks fit to avail himself of it), he would know one who would say as much (had he as much reason) to the greatest man on earth, as I have in this Letter said to him, and such is not the character of a sycophant. I am not fond of wantonly making use of strong or insulting language to any one; but when I conceive such language to be called for by unprovoked scurrility, totally devoid of any thing in the shape of gentlemanly argument, or sound reasoning, I never hesitate to apply it. As nothing is safer, so nothing is easier than for an Anonymous Writer to give abuse; for it requires neither sense nor courage in the person who so gives it, imprudence is all that is necessary, and every dunce could retaliate in the *tu quoque* strain of a school-boy—

> But then I score the Blockhead who can sit,
> And deal out ribaldry for want of wit.

As Lucius is kind enough to say that he will allow my "*style* and merit as a Writer" to pass unnoticed. I shall do him the same favor, and charitably attribute his bad Grammar to the Printer; and the *tone* of his production to a certain paltry kind of jealousy of the 5th Division, which has long existed in quarters to which he is nearer than I am.

It is not my intention to trouble you with any more answers to remarks on the Book I have written, (unless indeed they attempt to disprove its *truth*), because my opinion is that unless a Work of that nature can stand on its own merits, it does not deserve any extra support. Lucius may, therefore, scribble away now in perfect safety. I *could* "drag him into day" if I thought him worthy of so much notice, for I know who he is; and I *could* use the *lash*, too, if the hand of pity did not restrain me.

Your's obediently,

Benares, March 23, 1821. R. A. McNAGHTEN, Lt.

P. S.—Lucius, to show how much of a Soldier he is, seems to think, that the glory of a victory is only to be judged of by the list of Casualties on the side of the Conquerors (vide his Letter *passim*), but I can tell him that I consider a heavy list of that nature, as a diminisher of, rather than an adder to glory. The long list of killed and wounded at Mahidpore did not add one *iota* to the renown of those who gained it; and Lucius must be but a Boy in War if he thinks otherwise. There is no thing in the world easier than for a General to sacrifice his men, and swell the list of slain, but a good General will always have a comparatively small one. Buonaparte would sacrifice whole masses, by an ill judged headlong charge against a powerful and well directed battery; but he never owned to half the number in his bulletins; which proves that he, at least, (though inferior as a General to Lucius, perhaps) did not rest his claim to renown on the heaps of his own slain, but rather on those of the enemy he encountered. Indeed your Correspondent's arguments on this head are so truly puerile and ridiculous that, now that I have replied to them, I wonder how I ever brought myself to do it! In conclusion I have only to inform him without either "hyperbole or eastern amplification," that I always consider a long list of killed and wounded, either at a Seige or in a Battle, as a *prima facie* proof of unskilfulness and mismanagement on the part of the Commander; and that I consider Lucius, from the whole tenor of his Letter, to be one of those *soi-disant* Officers,

> "Who never set a Squadron in the Field,
> Nor the division of a Battle knows,
> More than a Spinster."

R. A. M. N.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, ...	2	40
Evening, ...	3	4

New Moon, ... 9 5 P. M.

Enigma Solved.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Mr. Editor,

I am one amongst many, who have endeavoured to give the right solution to Miss Seward's *Enigma*; should I prove so fortunate as to have succeeded in my attempt, you will confer a great favour by informing me where I am to apply for the promised reward of Fifty pounds*.—For

> Like the Miser, Parson, Wife, and Jew,
> *Money's* the object which I have in view!

I. S.

Answer to Miss Seward's Enigma.

> Devoid the *Judgmen't* poor are Works of Art,
> The sparkling *Eye* most lustre doth impart;
> The *Rent's* essential in a Lawyer's Lease,
> And dear bought *Union* signalizes Peace:
> The anxious Ploughman toils to *Speed* the Plough,
> *Allegiance* Soldiers swear, and Lovers vow;
> *Luna*, fair Planet, shines twixt Earth and Sun,
> Nor has *Elysium* ever yet been won;
> *Money's* the Miser's pleasure, badge of Jews,
> The Wife's ambition, and the Parson's dues!
> Now, if my humble spirit can divine,
> I've made Miss Seward's gen'rous offer mine;
> For when these letters are together brought,
> JERUSALEM's the ancient City sought!

Going Home by China.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir,

It was generally understood, that China was a delightful place: that the *Gentlemen* of the Factory were *intelligent* and *delightful men*, *courteous friendly*, and *hospitable*. Pray refer to a Paper under the signature of "A Sufferer from the Commercial Empire," re-published from the *Calcutta Journal*, in the *Courier* of 27th February, and read attentively the annexed Extract of a Letter *from a person on the spot*, and decide on the advantages likely to result from a *circuitous* voyage from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, via China, to dear old England. The manic rages, like the *Cholera Morbus*. Extirpate it, and be content with a *Free Trader*.

Extract, Canton, *Dec.* 1820.

"Respecting your question of the Seasons in this Celestial Abode,"—The hot weather is most oppressive, and *unhealthy* in August and September; it is then barely existable, and as barely passable at the no less miserable refuge, Macao. October is uncertain, and changeable from a piercing northerly wind, and raw cold, to the return of a parching heat.—In November, the weather becomes a little more settled, but dull and rainy; and continues so until December. In January and February it is sometimes more refreshing, viz. pinching and frosty, so as to make the old Residents here talk *grossly* of the "*Winter*" at Canton, but your safe approach to or arrival at this place happens only during the *disagreeable* months, as a passage up the China Seas in October becomes an anxious and doubtful one, and when your existence is at all sufferable in the Heavenly Empire, your direct access to it is denied, so that contrariety is a Chinese element, and to which, indeed they are, in general very consistent."—I have witnessed such frequent disappointments in the opinions of many visitants from India, that were I to give you honest counsel, and were I in your place, I should deem it time wholly lost, and withdrawn from this world, to waste it, via China, on a passage from India to England.—and I would not therefore encounter nor impose upon myself, so unnecessary a Purgatory."

"Do not recommend any Invalid to come to this country for his health, the Cape of Good Hope being preferable in every respect."

I take leave of you, Mr. Editor, with the adage, that the "*mild way is the best*" and remain. Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Nellore, 10th *March*, 1821. COSMOPOLITE.

* See Calcutta Journal for March 24, p. 390.

Berhampore.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE-SCENE,

On the opening of the Berhampore Theatre, Friday, March 23, 1821.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

SERJEANT SHARPSHOT,..... *as a Light Bob.*
CORPORAL FIRELOCK, ... *in a Battalion Uniform.*
TOM WHISTLE, ... *as a Fifer.*
JACK TRIGGER, ... *in a Battalion Uniform.*
FRANK FORWARD..... *as a Light Bob.*
SAM SIDESTEP, ... *as a Grenadier.*

Scene, a Wood, with a Camp in the Distance.

[Enter 6 Soldiers in the 17th Uniform, from different sides, in an idle saunntering manner.]

Jack Trigger.—Well, Comrades,—here we are,—escaped at length from that *infernal Fort*, and once more, thank our *stars*, snuffing the fresh air of the country.

Sam Sidestep.—Very true, Trigger; but, after all, now that the march is over, and that we have got into pleasant Country-Quarters, let the novelty of the place be once over, and the hot weather set in, and our old enemies, Idleness and Indolence, will be stealing upon us, and not only rob us of our time and health, but, for want of other resources, too often expose us to the snares of a *third*; that generally proves a worse enemy than either.

Tom Whistle.—The BOTTLE you mean, I suspect, Sam.

Corporal Firelock.—Aye, Comrades, nothing truer ever came from the mouth of *Pedro Longcant*; but what's to be done? *India* is *India*, you know: and——

Serjeant Sharpshot.—And; what, my *Lads!* and can't a Soldier enjoy himself as rationally in India, *without drinking*, as any where else, if he has only a proper mind to it, and chooses to set about it the right way.

Sidestep.—Why, Serjeant, there may be some truth in that; but the difficulty is finding out the way. Duties and Parades over, one can't be always playing Trap-ball, or Long-bowls, Cribbage, or Dominos; aye, or Cricket either, in the hot weather. And as to sleeping, damn me, I would rather do *mischief* than do nothing.

Forward.—What, then! have you forgot the pleasures of reading. There is ne'er a one of us here but likes to read a little bit now and then; and yet we seem to set no store at all by that resource.——Well, now, what d'ye think?——I've hit on a plan for spending the hot weather merrily, and keeping both ourselves and a great part of our Comrades out of mischief too.

Sergeant Sharpshot.—And what's that, Forward?

Forward.—Why, do as they do at DUM-DUM to be sure.

Corporal Firelock.—Do as they do at DUM DUM!—How do you mean?

Forward.—Why let's ask the Colonel's permission to get up a little *Theatre*.

Jack Trigger.—A Theatre! O Lord! did any man ever hear the like of that,—To perform "The *Comedy of General Dundas's* 19 Manœuvres" in five acts, I suppose, and wind up the Evening's Entertainment with a new *After-piece* consisting of 2 *Rounds* (Acts I mean) of Target practice—O Lord! that will never do.

Frank Forward.—Come, Trigger, I see you are at your old flashes: all in the pan—But I am in earnest.

Jack Trigger.—Nonsense! Do you think the *Officers* would ever give any encouragement to such an out-of-the-way thing: though there is, perhaps, some thing rational in it, too.

Sergeant Sharpshot.—Encourage! To be *sure*, my Lads, depend upon it, our Officers never feel more gratified than when promoting and witnessing the welfare and happiness, the comforts, and rational amusements of their Men; and they would only require to know that you are in earnest, and mean to do the thing creditably, and they would support you with pleasure.

Jack Trigger.—Say you so;—and I don't know why it should not be so,—then [spoken affectedly] adieu to all the paltry pleasures of an ordinary Barrack life, and behold one of your most willing volunteers for the honors of the sock or buskin, as far as in me lies,—So says JackTrigger, and who seconds the motion?

Forward.—[a pause]—*Frank Forward* at your service: For, without any bull, I don't see any one more entitled to do so than he who *proposed* it.

Jack Trigger.—Well said, Frank! What say you to it, Firelock?

Corporal Firelock.—Why I always wish to be agreeable, you know, and so put me down as one that *thirds* the motion.

Sam Sidestep.—Pho' nonsense! none of your *thirds* or *fourths* either, for what is the use of the one or the other, when I see w'ere all unanimous.

Whistle.—To be sure, and there are many more ready to come forward.

Frank Forward.—Well, now, this is capital. Then if I, for one, don't lay my shoulder to the wheel, the devil take me. What say you, Sidestep.

Sam Sidestep.—Capital, by Jove! capital! and I volunteer to be *Candle Snuffer* and *Scene Shifter General*.

Serjeant Sharpshot.—And I, *Prompter*.

Forward.—Do you, my Boy, then be handy; for I find the electric spark of Theatric Fire playing at my finger ends, and ready to mount to my noddle, and burst forth in the form of "An Occasional Prologue to an overflowing Audience," whom I can almost fancy I see ready assembled to greet with cheering approbation our infant efforts.

Serjeant Sharpshot.—Out with it, then, my Lad.——Comrades! Attention to the *Prompter's Call!*—

Sounds his Light Infantry Whistle; and all retiring the Curtain drops, leaving Frank Forward outside, who, after a pause, and look of surprise and hesitation, advances to the Front, bows and speaks as follows.

PROLOGUE.

And is it then no *dream* my sight beguiles,—
But all reality, that round me smiles?
What!—have our humble hopes scarce dar'd to rise,
When, lo, at once, before our wond'ring eyes,
Stage,—— *Boxes*,—— *Pit*,——in order gay expand;—
Conjur'd, as 'twere by Magic's powerful hand!—
One spell, indeed, hath wrought the charm, we own,—
Your generous patronage, and that alone.—
As sinks the murky shades of joyless night—
Before the lovely herbinger of light.—
As bursts bright Phœbus o'er the morning hour,
To cheer all Nature by his genial power.—
So gentle *Sire!* has your bland influence dawned,
Upon the birth-day of our *Scenic Band;*
So, by your kindness cheered, we yet may dare
To reach the zenith of our humble sphere,—
But ah! *to-night* regard with partial eye,
The faults and blunders of a *first* Essay,—
As yet unpracticed in the Drama's laws,
We dare not hope to *reap deserv'd* applause,
One only boast we own, and boldly name,—
"*The hope to please*" *our Patrons*, *all our aim.**
Patrons whose liberal aid hath pav'd the way
To yield the Soldier many a happy day,—
With grateful feelings, glowing in our breast
We humbly leave to time to prove the rest.—
But, be our faults as *Actors* what they may
You ne'er shall deem your favours cast away;
But prove how strong the genial links that bind,
The GRATEFUL SOLDIER and the SOLDIER'S FRIEND.—

* Pointing to the Motto over the Stage, viz. "*We hope to please.*"

Sufferers by Fire.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Allow me to suggest the necessity of lowering the Subscriptions for "The relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire," to 5 *Rupees, instead of* 10 *Rupees*, to which latter amount it has been limited, and lay it open for any small trifle that is offered; as there are many of a poorer class also, well disposed to contribute their mite towards this Charitable purpose with what little they can spare from their own immediate wants. It would further be the means of extending the succour generally to the Sufferers by the Fire at Chowringhee, as well as to those at Collootolah.

I am quite confident, however, that there are already sufficient sums subscribed by the liberal-minded Public, to supersede any suggestions of mine, and no insinuations whatever on the part of the Editor, or Correspondents of the *Hurkaru*, will bias them to withhold, what they are ever ready, with a beneficent hand to bestow, for the purpose of rescuing from extreme penury and distress, the miserable objects of charity, who are at present destitute of a home, and every comfort of life. It is with uplifted hands to Heaven their prayers will be offered to the throne of mercy, for the welfare of those who will by their gifts relieve in some measure, the distresses of their fellow-creatures, and who are no losers by it themselves, as they are by this means hoarding up treasures in Heaven.

If I am not mistaken, the Sufferers by the late Fire at Collootolah, are chiefly Native Portuguese, or "Christians professing Portuguese Faith," for I do not know how I may style them properly, because unfortunately for them, they have not had the advantage of being born in England, Portugal, France, Spain, or any European clime, but that of Bengal.

It is remarkable that the Proprietors of the *Hurkaru Press*, who are, if I am not mistaken, born in Bengal, and consequently should assist their countrymen in distress, should countenance the publication of aspersions on their character, to deter the Public from lending their aid towards the praiseworthy object you have in view, and oppose your exertions, for the relief of so many Christian Families of poor Scrivenors, Compositors, Printers, Mechanics, and Seafaring Men, as well as Hindoos and Musulmans, who are equally Sufferers by the Fire at Collootolah.

Your's obediently,

A BENGALLEE.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

Our Correspondent must have misconceived the intention of naming Ten Rupees as the Donation for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Fire. By this it was simply meant, that no larger Sum would be expected from any Subscriber. Smaller ones would, however, be gladly received, and the Contribution of those who desired to participate in a benevolent act, but were unable to do so to the extent of their neighbours, would be as truly an offering of Charity as the Widow's Mite, which was not rejected. Because of its small amount. We believe the Proprietors of the *Hurkaru* to be entirely free of participation in the sentiments of the Editor, and we are satisfied also, that even he is not wicked enough to oppose an act of Charity merely on its own account, but that his opposition is directed against the *Journal*, in which the proposition for Relief first appeared. The Proposer is perhaps the object of his envy as well as hatred; but as to the thing proposed, it is not of a nature to raise either his opposition or his aid.

BIRTH.

At Cossipore, on the 31st of March, Mrs. William Bazin, Junr., of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 31st of March, Henry Alston, Esq. aged 28 years.

On the 31st of March, Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of Mr. Francis Pereira, Interpreter to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, aged 38 years.

SONNET.—A RECOLLECTION.

It was a dismal hour!—the Sun had ceased,
To wheel his circuit in the darkening sky;—
The birds no more were seen aloft to fly,
And gathering clouds each saddened thought increased,
A hollow blast keen murmured thro' the wood,
Whistling fell and the lonely mansion by,
And on the turret, hardly hooting stood,
Ill-omened Bird! the slightly Owl, whose cry
Pierced my heart's curtains;—while a soft heaved sigh
Was breathed by her whose friendship's soothing power,
Has checked, full of the tear that sought my eye,
And shed sweet smiles on life's most dreary hour
'Twas then—while darkness reigned and winds mined loud,
Each firm, eternal Friendship's pious oath we vowed!

ROB ROY.

Hyderabad Races.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1821.

A Maiden Purse of 1000 Rupees each Subscriber 8 ft. for Arab Horses who never started on any occasion for Purse, Plate, Match, or S. Stakes, 2 miles heats, carrying 9st. 2lbs.

Owners name	Horses name	Color.			
Mr. William's c. A.	*Andrew*,	crimson and white,	1	2	3
Col. O'Kelly's b. A.	*Langolee*,	white,	3	*drawn*	
Capt. O'Toole's g. A.	*Dick*	black and yellow,	2	1	1 d.
Mr. Campbell's b. A.	*Khondalad*,	dark blue,	4	3	3
Capt. Jones's b. A.	*Slyn*,	sky blue,			*pays forfeit*
Mr. Filmer Pays forfeit,					

Time 1st Heat 4' 14"—*2d Heat* 4' 15"—*3rd Heat* 4' 21"

1 *Khondalad* took the lead and kept it for a mile and quarter *Langolee* and *Dick* about a length, and *Andrew* three lengths in his rear on the rise *Andrew* closed, and took the lead, and came in three lengths a-head of *Dick*, *Langolee* and *Khondalad* well up.

2 *Langolee* being lamed in the first heat was drawn. *Dick* took the lead at a slapping pace, with *Andrew* on his quarter, and *Khondalad* several lengths behind. Very close running between the two former throughout the last quarter of a mile, was top neck and neck, and won by *Dick* by a nose, a most beautiful and interesting heat.

3 *Dick* again led, *Khondalad* and *Andrew*, each about a length in rear of the other. After the first mile *Andrew* closed and raced it with *Dick* to the Post, the heat was hard contested, and was won by *Dick* by a length, but coming in short of weight he lost the race.

2d Race.—A Subscription Purse of 500 Rupees each Subscriber P. P. for Arab Horses who have never won on any occasion more than 100 Hyderabad Rupees, carrying 8st. 2lbs. heats 2 miles.

Colonel O'Kelly's b. A.	*Smallaloo*,	white,	2	2
Mr. Campbell's	*Blacker*,	dark blue,	3	*drawn*
Captain Jones's b. A.	*Nameless*,	sky blue,	1	1
Mr. William's g. A.	*Tara*,	crimson and white,	0	0
Mr. Filmer's b. A.	*Tag*,	yellow,	4	3

1st Heat 5' 24"—*2d Heat* 5' 20"

1st Heat.—Close running for the first mile and three quarters *Nameless* leading with *Blacker* and *Tag* on his quarter. *Smallaloo* closed in the last half mile and raced it with *Nameless* to the Post, the latter coming nearly a length a-head, *Blacker* well up, *Tag* and *Tara* slackened their pace, to save their distance.

2d Heat.—*Nameless* again took the lead, followed close by *Tara* for the first mile and half, when *Smallaloo* again closed in good style, but could not head, *Nameless* won by two lengths.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
8	0	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	7	8
16	0	Ditto Later Loans,	9	8

Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 14.0 a 15.0 per cent.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

Murder and Mutilation.—A Correspondent having transmitted us the following, we give it in his own words:—

"The progress of vice keeps pace with the public amazement at the number of atrocities committed among a people, whose "unoffending nature" forms their most prominent characteristic. Among the crimes that we have lately noticed, we have to add another, which was committed on Saturday night, on the Eyes of a Gentleman residing in the Suburbs. The poor man was found dead in the morning, with evident marks of violence on his head, and strange to say, mutilated in a certain way, indicating that he had been pursued by revenge for some previous domestic injury inflicted on his assassin, or upon mere suspicion. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet, we hear, been discovered."

Bengalee Newspaper.—The following is a translation of an extract from the Bengalee Newspaper published at Serampore, and exhibits a picture of depravity such as the degraded state of the Hindoos in this part of India renders too common:—

About twenty days ago, a Brahmin of the village of Poneelie, in Burdwan, having married the daughter of another Bramin, of Gopalpore, shortly after marriage went to his father-in-law's house. One day, his brother-in-law and father-in-law, with the Taloukdar of the district and several others, met to celebrate a certain drunken and most obscene festival peculiar to Bengal, and known by the name of *Chuckur*. This Bramin being much importuned to join in the orgies, refused; his brother-in-law, nevertheless, took some spirits and put them on his forehead; the son-in-law, after some angry words, retired to perform ablutions, and purify himself from the pollution; his mother-in-law on hearing this, became angry, and abused her son-in-law. At night, the Brahmin having eaten nothing, told his wife that he must return to his own house, and that he would send for her also in a few days. His wife complied; the mother-in-law overhearing this, became enraged, and spoke to her husband and son in harsh language, saying that it was inexpedient to suffer this man to live. Her husband, son, and others, who had been celebrating the festival, then went to the house, and knocking at the door, asked for tobacco! the Brahmin having opened the door in a hurry, they rushed in—gagged the mouth of his wife, and then proceeded to murder the husband, in a manner too brutal to be described. After this, the Chokeedar of the village having got information of the murder, came to the spot, and saw the corpse. The Toloukdar then gave him 10 rupees to conceal the matter. The Chokeedar took the body to a Peer's Tomb, where a Fakeer staid, and hung it upon a tree. A little before day, the Fakeer on seeing the corpse, gave 5 rupees to the same Chokeedar to remove it. Another Chokeedar of the neighbouring village afterwards buried the body near a tank. Next morning, the father-in-law wrote a letter and sent it to his son-in-law's house. The father of the deceased, on reading the letter, proceeded to the father-in-law's house, and on the way received an account of his son's death from his own brother. Numbers of people then proceeded with the two brothers to Gopalpore, to the father-in-law's house, where they were told that the son had hanged himself on the Fakeer's tree. The widow of the deceased, however, bursting into tears revealed the whole story. Her father and brothers then endeavoured to kill the father of the deceased, but the people who were with him made a noise, which brought the Chokeedar and people of the village to his assistance, who with the Darogu, came and bound the murderers, and apprehended the Fakeer who informed on the Chokeedar. The body was then taken up, and all the accomplices were sent to Burdwan Jail.

The *Chuckur* is a festival in honour of Kalee, and one of the most obscene of all the Saturnalia that disgrace the modern religion of the Hindoos of Bengal; it is frequently held at Kalyghaut. Both sexes of all caste are admitted to the rites on a footing of perfect equality; the lowest Sooder or Chundal, is treated with the same respect as the highest Brahmin; and they vie with each other in all species of obscene revelry. Fatal vengeance is invariably inflicted on those who refuse to join in the orgies, as in this instance.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Duke of Wellington.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I resume the thread of discussion with my anonymous and suppressed antagonist, your CONSTANT READER, of the 23d instant. I have endeavoured to show him where, and wherefore, we are at issue on the Illustrious Wellington's POLITICAL merits—and I proceed to the examination of his Grace's pretensions to be considered, "if not the greatest Commander, that either ancient or modern times can boast of," at least as "far surpassing the great Duke of Marlborough, in Military genius, fame, and glory."

If it be the acknowledged failing of age in private life, to magnify past times and events, and to depreciate the existing and doings of modern degeneracy—*Laudator temporis acti*—the reverse of this proverbial failing may with equal justice be applied to great public events, and to the young and recent partakers in their excitement and their glories. It is natural that the present generation should magnify the imminent deadly perils—the heroic achievements—and the rich harvest of honors, that have illustrated the wars which sprung from the French Revolution; they may well be pardoned for seeing dimly and as through a glass, the exploits of other days and of other great Captains, long since gathered to their fathers: But no such excuse will be found for the grave and philosophic Hume, and Robertson, and Gibbon, of the Twelfth Century, if their vision shall be subject to the like obliquity or distortion. In discussing such questions as the present, he who ardently and sincerely seeks THE TRUTH, will be painfully alive to those imperfections of his nature; he will scrutinize his impressions with vigilant jealousy lest he slide into this besetting weakness; and the more nearly the period of which he writes touches on his own times, the more cautiously will he watch his opinions,—the more humbly put forth his judgments. Scarcely yet recovered from the agitations of alarm and the interjections of success,—our sight yet aching from the recent visions of glory that have marked the different epochs of the last great contest between France and the rest of the civilized world—we are but ill qualified for calm adjustment of men and things, to the severe standard of truth. But if we are to discuss such topics, we must endeavour to place ourselves in the imaginary chair of the impartial Historian of a future age, and sternly inquire what will be *his* verdict and that of his cotemporary generation, on the scenes that are passing around us.

Your Correspondent has failed,—I cannot but think,—in this task of rigorous self-scrutiny, and has suffered his sinister judgment to be warped by an enthusiasm, which, however honorable to the feelings of the man, does not so well suit with the prudence of the Annalist, when he asserts, after an attentive and unprejudiced perusal of History, that the French Revolutionary War has surpassed in interest and importance to mankind, any of the struggles of the Greeks, Romans, or Carthaginians, and every event in modern History, except the Barbarian subversion of the Roman Empire in the middle ages. He is perhaps equally rash in his opinion that the Generals and Armies of Imperial France, surpassed those of Lewis XIV's day in genius—talents—knowledge of the Art of War—organization—and courage. These are strong and somewhat hazardous assertions.—" It may be doubted" how far Posterity will confirm them; and it is essential to a fair adjustment of Marlborough's and Wellington's pretensions, that we examine somewhat minutely this boasted superiority of the late War over those that preceded it.

The interest and importance of any great contest can only be judged by its CAUSE—its EXTENT—its DURATION—its FIERCENESS—its FLUCTUATIONS in the balance of success—and its FINAL RESULT. Every one must allow that in each of these particulars, the Revolutionary War has been one of the most important that ever convulsed the world. Whether it is *the most* important is quite another matter; not so readily to be admitted by the Readers of History. Let us try it against

former great Wars by these tests; and to narrow the field of discussion, confine ourselves to the Wars of later times, passing over the comparatively unimportant struggles of the petty states of Greece, Italy and Carthage, and even the Persian Invasions of Greece, and the Asiatic Expedition and conquests of Alexander. Let us be content too, to pass in silence such *trivial* Military events, as the Religious Wars of the Arabian Prophet,—the Crusades,—the exterminating devastations of Jenghis and Timour.—The subversion of the Greek Empire by Turks—the often attempted subjugation of Christendom by Saracens from the West, and Turks from the East:—let us commence our comparison only from the Wars that were contemporaneous with the REFORMATION, an event which was speedily perceived by the Despots of Europe to be in point of fact, a struggle for Civil Liberty, as much as for Religious Freedom. If the French Revolutionary War is to be considered as one continued contest of 23 years, from 1792 to 1815, notwithstanding the brief intervals of truce at different periods among the various parties engaged in it, the same rule must be freely applied to the older wars of which I write. In what light shall we then have to view the almost continued efforts of Charles the V. to subjugate Europe?—the persevering struggles of the Netherlands to throw off the yoke of Philip?—the grand 30 years battle of Protestantism and Freedom under Gustavus Adolphus—against Catholic Europe and Slavery?—The French, English, and Scotch Civil wars of Leaguers and Fronde-ists—Catholics and Huguenots—Papists and Presbyterians—Puritans, and Prelatics—Covenanters and Tories—Cavaliers and Roundheads?—the almost uninterrupted struggle of Lewis the XIV to acquire Spain, Germany, and the Low Countries, for 50 years, from 1660 till 1712? the long continued combats of Frederick of Prussia to establish his power in the face of the Imperial Ascendancy in Germany and the North?—and if last, not least in its bitterness and in its consequences, our own American War?

These tremendous conflicts were as important as the French Revolutionary War in reference to their CAUSES. They were wars for the establishment or overthrow of some *Principle*: at one time it was a deadly strife for Religion—at another a vital struggle for Liberty; now it was the terror of universal conquest by the overwhelming power of Charles of Spain; and next by that of Lewis of France: in our own days the very same dream occupied Napoleon's wild and disturbed imagination—the same alarm haunted the rest of the world—and the issue has been the same:

In EXTENT, DURATION, and FIERCENESS, the Wars of the 16th and 17th Centuries, far surpassed that of the French Revolution—Wars for *Principles*, naturally embrace a great extent of Country, and involve sooner or later, all the nations that are not remote from moral or physical contact with the parties. They are distinguished above all others by their violence, animosity, and the odious passions engendered even in a good cause; they only cease with the destruction of one party, or more commonly with the exhaustion and inability of both, to protract the struggle—even "on their stumps."

The FLUCTUATIONS and alternations of success, that necessarily accompany such lengthened and rancorous wars, every Reader of History will at once recollect. A strenuous exertion—a new and able General—a fresh Ally acquired or an old one lost—a Pestilence—a Storm at Sea—or a premature Frost—changed from time to time the face of affairs; gloomy despondency and childish exultation succeeded each other in those days: as *we* have seen them do again—in rapid alternations:—Duke of Parma and Prince of Orange—Tilly and Gustavus and Wallenstein and Tortenson—Padilla and Alva—Turenne and Montecuculli—Cromwell and Rupert—Vendome and Eugene—Berwick and Galway—Frederick and Daun—Howe and Washington—all have been in turn, and for their brief alternate space, Lords of the Ascendant; and as these shadows rose or fell in the shifting Phantasmagoria—as a battle or a town was gained or lost—so rose and fell with them, the hopes and fears of their partisans!—yet we fondly imagine that things never were before, as they have been in *our day*, when Cobourg and Dumourier—The Arch Duke and Moreau—Suwaroff and Massena—Napoleon and Wellington, have successively flitted before us—the last always the greatest, till pushed from his stool of superiority by a new and fortunate Competitor!

As to the FINAL RESULT of the French and of similar *Wars for Principles* that went before it,—they have all ended pretty much in the same way. By the benificent ordinance it would seem, of the GREAT ARBITER who has decreed the gradual Civilization and Improvement of mankind, by a slow and therefore a sure progression; and who employs to this grand purpose, as to all others, the instrumentality of human and intelligible means,—it appears that all the great Pitched Battles of mankind, whatever the immediate and *apparent* result, come out in the end favorably for the good cause of Civilization and Liberty. The great Wheel of Improvement continues to revolve and to make progress, though many be crushed as it turns: its advancement in it's awful course may seem to our weak and disturbed sight, as if stopped from time to time; but it *never* really retrogrades; and the Philosopher who fairly looks back at the long vista which it's track has marked in human affairs, will see that all the great events* to which I refer, have terminated ultimately in another and another *turn of the Wheel*, auspicious to the vast design of Human Improvement by human means!—

Thus the result of all Charles the 5th, and Philip's exertions to attain the Supremacy of Europe terminated in complete failure. Charles abdicated in disgust, the Reformation obtained its first though somewhat precarious footing on the Continent, the Hollanders threw off the Yoke, the French began to affect equality with Spain, the Empire and the Peninsula were severed, Elizabeth and the Protestant Succession in both the British kingdoms were finally established.

The result of the Thirty Year's War was still more decisive. The influence of the German Imperial Colossus was reduced to more reasonable dimensions; a counterbalance of Protestantism and Freedom was solidly secured in the Scandinavian States, and the entire North of Germany, in Switzerland, Holland, and Britain.

But of all the sanguinary and protracted struggles which have convulsed modern Europe, it may be doubted whether any one have surpassed in real importance to the interests and improvement of mankind, that which finally closed with the War of "THE SUCCESSION." He must be a short sighted observer who considers that memorable contest to have embraced the period only, which elapsed between the death of the Spanish Monarch and the Peace of Utrecht: the immediate and ostensible struggle was indeed for the succession to the Crown of Spain and the Indies; but this was, in truth, the last of a series of bloody combats between France, striving for universal supremacy in Europe, and the other nations leagued together by a sense of common interest to resist her encroachments, and those attempts at universal domination which Lewis XIV. had perseveringly carried on, from the moment he extinguished the Fronde, and succeeded in putting down the Huguenots and powerful aristocracy of France by the efforts of Richelieu and Mazarine. To this *general* interest of Europe, was superadded the *particular* excitement common to all Wars carried on in support of *Principles*. Scarcely was the ambitious French King arrived at the age of manhood, when he commenced a systematic reaction on the contiguous Spanish Netherlands, tempted by the incipient weakness of that Monarchy, which had so recently been the terror of all Europe. Success stimulated further encroachments. The Dutch, the Germans on both sides of the Rhine—saw themselves on the brink of destruction: Lewis had already succeeded in extinguishing every vestige of Freedom, Civil and Religious at home: animated with a holy fervor to extend the same blessings to his neighbours, he subsidised the corrupt and mercenary Stuarts to follow his example, in destroying their *inconvenient* popular Assemblies and Dra-

* I except no part of the authenticated Annals of the Human Race, not even the overrunning of Europe by the Barbarians of the middle ages: for in *all* I see, or fancy I see, a good obtained through means that to superficial observation appear inadequate or even bad, while by the disciples of Smith, and Malthus, general good is descried through the partial evil. But I must not yield to the temptation of a topic which, however deeply interesting, is foreign to my immediate purpose.

gooning their subjects into the re-establishment of Popery, as the surest instrument of Despotism. But Lewis grasped at too much; and by thus blindly enlisting PRINCIPLE against him, joined in one common bond of union, the whole of Europe, Protestant and Papist. The immortal William of Orange put himself at the head of the Confederates, and gave the first effectual check to French ambition. The Revolution in England was successfully maintained—Ireland reclaimed—Holland secured—and the remnant of the Spanish Netherlands saved from the strong gripe of LEWIS. A brief truce followed the Peace of Ryswick, but the long looked for demise of the imbecile Charles renewed the struggle for Spain, the Rhenish Provinces, and Low-Countries. William of England was indeed gone—but his glorious spirit survived in the ILLUSTRIOUS MARLBOROUGH, who brought Great Britain into the van of the Confederacy—gave her a place in the European Republic to which she never before pretended, and has never since lost; crippled for a Century the exorbitant power of France; and in spite of jealousies abroad, and faction at home, would have carried *every* point, even to depriving the Bourbons of the Spanish Crown, but for the successful *treachery of that very* BOLINGBROKE, who in this age of singular paradox, is quoted as an authority for duly estimating the character of the first of British Heroes and Statesmen!

The benefit, however, which Europe at large, and England in particular, derived from the achievements of MARLBOROUGH, was without any *other* alloy than that produced by the labours of Harley and St. John, which secured to France the Family Alliance with Spain, so embarrassing to England in the following Wars of 1743, 1756 and 1775. Of these, the two first may be considered as one, although England changed sides (always opposed to France and Spain) according to the fluctuating balance of power in Europe. The establishment of Prussia, as a first rate power, and head of Protestant Germany, was an event of undoubted advantage to the good cause; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that in a *Military* point of view, no operations ever possessed a deeper interest than the Campaigns of the Great Frederick.

The American War, though only of eight years duration, was as fierce and full of interest as Civil Wars ever must be—and latterly involved the best part of Europe in its flames. It was a contest, as far as England and her Colonies were concerned, purely for a *Principle*; and now that the bitter struggle is over, few are to be found who deny that the pride and injustice of England, towards Colonies that had reached great strength and maturity, provoked just resistance, and deservedly failed in that combat between Oppression and Liberty.

The last in order, is the Revolutionary War with France; and it is gratifying to the Philosopher and Philanthropist, to see throughout that awful struggle, the prevalence of *general good* to mankind, amid much *partial* and temporary evil. On the merits of the dispute it is vain to expect any thing like unanimity of opinion, while so many wounds are yet green and rankling. Yet I venture with hesitation, to anticipate the judgment of a future age on this tremendous contest. It will perhaps be *then* generally allowed, that the harassing and inefficient Despotism of those profligate Monarchs Lewis XIV and XV had become quite intolerable and unsuitable to the actual state of France—that the Reaction of throwing off such a grievous pressure, could not but be prodigious, and was infinitely increased by the tenacious resistance of the privileged orders, and the Crusade of all the adjacent Despotisms, which foresaw their own danger in the establishment of Freedom among so powerful a people as the French. In an evil hour—and led astray by artful alarms and interested ambition,—England joined in a fray with which she had no natural concern; causes of offence were easily found, in the heated state of men's minds in France and England, as among the *thumb-biting* adherents of CAPULET and MONTAGUE—or the Pugnacious followers of the SETTONS and LESLIES. Free England put herself at the head of the Kings and Absolute Monarchs of Europe who had leagued together through fear or interest to put down that contagion which was spreading from the successful resistance of America—a resistance abetted by those very Powers who had now the adroitness to enlist the English in their quarrel.—So long as this *character* of the War was preserved, Success continued on the side of Right; France repelled all her Invaders, but wanting virtue and steadiness, yielded to the temptation of crushing in turn those who would have oppressed her, and of oppressing those who had stood neuter or changed sides in her favor during the fluctuations of this long contest.—The War then changed its PRINCIPLE—Liberty, abashed and insulted, took her flight from France and ranged herself in the Ranks of the European Confederacy united *latterly* in the just and holy bond of resistance to the aggressions and violence of the French Despot. The Right cause again succeeded; but while the friends of Arbitrary Power hoped that the general enthusiasm excited by Victory had enabled them to rebuild without opposition the Fabric of European Despotism which the French Revolution had disturbed, the Lovers of Liberty consoled themselves with the firm belief that the cause of human happiness and improvement could not but benefit ultimately by the protracted tempest of passions and *Principles*. And so it has proved: the Houses of Bourbon, Braganza, and Nassau are restored; but France—Spain—Naples—Sicily—the Netherlands and Portugal are added to the Catalogue of Free Nations.—In *this* triumph of *Principle*, England, as the ancient and natural Head of *Free* Europe is a gainer, though some of her degenerate Sons, the blind Partizans of the late Mr Pitt, mourn over this result of his "*Pilotage*." But there are many prudent observers, who begin to enquire what we have profited by twenty years' expenditure of blood and treasure, of which the *last ten* were wasted in re-edifying that Temple of Liberty, which the *first ten* had been consumed in demolishing! The entertainment has been splendid, particularly towards its close, the fare high-seasoned and stimulating, the intoxication of the feast, delightful. But we at last awaken from the fumes of inebriety; correspondent lassitude, and exhaustion succeed: we see nothing around us but fragments of past folly, present weakness, gloom, distress, and ruin,—and for what? we ask,—when the TREMENDOUS BILL OF COSTS AND CHARGES stares us in the face, of which we are so unreasonable as to grudge the payment, though we partook so greedily of the banquet!

I have now, Sir, endeavoured to characterize the several great Wars of modern times, referred to by your Correspondent. The way is thus cleared for my purposed examination of the merits of the Leaders in those contests, which will form the subject of a future demand on the patience of those of your Readers who take an Interest in such Enquiries.

March 30, 1821. A LIBERAL WHIG.

A PERSUASIVE TO MISSIONARY LABOURS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Where the majestic Ganges swiftly pours
Her mighty streams along the eastern shores,
My hovering fancy dwells, and bears me hence
To India's wealthy climes, and plains immense;
Where darkness reigns I fain would spend my breath,
And toil to weave a never-fading wreath
To crown my Saviour's brow; O blissful thought;
To win to Christ a soul with darkness fraught!

Ye champions of the mighty God, arise,
And wave your floating banner to the skies!
With shouts proclaim a dying Saviour's love,
And, conquering and to conquer, onward move,
Shall not the clang of vile idolatry
Awake your souls to set the Prisoners free,
And loose the dreadful chains that binds them fast
To superstitious rites and hellish cast?
Ye ministers of Christ, behold with grief
The dying Heathen panting for relief!
'Tis yours to break Oppression's cruel rod;
'Tis yours to point them to the Lamb of God
Why then so slothful?—Why this long delay?
The work is God's,—Immanuel leads the way!

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 28 instant, Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a Son.

On the the 1st instant, the Lady of Thomas Learmonth, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Jessore, on the 28th of March, the Lady of William Wellen, Esq. of a Son.

At Neemuch, on the 6th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 12th of March, the Lady of F. Vally, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Chandernagore, on the 20th of March, of the Spasmodic Cholera, the Honorable Joseph Davot, Intendant General of the French Possessions in Bengal, aged 59 years.

On the 20th of March, after a lingering illness of one month, Mrs. Anne Poulson, aged 32 years, leaving behind her four children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Madras, on the 10th of March, the Infant Daughter of Mr. B. Balfour.

At Madras, on the 11th of March, Mrs. Mary Balfour, wife of Mr. B. Balfour, aged 25 years, after a severe illness which she bore with pious resignation and exemplary fortitude—leaving a child and a disconsolate husband ever to lament her irreparable loss.

At Madras, on the 12th of March, Mrs. Jane Balfour, mother of Mr. B. Balfour, aged 50 years: thus in the short space of three days, this unfortunate young man was deprived of a mother, wife, and child, to his inexpressible grief.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 30	Hooghly	British	J. T. Lamb	London
Apr. 2	Mangles	British	J. Cogill	London

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Mar. 16	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	Gambier	Trincomalie Mar. 13

APRIL 2, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour—*Sas Domingos Enzes*, (P.)

Kedgeree.—H. C. C. S. *Brampton*, outward bound, remains.

H. C. C. Ships *Asia*, and *Timandra*, proceeded down.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads on the 17th of March.

His Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, Captain G. C. Gambier,—Ship *Bengal Merchant*, Captain A. Brown.—Ship *Nancy*, Captain John Thompson,—ship *Agamemnon*, Captain Robert Surtees,—Ship *Edward Strettell*, Captain William Balston,—Ship *Balmer*, Captain James Wayland,—Brig *Ann*, Captain C. W. Eaton,—Brig *Futteh Raymanee*, Nacodah Madeen Khan,—Cutter *Industry*, Captain John Taurean.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals—Lieutenant George Thornton, 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, from Europe.—Assistant Surgeon D. A. Pattersen, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Benares.

Departures.—Captain J. Flemming, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *Lady Kennaway*.—Lieutenant J. W. Ingram, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto,—Assistant Surgeon T. Thompson, to Shahabad.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

			Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Grain, Rice,	Patna, ...	.... per maund	2	7	a	2	9
	Patchery, 1st,	....	2	4	a	2	6
	Ditto, 2d,	....	2	0	a	2	3
	Bullum, 1st,	....	1	10	a	1	11
	Wheat, Deesa, ...	....	1	9	a	1	10
	Gram, Patna, ...	....	1	3	a	1	4
	Dhall, Urrahr, good,	....	1	8	a	1	10
Indigo,	Purple, (in bond)	....	170	0	a	175	0
	Purple and violet,	....	165	0	a	170	0
	Violet, ...	....	155	0	a	160	0
	Violet and copper,	....	145	0	a	150	0
	Copper, fine, ...	....	140	0	a	145	0
	Copper, lean, ...	....	110	0	a	120	0
Saltpetre,	Calme, 1st sort,	....	6	12	a	6	6
	2d sort,	....	5	4	a	5	8
	3d sort,	....	4	8	a	5	0

Cotton.—The importation continues to be considerable at Mirzapore and Bogwangolah, and there has been a further decline in these markets; with reference to the prices at Mirzapore, Catchoora could be landed here at about 16 8; at Bogwangolah the question for this description of Cotton is 13 4 to 13 8. The importation into the higher markets had fallen off greatly, and the opinion seemed to be, that much more was not expected to arrive. The quantity that has yet found its way to this market is very trifling, and the price is entirely nominal; contracts however to the extent of 3000 to 4000 bales have been made for China market Cotton at 15 8, in screwed bales, deliverable, we believe, in July.

Indigo.—We allow our quotations still to remain, although they scarcely serve as any guide to the value of the trifling quantity that now remains in the market, which, we believe, would bring considerably higher prices; the importation of the present crop to the 21st instant is factory maunds 70,150, that of last year to the same period was 102,971.

Grain—Generally has declined about 1 anna.

Opium—Is not much enquired for, and has been sold at a reduction on the prices of last week.

Piece Goods.—The demand has fallen off considerably, but the alteration in prices is trifling.

Saltpetre—Is held at our quotations, but there is little demand for it at present.

Sugar.—The finer descriptions only are enquired after.

Cloves—The importation lately has been large, and the price has declined 2 to 3 annas.

Freight to London—May be quoted at £4 10s. to £5 10s.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A) advances on the same.—(D) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware, ...	.....	35 a 40	per cent.	D.
Broad Cloth, fine, ...	....	20 a 25	per cent.	D.
Flannels, ...	.... P. C.	0 a 5	per cent.	A.
Hats, ...	....	15 a 20	per cent.	A.
Chints, good patterns,	....	20 a 35	per cent.	A.
Cutlery, ...	.... P. C.	0 a 10	per cent.	A.
Earthen-ware, ...	....	30 a 40	per cent.	D.
Glass-ware, ...	....	20 a 25	per cent.	D.
Window Glass, ...	....	25 a 30	per cent.	D.
Hosiery, ...	....	15 a 25	per cent.	A.
Millinery, ...	....	20 a 30	per cent.	A.
Muslins, assorted, ...	....	15 a 25	per cent.	A.
Oilman's Stores, ...	....	30 a 50	per cent.	A.
Stationery, ...	....	10 a 15	per cent.	A.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

Indian News.

Our Asiatic Department has been necessarily laid by for a day or two, but will soon be resumed, Most of the present articles were in type several days ago, but we could not find room for them until now.

Calcutta.—The Monument over the well-remembered "*Black Hole*" of Calcutta, is at length taken down, and we think should long ago have been demolished, for we can see no benefit whatever likely to arise from keeping alive in the minds of any one, but particularly the Natives, the recollection of the horrors suffered by Englishmen, and the cruel tortures under which they then expired, as sacrifices to the caprice of a Mohammaden Despot.

Ship Launch.—On Tuesday was launched from the building establishment of Messrs. J. Scott and Co. at Fort Gloster, an elegant little Ship of about 260 Tons, which as a mark of respect to the present Naval Commander in Chief was called the *Lady Blackwood*.

Madras, March 20.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of strong southerly winds, no Vessel of any description has come in for some days past.—These winds have no doubt retarded the home ward bound Ships which are expected to touch here —as we find the *Providence* the *Triumph* and the *Lady Kennaway* had sailed from Calcutta on the 24th ultimo for this Port—the former Vessel calls too at the Northern Ports:

The *Mangles* and *Hooghly* are also expected here shortly; The *Nancy*, Captain Thompson is expected to sail immediately. Her Passengers embarked yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Fanny B. Jackson, Lieut. Col. Boardman, of the 18th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. Hodgson, fo the Cape. Capt. Tennant, of the 18th Regt. N. I. Lieut. E. Rogers, 3d Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Drever, of the 6th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. H. Walter, of the 25th Regt. N. I.—Children Miss Fanny Mary Jane Jackson, Masters Edward Marriott Jackson and William Lardner Jackson.

The *Bengal Merchant* continued her voyage on Saturday night for the Cape and England. *Passengers*.—Lieut. Musgrove, of the 18th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Cheape, H. M. 30th Foot, and Lieut. Patton, for the Cape.

The *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, we hear, is expected to return to Madras early in the next Month,—no accounts of her arrival at Portsmouth have been received, but she must have reached that Port very early in November, and as she was not to go round to the river but was instructed to prepare for the outward bound voyage immediately, she would no doubt be ready for another start early or at farthest by the middle of the month of December.

The Commercial accounts from Manilla continue to be favorable, but we are sorry to learn that although tranquillity had been in some measure restored and no fresh outrages had been committed, the alarm and apprehension of new tumults had not subsided. The Vigilance of Government, however, had been thoroughly awakened; Cannon were planted at every street corner and in every Square, and all other necessary precautions had been taken to suppress any fresh risings of the people.

Law Intelligence.—The second Term will commence to-morrow at noon, and the Court will meet on every subsequent day at 11 o'clock. The letters Patent appointing our present Chief Justice to succeed Sir John Newbolt in that high Office were only lately received from England, having been sent by way of Bengal, and it was deemed proper as a matter of form that these should be read and recorded, notwithstanding Sir Edmund Stanley had received his appointment from the Secretary of State some time ago—A Special Court was therefore held on Tuesday last, when his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the 13th day of June, in the first year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, constituting and appointing Sir Edmund Stanley, Kat. to be Chief Justice of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, were read and recorded in the Supreme Court, under the usual salute from the Fort.

Madras, March 21.—The *Bengal Merchant*, Captain Brown, sailed on Sunday morning for the Cape of Good Hope and England. *Passengers*—Lieut. Musgrove, of the 18th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Cheape, H. M, 30th Foot, and Lieut. Patton, for the Cape.

Yesterday evening arrived the Ship *Pallas*, Capt. Cook from the Mauritius; left 13th February. *Passenger*.—Mr. F. Granguere.

The Ship *Essex*, from Lisbon the 4th November, is arrived at Calcutta, and brings news highly interesting, which will be found in our subsequent Columns.

The following information is contained in an extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bombay, dated the 7th March.

"The differences between the Turkish Pasha of Bagdad and Mr. Rich are not likely to be soon amicably adjusted. The Court of Teraun it is said has strongly remonstrated against the occupation of Kishma by our troops.—Gen. Smith is still at Zoar with the expedition,—and from the latest accounts, dated 15th Feb. he was not likely to advance for some days in consequence of the want of carriage, which was most difficult to procure.—On the night of the 10th ultimo, about five hundred Arabs from Beni-Boo-Ali made an attack on our Comp,—drove in the piequets, and succeeded in killing and wounding about forty-five of the Bombay European Regiment.—They were soon driven back;—but it was a bold attempt, as they had to march 46 miles thro' the Imaums' territory before they got to our camp."

Bombay, March 14.—On Saturday last the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a Confirmation at St. Thomas's Church, and we were happy to observe, notwithstanding the absence of almost all the European Troops from the Presidency, that not less than 120 persons were confirmed. After the ceremony, the Lord Bishop delivered a most impressive address, 200 copies of which having been printed a few days previous, was presented to each individual present at this interesting and solemn rite.

It is truly delightful in a Heathen land to witness such a spectacle as that presented to our notice on this occasion, and we doubt not that the seriousness and attention with which all who were in the Church, regarded the interesting ceremony, will be productive of the best and most salutary effects upon the heart and mind.

The public examination of the Children educated in the two Central Schools being about to take place to morrow, in the presence of His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Colville, and of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we confidently hope that the witnesses to so interesting an occurrence will be many, and that none will depart without being convinced of the utility and humanity of this excellent Institution.

We are assured that the *Comet* has been seen by many respectable persons in Bombay, that it has been seen at sea, and we observe by the Papers of to-day, that it has been also seen at Madras.

One of the Twenty Gunn Ship built at Cochin, has been launched under the name of the *Alligator*.

The Honorable the Governor is expected at Surat by the end of the month, so that he cannot possibly be looked for here, so soon as it was said.

The *Partridge* was sold by Public Auction in the Dock Yard on Saturday last for 20,500 Rupees.

The *Asia* has been purchased in her stead, and is now fitting out for England.

The *Hyperion*, for England, and the *Pascoe*, for Bengal, will sail to-day.

Good Springing from Evil.

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.**

SIR;

The perusal of the farrago written by a Correspondent of the HURKARU, a reprint of which tarnished your pages on the 26th instant, will, I have no doubt, operate on the memories of those of your Subscribers, who are indebted to the *Journal*, as promptly and efficaciously as it did on mine. It certainly gave me a fillip, and caused something very like a blush, when I reflected that my forgetfulness of your just claims, for nearly three months, might not improbably be the cause of the daring assertion held forth in the Letter alluded to.

May malignity alway thus foil itself, and may you, Sir, have cause to exclaim on all similar occasions:

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil,
If men but willingly would find it out."

I sincerely hope, that you may soon and fully reap the fruits of your talents and industry.

Sonner Gaung, }
March 30, 1821. } AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

* *Accompanied by a Remittance of Balance due, and a sum in advance.*

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On my arrival lately at Cawnpore I was surprised to learn the strange notions which were afloat about the MILITARY BANK. I recollect letters from a sagacious SUB, which were published in your Journal for January, setting forth the objections to it which occurred to him, but even he appears to have had no idea of the apprehension which agitate some of my friends here. In plain truth, some of them who can see as far into a mill-stone as their neighbours, have discovered that it is a clever scheme on the part of our superiors to ascertain how much Officers of different ranks can save out of their pay, and thus to afford a gauge how much of it may hereafter be pared off!!!

Having been well acquainted, when I was at the Presidency in November, with the motives and objects of those who planned this Bank, and with the benevolent intentions of the Government who adopted and carried into effect the plan which was submitted to them, I wish through your widely circulated Paper to assure my Brother Officers that they need not be alarmed at this silly report, which is either the fancy of some croaking alarmist, or the *Hoax* of some person who wishes to practice on their credulity.

Nobody, who reflects for a minute upon the high character of this Government and of their principal Officers, can require any other argument to shew them the absurdity of this idea. With a view apparently to guard against such fears, Government expressly, in the General Order on this subject, *disclaimed all intention of interfering in the management, looking into the accounts, or learning what remittances were made by individual depositors.* I have not the Order here to refer to, but I am sure the terms are not less strong.

Those who are acquainted with the Staff Officers who have been appointed to the *Direction* in the first instance will not believe that *they* would join in such a plot, if by possibility any public Functionary could be found to contrive it; and it is obvious that Messrs. Palmer, Crattenden, and Young, three of the principal Merchants in Calcutta, could have no conceivable motive for lending themselves to forward such a scheme.

The fact is that the plan of the Military Bank originated with two or three Military and Mercantile men in Calcutta, who wished to assist the Officers of the Army at the frontier stations, and especially the Young Officers, by the establishment of a ready and easy mode for their remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances however small, without trouble and at as little expence as could be. They wished to provide for the money being collected in Calcutta and invested as advantageously as could be done *without any risk.** The outlines of the plan were laid before the Commander in Chief, and the benefits it promised to afford to the Officers of the Army induced His Lordship to give his sanction and approval to the project. I understand that the Officers and Gentlemen who now form the first set of Directors were afterwards desired by the Commander in Chief to take the whole business into their consideration, and to prepare a draft of the Rules for managing the Concern. Their Report I believe was the groundwork of the Rules under which the Bank business is carried on. I hope this plain statement of facts may do away with the silly suspicion which I have alluded to among those who have for a moment given any credit to it.

I know that for a Regimental Captain or Subaltern to save out of his slender allowances, is up-hill work, and that men easily allow themselves to believe that there is some insuperable difficulty in the way. But the ease of mind which an Officer feels who knows that he is rather above the world, and that if his horse dies, his camels are *struck with the wind*, his bungalow is unsold at the Relief, or his health requires a voyage to sea, he can pay the cost and still owe nobody a penny, is well worth the sacrifices which must be made to reach that independance.

I only wish, Mr. Editor, that there had been a Military Bank when I was a Lieutenant, and that I had possessed the prudence *then* which I bought dearly long afterwards.

Futty Ghur, March 20, 1821. L.

* I heard their names when at the Presidency, but I should not think myself justified in publishing them. One I may mention, as he has left India, MAJOR CHARLES STUART.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 31, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James Atkinson to be Surgeon from the 22d of March, 1821, vice Assey, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin to be Assistant Marine Surgeon, vice Thompson.

The arrangement made by Colonel Burnet, C. B. Commanding the District, appointing Lieutenant Buttanshaw, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Barrack Master to the Saugor Division of the Barrack Department, during Capt. Carter's absence from his Station on Medical Certificate, having obtained the approval of the Military Board, is sanctioned by Government.

Lieutenant Donald Macalister of the Regiment of Artillery, having, in lieu of the prescribed Pay Certificate, furnished an engagement from his Agents, Messrs. Fergusson, Clark and Co. to be answerable for any Public demands that may eventually appear against him in the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, via Prince of Wales' Island and China, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The permission granted to Lieutenant F. M. Chambers, of 6th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his Private affairs, via Bombay, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department under date the 16th instant, to appoint Ensign T. Prinsep of the Corps of Engineers, to the Situation of Surveyor to the commission in the Sunderbunds.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Establishment of a Sudder Bazar with the Nemutch Field Force.

The undermentioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Army, who Subalterns of Fifteen years standing, and who had

not attained the Rank of Captain on the 27th and 29th of March 1821, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from those dates respectively, agreeably to the Rule laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

1st Class of Cadets of the Season 1805. to rank as Captains in the Army from the 27th March 1821.

Francis Rutledge, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Robert Beeber, 10th ditto.—William Cotes, 28th ditto.—Robert Blackall, 25th ditto.—Gilbert Watson, 21st ditto.—John Brandon, 23d ditto.—John Cowslade, 19th ditto.—William Mathew, 17th ditto.—John Campbell, 30th ditto.—James Stuart, 17th ditto.—Joseph Orchard, European Regiment.—Thomas Dolman Lloyd Davies, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Philip Thomas, 16th ditto.—William Martin, 29th ditto.—Arthur Aston Homer, 27th ditto.—George Sandgrass, 4th ditto.—Arthur Shuldham, 15th ditto.—David Bruce, 13th ditto.—Edward Lawrence, 2d ditto.—William Hough, 24th ditto.—Frederick George Lister, 26th ditto.—Henry Clapton Barnard, 26th ditto.—Anthony Lomas, 12th ditto.—James Charter, 2d ditto.—Edward Jeffrey, 22d ditto.—Christopher D'Oyley Aplin, 16th ditto.—Christopher Godby, 18th ditto.—Frederick Milbanke Chambers, 6th ditto.—George Jenkins, 7th ditto.—Hugh Caldwell, 25th ditto.—Richard Benson, 5th ditto.—William Cubitt, 6th ditto.—Charles Christie, 4th ditto.—John Edward Conway, 6th ditto.—Charles Isaac Levade, 3d ditto.—Charles Carmichael Smyth, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—William Passmore, 3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Samuel Maltby, 1st ditto.—Andrew Hervey, 4th ditto.—George Thornton, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

2nd Class of Cadets of the Season 1805, to rank as Captains in the Army from the 29th March 1821.

Hugh Wilson, 30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Roderiko Mackenzie, 11th ditto.—Robert Stewart, 29th ditto.—John Irwin, European Regiment.—Francis Robert Baumgardt, 2d Regiment Native Infantry.—William Bowe, 10th ditto.—Benjamin Blake, 24th ditto.—Charles Pearce, 14th ditto.—Robert Fernie, 13th ditto.—Ivie Campbell, 12th ditto.—John Davies, 28th ditto.—David Pringle, 7th ditto.—Ralph Forster, 14th ditto.—George Anderson Vetch, 27th ditto.—Newton Wallace, 27th ditto.—James Smith, 5th ditto.—William Charles Denby, 5th ditto.—Robert Hawkes, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Hubert De Burgh, 2d ditto.—John Mackenzie, 3d ditto.

At the recommendation of the Governor and General Management of the Military Orphan Society, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Joseph Parson, Secretary to that Institution, vice Assey, deceased.

Agreeably to Instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commissions of the undermentioned Officers be antedated as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel John Petrie Keble, of Invalids, date of commission 1st August, 1818.

Major Duncan McPherson, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 16th December, 1814.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Senior Major of Infantry Duncan McPherson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Campbell, deceased, date of commission 1st August 1819.

10th *Regiment Native Infantry.*—Senior Captain Felix Vincent Raper to be Major, vice McPherson, promoted, 1st August 1919.

Commissions Antedated.—Captain Sparks, (deceased) 16th December 1814—Captain Lieutenant Barron, ditto.

Note.—Lieutenant Colonel Keble will take rank in the Army immediately below Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Fagan, and above Lieutenant Colonel H. Dare; and Lieutenant Colonel D. McPherson, is to be placed on the List of Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry, next below Lieutenant Colonel W. Lamb, and above Lieutenant Colonel W. Innes.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the dates of Transfer to the Senior List of Lieutenant Generals Dunn and Dickson, as notified in Government General Orders of the 29th of August last, shall have effect, the former from the 18th February, and the latter from the 26th of March 1920, and to make the following Alterations and Adjutant of Rank.

Infantry.—Colonel John Cuninghame, to rank from 18th February 1820, vice Dunn, transferred to the Senior List.

Infantry.—Colonel Thomas Shuldam, to rank from 26th March 1820, vice Dickson, ditto.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel William Innes C. B. to rank from 18th February 1820, in succession to Cuninghame, promoted.

19th Infantry.—Major James Alexander, to rank from 18th February 1820, ditto.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel William Thomas, 6th July 1820, in succession to Keble, invalided.

13th Infantry.—Major Thomas Hall, to rank from 6th July 1821, ditto.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Richard Penny, to rank from 12th November 1820, in succession to Tolley, deceased.

15th Infantry.—Major Walter Raleigh Gilbert, to rank from 12th November 1820, ditto.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel William Agnew, to rank from 10th March 1821, in succession to Campbell, deceased.

11th Infantry.—Major James Robertson, to rank from 20th March 1821, ditto.

11th Infantry.—Captain John William Jones, to rank from 20th March 1821, ditto.

N. B.—The rank above assigned, cancels the Commissions formerly granted to Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, Major Robertson, and Captain Jones.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

16th Regt Native Infantry V. H. F. Green, 9th June 1820.—9th ditto H. Oliphant, 10th ditto—9th ditto G. Farquharson, 11th ditto—2d ditto W. Glasgow, 12th ditto—24th ditto C. Carey, 13th ditto—6th ditto G. N. Prole, 14th ditto—14th ditto P. Brown, 27th ditto—16th ditto W. S. Prole, 12th July ditto—7th ditto J. Swetenham, 28th ditto—28th ditto D. Thompson, 12th August, ditto—3d ditto J. Ladlow, 15th ditto—16th ditto C. Haldane, 26th ditto—25th ditto J. G. McGregor, 26th ditto—27th ditto N. Lowis, 3d September, ditto—13th ditto J. W. Dunbar, 26th ditto—22d ditto E. Poole, 29th ditto—3d ditto J. George, 7th October ditto—24th ditto H. C. Williams, 22d ditto—21st ditto Gregory H. Jackson, 9th November, ditto—25th ditto J. Graham, 1st December, ditto—5th ditto T. Sewell, 2d ditto—22d ditto G. Fleming, 12th ditto—4th ditto G. H. White, 1st January, 1821—11th ditto M. Dormer, ditto—10th ditto F. E. Manning, ditto.

The undermentioned Officers are to take Rank in the Army from the dates now specified against their names.

5th Cavalry, Lieutenant John Richard Graham, date of commission 26th July 1819.

8th Cavalry, Lieutenant Ronald Dugald Halcourt Macdonald, ditto 27th July ditto.

30th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Archibald Dickson, ditto 31 August, 1813.

20th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Thomas Robert Fell, ditto 16th December, 1814.

28th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Owen Phillips, ditto 15th September, 1814.

29th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Frederick Watchman, 30th September, 1814.

It is to be clearly understood that the Rank now assigned to the above Officers is merely Army Rank, and is not to

fect their present Regimental Standing or to give any claim to back pay.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Henry Jonathan Reade to rank in the Regiment from the 13th May 1819.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 27, 1821.

The undermentioned Ensigns lately promoted, are appointed to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazypore:—

Ensigns Owen Lomer, Francis Carlet on Reeves, John Blencowe, William Young Torckler, and Thomas Henry Newhouse.

Orders will be hereafter issued for their proceeding to their destination.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Quarter Master Leadbeater, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment.—Captain Wrottesley, from 1st March, to 1st June, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Sibbald, from 10th March, to 10th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment.—Ensign McCausland, from 18th March, to 18th May, in extension, on Medical Certificate to remain at Chupprah.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment.—Ensign J. Hay, from 30th March, to 30th April, on Medical Certificate, to remain in Calcutta.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant F. M. Chambers, from 15th March, to 15th May, in extension, with permission to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

Barrack Department.—Lieutenant Carter, from 2d March, to 2d July, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Ensign McCausland, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, is appointed, at the expiration of his leave of absence, to do duty with the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, at Dinapore until the 1st of September, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he is posted.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 26, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers of the Regiment of Artillery are posted to Companies as follows:

2d Lieutenant Henry Clerk, to the 4th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Edward C. T. B. Hughes, to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Frederick Brind, to the 6th Company 3d Battalion.

Captain C. P. Kennedy, of Artillery, recently returned from England, is directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Dum-Dum, where he is to do duty until further orders.

JAS. NICOL, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 27, 1821.

Lieutenant Lax of H. M. 34th Regiment will act as Adjutant to that Corps during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Straith, proceeding to Europe on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 7th ult.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Notice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, APRIL 3, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General requests the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval and Military Servants, at a Ball and Supper, on Monday, the 23d Instant, at half past 9 o'Clock, in Celebration of His Majesty's Birth Day.

PHILIP STANHOPE, Major, Aide-de-Camp.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, March 29, 1821.

The Marine Board having, in consideration of the depressed state of Trade, solicited Government to lessen the Rates of Hire of the Hon'ble Company's Chain Moorings, at the Stations of Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree and the New Anchorage, with a view to induce Ships to occupy those Moorings, for their greater Security, and saving in ground Tackling; Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, as a temporary experimental measures, to reduce the Rates of Hire of the said Moorings, at the foregoing Stations, respectively, to Ten Sicca Rupees per day, to be charged only for such Number of days as Ships may occupy the Moorings, and not as heretofore.

By Order of the Marine Board,

E. S. PORTBURY, Secretary.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, Margaret, daughter of Mr. C. Hard, aged 2 years, 7 months and 16 days.

On the 31st of March, the infant Son of Mrs. Thomas Andrews.

On the 15th of March, in Camp at Larkuna, near Narpoor, Mrs. Claye Watson, wife of Major Claye Watson, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry; most sincerely lamented by her husband and numerous friends, and leaving four infant children, to mourn her loss. The early and sudden death of this truly amiable and pious woman was caused by fright, and by a cold, which she caught from exposure to a thunder storm, on her tent being blown, which brought on a violent attack of fever and ague, terminating in premature labour.

At Bombay, on the 11th of March, James Sandwith, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, aged 25 years, the youngest Son of John Sandwith, Esq. of Heimsley, Yorkshire, Surgeon.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	*Names of Vessels*	*Flags*	*Commanders*	*Destination*
April 4	Wellington	British	G. Maxwell	Batavia

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	*Names of Vessels*	*Flags*	*Commanders*	*Destination*
Mar. 16	Industry	British	J. Tourean	Masulipatam
18	Bengal Merchant	British	A. Brown	England

PASSENGERS

Per Forbes, from England to Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Dalged, Mr. and Mrs. Panton, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Misses Wilson and Hope, Captains Henderson, and Robinson, Messrs. B. W. Cumberlege, H. R. Bropelom, G. H. Milnes, Thomas Green, Robert Mitchell, John Tony, H. Mackintosh, G. L. Mackintosh, and W. B. Jack.

Crews of the late ships *Emma* and *Dwak*, which were wrecked at the Cape.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

Indian News.

Calcutta Ship Launch.—On Monday morning next, between the hour of eight and nine, will be launched from the Yard of Messrs. Breen and Co. in Clive Street, a Brig of 220 tons, of the most beautiful model. She has been built expressly for beating to windward, and from her general construction, there is little doubt but that she will prove one of the finest sailing, and at the same time handsomest little Vessels in appearance, that has ever been built at Calcutta.

Bombay, March 17, 1821.—We have waited to the latest moment in the hope of being able to announce either the arrival here of the *Bombay Merchant*, or at Madras of the expected ship *Kathe*, with recent intelligence from Old England. We are, however, disappointed, and have been compelled to fill our subsequent columns with extracts on less interesting subjects, although perhaps not less important, considering their subject matter.

Hyderabad.—Captain Sadlier left Hyderabad on the 17th ultimo on his return to the Presidency, the objects of his mission being accomplished in the removal of all grounds of difference between us and the Scindeans, and the placing of our relations with them on a firmer basis.

Ahmedabad.—The following curious swindling transaction lately occurred at Ahmedabad:—

Early in the month of May 1820, two Armenians came to that city, and employed two brokers to raise cash upon some diamonds; the brokers introduced the Armenians to Wuktebah, the most opulent merchant of the city, and immediately a negociation commenced. After some bargaining, Wuktebah agreed to take up the diamonds valued at 12,000 rupees, for rupees 8500, and to give a hoondee on Patan for that amount. The diamonds were in a small tin box, similar to but much flatter than, a common wafer box. On the arrangement being concluded, wax was brought, and the Armenians wrapping up the box in cloth, sealed it with much ceremony. It was agreed that the box was not to be opened for six months, when the Armenians would return from their journey, and repay the money taken up, with interest. A short time since a person came from Baroda, and, as a piece of information, told the Brokers that a jeweller of Baroda had been imposed upon some time ago, by two Persians, who had given him some diamonds in pledge. The brokers on this immediately went to Wuktebah, who instantly became alarmed, and determined upon opening the box in their presence; when doing so, he found carefully wrapped up in cotton—seven pice!

It is concluded that the Armenians, whilst the operation of sealing was going on, contrived, though ten persons were present, by means of their long sleeves, to change the box, substituting for it the one of pice, the appearance of which was exactly similar to that containing the diamonds.

The Armenians entered into a regular bond, in which the value of the diamonds was carefully noted, and a provision made, that in the event of their not returning within six months, the diamonds were to be sold through the two brokers, by whose acts the Armenians agreed to abide. In short there was nothing in the apparent conduct of the two men to excite the least suspicion. The money was taken up at Patan one and twenty days after the hoondee was drawn.

Bombay.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta held a Confirmation in St. Thomas's Church on Saturday last. Upwards of 120 persons were confirmed. After the Confirmation His Lordship delivered an appropriate and impressive address, a printed copy of which was presented to each individual present.

On Thursday last, the Annual Public Examination of the Children belonging to the two central schools of the Education Society took place at the Boys' School-house before His Excellency Lieut. General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, the Hon'ble Lady Colville, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and a very numerous and highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The two Schools having been previously arranged in separate rooms, presented a spectacle truly interesting. The Girls neatly dressed in bonnets lately given them by the kindness of Lady Colville, exhibited to the ladies their different attainments, and shewed very well executed specimens of plain needle work. The Girls of the greatest merit were then selected and presented by the Lady Patroness, in the name of the Society, with silver medals, or a reward of books.

The Boys were at the same time examined by the Bishop, who leaving some of the junior classes for another day, very minutely and strictly met the abilities and attainments of the 1st and 2d classes, particularly in spelling, writing, and arithmetic. His Lordship highly complimented some of the Children, who indeed proved themselves deserving of his commendation. The Boys of the highest merit were then presented by the Bishop, in the name of the Society, with medals or books, according to their several proficiencies. The whole of the two Schools were then brought together, and passed before Sir Charles Colville and the other ladies and gentlemen present.

We are confident, the Public Exhibition of these Children must have been gratifying in the highest degree to all the subscribers to this excellent Institution who were present. It is a most affecting and delightful sight, to behold so many Boys and Girls supported by the charity and benevolence of the highly respectable community of this Presidency, and brought up by their means in religious habits and useful knowledge.

We understand that the Lord Bishop has signified his intention of delivering his Lectures on the Lord's Prayer every Sunday evening during his stay here, as well on the Friday evenings of the present Lent.

We learn from the owner of the Ketch *Myra*, that the return of the vessel is rather extraordinary, for after the tremendous gale which continued for many days, and making so great a quantity of water, as reported, it appears from the unloading of her cargo, that there is not an article damaged or wet, except one bag of flower very slightly (not the value of one rupee) and although she had a thousand dozen of beer, wines, and spirits on board, or upwards of 12,000 bottles, whether from bursting of beer, or any other cause or accident, her breakage is only 13 bottles.

We insert the following Correspondence by the desire of Captain Betham:—

To Captains Johnston, Harrington, Loder, Eckford, and Lieutenants Crossly, Baker, Woodroffe, Wroughton, Travis, Moule, Blundell, Mallet, and Cates.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to regret the unhappy misfortune that has befallen the *Partridge*, and that our passage to England, which I had flattered myself would have terminated as pleasantly as it commenced, must end here, as I cannot meet with a ship sufficiently commodious for our going together from hence. In consequence of which I beg leave to offer you half of the passage money paid me at Calcutta, and to suggest the propriety of your making the earliest arrangements to secure you a passage to England, in those ships now on the eve of departure.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

Bombay, March 8, 1821. GEORGE BETHAM.

TO CAPTAIN GEORGE BETHAM.

SIR,

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to inform you in reply, that we agree to accept the offer you make us in it, of restoring a moiety of our passage money.

We beg you will accept the expression of our regret of the unfortunate circumstances which have deprived us of the pleasure of proceeding to England with you, in the *Partridge*, and that you will believe us to be,

Sir, your very faithful Servants,

(Signed) J. W. LODER, *Captain*; J. MOULE; G. BAKER, *Lieutenant*; G. W. WOODROFFE, *Lieutenant*; J. W. HARRINGTON, *Captain*; G. JOHNSON, *Captain*; J. ECKFORD, *Captain*; J. MALLET, *Lieutenant*; F. CROSSLY, *Lieutenant*; H. F. WROUGHTON, *Lieutenant*; T. TRAVIS, *Lieutenant*; J. CATES, *Lieutenant*.

Bombay, March 12, 1821.

Dum-Dum Gazette.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In lieu of quotations from the *Harkaru*, a Paper heard of here merely as a thing that *was*, perhaps you may not deem the Second Extract, we now send you, from our *Dum-Dum Gazette*, unworthy of a page in your Journal.

Yours, &c. &c.

Dum-Dum, April 5, 1821. —— A BROTHER EDITOR.

A well regulated Stage, we have had occasion to remark, is calculated to form the best possible appendix to the pulpit. The imaginary beings who there flit across our sight, being neither tied down to the language of ordinary life nor clothed in its habiliments, are representations of humanity in its strongest and most vivacious colours, without being too minutely true, and thus afford "ample scope and verge enough" for placing Virtue and Vice in their most decided points of contrast. Here, delusion is, in some degree, necessary to truth, and our hearts would feel no sympathy, and our imagination meet with no rousing stimulus. Were not these powerful delineations of genius to hold a more lofty and more poetical tone and bearing than the mere every-day personages of real life. In the consecrated dreams of our own Shakespeare, the most strictly natural and least affected of all our dramatists, this is every where conspicuous. His own divine inspiration breathes over them all, and stamps the creatures of his imagination with a more elevated and ethereal character than can any where be found in the world around us. Yet to all posterity these will remain objects of intense and delighted interest, as a glorious and faithful transcript of the intellectual character of mankind.

In the exhibition of Moral Plays the soul gradually catches the harmony which she contemplates, and the frame within assimilates itself to that which is without. The knowledge and relish of these things, indeed, are but a step to our improving our line of conduct accordingly, and thus form a source of permanent utility and enjoyment.

These few remarks may account for our dwelling so often and with so much pleasure on the affairs of the Sock and Buskin, and are, at this time, particularly called forth by the last evening's exhibition at our Cantonment Theatre, which has been closed for the last two months.

The Entertainments were "*The Castle Spectre*," and "*Love à la Mode*." It were rather hyper-critical to pause and enquire, whether a better selection of pieces, particularly than the first, might not have been made to commence the operations of a war campaign, and we, therefore, proceed to consider the merits of individual performers. In doing this we shall follow our usual plan, and, for the sake of brevity, shall mention each actor by his own name, in which we cannot perceive any infringement of the common rules of delicacy, their being made already public in the bills of the play.

Our old friend Frankling made his first appearance this season in the part of *Osmond*, and his conception of it was, at once, bold and correct. His face, during one of those dreadful paroxysms of rage, presented the very personification of Vice. In its ever-varying expression, were depicted all the pangs of remorse, all the boldness of despair, all that dire perversion of intellect, which we might expect to behold in the countenance of a conscience-struck fratricide, and in that scene where his last calamity abruptly announces itself. When he turns his glaring eyeballs on the victim of his former cruelty, and finds the sheet-anchor on which he had rested all his hopes gliding away from his deluded grasp, there was a sudden and fearful pause, a deep and death-like stillness in his every limb, and an awe-struck and sudden sinking of his very soul, as if the apparition, Medusa-like, had transformed him into stone, and bound him, where he stood, in the agonies of death. Frankling's acting here was powerful and deeply true, and conveyed to us an indescribable sensation of horror and interest, which, in spite of the apparent paradox, was not wholly unmixed with pleasure. This excellent young actor has considerably improved in his cadence since his last appearance, and has almost got the better of a wild ranting strain, which we formerly reminded him, was one of his besetting sins.

Our favorite *Hart* enacted the part of a sensible well conditioned priest, who was in good humor with every one, and made no effort to conceal a certain huge flagon of ale, with which, from time to time, he took care to console himself. This is an actor whom our risible muscles can never resist, whatever may be the part he has to perform.

The Old Woman and the Ghost were both very perfect in their way, and the old lady's virgin alarm at her sudden lapses in the dark passage was amazingly droll. The sentimental Caffres, however, who were perpetually doling out their little bit of morality were abundantly absurd and out of the way, but this is the fault of the author and not of the representatives of those respectable personages, who, to do them justice, *looked* their parts to a nicety.

Of Mrs. Francis's merits as a performer we spoke pretty much at large in a former Paper and shall only here remark that she did not, on this occasion, belie the opinion we then expressed of her.

As an Episode between the Play and Farce, we are happy to present our mite of praise to the new drop scene; it is a composition architectural piece (as we formerly took the liberty of advising) and is conceived in true classic taste. The elegant proportion of the building, the judicious introduction of shapeless masses of stone and mouldering fragments of pillars above all, the excellent chiaro-scuro of the statues, present a tout-ensemble, which even the tasteful Pannini might have looked upon with pleasure. To see this fine picture to advantage, the spectator must take his stand at the entrance into the boxes, for, though there be no surcharging or exaggeration in its outline, yet from the small size of the Theatre, a distance like this is requisite to soften down the objects to the eye, and make their character of truth more apparent.

After a very humorous Comic Song from a Debutant—of whom more anon—a well-executed Naval Song by Blackmore, *à la Braham*, and a dance in the Quadrille style performed in a very gentlemanly manner by a handsome person whose name we forget, the After-piece, which was most unaccountably delayed till a very late hour, at last commenced.

This piece was chosen, we believe, expressly for the purpose of affording a fair specimen of the Comic powers of a late addition to the Corps Dramatique.

This New Candidate for fame made his debut in the arduous part of Sir Archy McSarcasm. We have a vague and indistinct idea that this person's face is not altogether new to us as an actor, and think we must have seen him at some former period, on the boards of "our own romantic town" Auld Reikee. At all events, he is, by far, the best enactor of Scottish Character we ever beheld. Nothing could be more true than the unpraised richness of his enunciation!—Nothing so perfectly national as his looks and deportment!—It was, *at once*, altogether arch, piquant, and *correct*. So singular a combination of qualities, helping each other by likeness, and encreasing each other by contrast we have seldom seen. His Song was indeed unique, but then his brogue! in it there was a bewitching and ineffable fascination that thrilled through every fibre, and struck responsive chords in every nerve in our frame.

It seemed as if we had placed before us, as by the wand of the Governor of Laputa, a form, actual, living, and real; the very Sir Archy, whom we know and love, and who makes us forget, for a time, both plays, actors, and audiences.

This is a performer whose talents for Comedy seem to be of no ordinary stamp, and we venture to augur most favorably of his future fame.

The Irish Knight went through his part in a style deserving of great applause; as did also Mordecai, who only wanted but one more distillation to render him the very quintessence of fashionable insipidity. Squire Groom, a fit companion for his horse, found a more respectable proxy than he deserved in *Lou*. Mrs. Francis also sustained her part here with uncommon grace and spirit, and the whole entertainment (thanks to the Managers!) went off with very becoming eclat. The House, we are happy to say, was "ever-flowing full," and we observed, with peculiar satisfaction, that no small share of the Beauty and Fashion of Calcutta honoured us with their presence.

Sufferers by Fire.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

If you concur with me in opinion, it would perhaps, be proper to send out Subscription Books by Peons in different parts of the Town, to collect the names of those who may wish to bestow their mite for the Relief of the "Sufferers by the late Fire," as there are many well disposed to promote the object you have in view, but who, occupied with their own various avocations, cannot always keep in mind what they have much at heart, to send to you what they can spare.

Yours, &c.

Calcutta, April 1, 1821. — A WELL-WISHER.

Note.—Books have been sent into circulation, and a sufficient sum, we hope will soon be collected for the purpose required, which is merely to reinstate, as nearly as possible, the property actually lost, and not to make any advance whatever beyond that limit. In the course of the exertions made by various benevolent individuals to promote this object, by their own personal superintendence, it appears that some persons have been heard to say that they approved sufficiently of this exercise of Charity towards the distressed, and would certainly have contributed towards it had it been proposed through any other channel than the *Journal!* but having (in the true Crusading spirit of Intolerance) vowed a war of extermination against the Journalist, they were determined never to support any thing that might emanate from him!! We blush to say that some of those meek and lowly "lovers of Charity for its own sake" were more nearly allied to the Church than would be supposed, and that others were among the elders of a Religion which teaches us to hope for forgiveness in heaven as we forgive those who offend us on earth, though they had not yet forgotten or forgiven the unpardonable sin of plain speaking and sincerity, of which we have indeed been often guilty. But we feel still deeper shame, as well as sorrow, in being obliged to add, that this "truly equitable" and "just" exception, by which Charity is withheld from others, because of *our* offences, was made by one Individual, whose office being to administer Justice, should have at least weighed the evil consequences of so unjust an example in his own person, to those who are likely to regard him as a model worthy of their imitation. How deeply must such men be imbued with the principles of the Religion they profess! how truly they conform to that maxim of its Leader. "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you. Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

The following are the names that have already been signed in the Book sent into circulation, and transmitted to the Office of the *Calcutta Journal*, with small sums for the Relief of the Sufferers. The amount of each individual Subscription, which is restricted to 10 Rupees, (more than which is not required from each person, though less will be accepted), will be hereafter accounted for, when the distribution takes place, which will be done under the direction of the Gentlemen at the head of the Banks before named.

Sir F. MacNaghten,	Browne Roberts,	Hon. R. Elphinstone,
R. Scott,	Geo. James Gordon,	James Young,
R. Cutler Fergusson,	Rowand Ronald,	Captain Sneyd,
J. H. Hogg,	T. Learmouth,	William Young,
S. Money,	Charles Tyler,	W. J. Barnard,
John Turner,	C. Blaney,	A. Arcott,
B. Comberbach,	A. Campbell,	Khusheekut Ghose,
G. Higgins,	R. Gopid,	T. G. Gunter,
G. Wadsworth,	Charles Reed,	R. Nesky,
J. W. Swinhoe,	J. J. Hoff,	G. Ballard,
P. S.	F. T. Hall,	A. B. Tod,
R. M. Thomas,	Ramanjee Cawasjee,	A. Friend,
Wm. Dickson,	A. Hindas,	G. Warde,
John Templeton,	Daniel Murray,	F. D. Chal,
M. Morland,	A. Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. Grenier,
W. Pattenagen,	Charity begins at home	S. A. Dallas,
A. Mactier,	Capt. R. H. Sneyd,	J. Low,
Charles Trebeck,	Mr. W. S. Barnard,	P. Stewart,
Dwarkanath Tagur,	J. C.	Jas. Hodges,
H. U. T.	A Lady in the Fort,	M. Emirique,
Rammohun Roy,	D. Mills,	Capt. F. Deville,
Bhowbobun Pal,	W. H. Sewell,	Soroopchunder Day,
M. Larrieta,	G. A. Morris,	Parbutycharn Bose,
James Calder	E. Ellis,	J. S. Buckingham,

A Remarkable Sequitur.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the *Hurkaru* of this morning, (Tuesday) I perceive the attention of the Public is again called to the great musical talents of Mrs. Lacy, and we are invited to peruse and approve an encomium pronounced on the merits of that well-known Performer, in a Periodical Musical Publication. The zealous, though somewhat officious friend, who volunteers the task of directing the public taste, and with an amiable partiality, not perhaps very nearly allied to discretion, undertakes a defence where no accusation is made, and a proof where no position is disputed,—(with an air of triumph which would better become a more contested point), assures us that the Conductors of the Publication from which he quotes, are much better judges of Music, than you or your Correspondent the "ENRAGED MUSICIAN" who showed so little deference for the Musical knowledge of *The Bengal Hurkaru.*

I take it for granted that the writer to whom I allude, is a friend to Mrs. Lacy, as I should be unwilling to suppose that his overstrained praise, has for its object the malicious hope of making ridiculous the object of his commendations.—No! if it is doubtless some well-meaning person, who, with all the desire possible to do service to his friends, does not see that by too much zeal the thing may be overdone. To illustrate this, two homely adages may be produced, which I would strongly impress on the mind of the "LOVER OF FAIR PLAY." One is, "Too many cooks spoil the broth!" the other, "Too much pudding will choak a dog."

Does not he see that by insisting on what no one denies, viz. that Mrs. Lacy is a good Singer, that he implies a difference of opinion on the subject? If any one doubted the fact, those doubts might be removed by listening to that accomplished Singer, and if any one were obstinate enough to doubt after that (which I cannot suppose possible), I would refer him to a Pamphlet, entitled "AN ADDRESS, &c." in which the fact is stated so often, and on such undoubted authority, that I question if even the worthy Lord Chancellor, perplexed as he is with "the *doubts* of a naturally *doubting* mind"—could hesitate for a moment to give implicit credit to a statement so well authenticated.

I hope the LOVER OF FAIR PLAY will take these hints in good part, and will allow us to indulge in our admiration, "not loud but deep," of Mrs. Lacy's talents, and that he will not esteem us Infidels, because we do not deal wholesale in raptures and exclaiches.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A MATTER-OF-FACT PERSON.

Calcutta, April 3, 1821.

Note.—As far as we are ourselves concerned in this question, without pretending to know what may be the judgment of the Conductors of any other Publication, we can only say that we have *never* heard Mrs. Lacy, without admiring her talents, and deriving the highest pleasure from her singing; nor is there an Individual in India, who has expressed this more publicly, more frequently, or more sincerely than we have done.—But because we have contended that a Concert, with all the talents of all the *Professors* united, would be better than a Concert given by any two of such *Professors*;—and because a Correspondent of ours justly laughed at the absurdities of a pretended Criticism on a subject which the Writer did not understand—the LOVER OF FAIR PLAY awakes from a dream, and to prove that the Journalist and the ENRAGED MUSICIAN were both wrong—(for if this be not his drift it is difficult to say why we were introduced)—he quotes a London Publication to repeat what has been said a hundred times over in Calcutta, and disputed, we believe, by no one—that Mrs. Lacy is an admirable Singer!—This strange sort of reasoning is not a whit better than that of the person of whom it is said—that sleeping at a village where he was much bitten by fleas, he asked the name of the place, and on being told it was Stony Stratford,—Ay, said he, you may well call it Stony Stratford, indeed, for I never was so bitten before in all my life.—The sequitur of this memorable anecdote is fully as clear as that which the LOVER OF FAIR PLAY has attempted.—It seems really too absurd to be meant in earnest.—ED.

By Express.

An Express from Kedgeree, which reached the Office of this Journal last evening between 4 and 5 o'clock, announced the arrival of the Forbes, Captain Brown, from England the 4th of November, bringing our regular Files of London Papers. Her Packets will be at the Post Office most probably this morning.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d of March, Lieutenant J. S. Rotton, of the Artillery, to Miss Harriett Martindell, Daughter of Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. L. Cohen, after a severe sickness of four months, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to lament her loss. She was the best of mothers, a good wife and a virtuous woman, aged 24 years.

At Vellore, on the 11th of March, Lieutenant and Fort Adjutant John Jones, of the 1st Battalion 24 Regiment, or P. L. I. most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers.

At Madras, on the 17th of March, Elizabeth, the infant Daughter of Captain R. H. Russell, 6th Light Cavalry.

At Kamedy, on the 26th of February, of a fever, aged 1 year and 9 months, the infant Son of Mr. Thomas Mellican, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

At Madras, on the 16th of February, Mrs. A. Peters, relict of the late Mr. William Peters, in the 43d year of her age, leaving behind her a disconsolate Daughter and relations to bewail her deplorable loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 6	Morning Star	British	J. Wallace	Isle of France

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 10	Prima	British	J. Morris	Penang	Jan. 26
11	Sandanny	British	G. Lindsay	Calcutta	Jan. 30
12	David Clark	British	C. Miller	Calcutta	Jan. 23

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 12	Cadery	Arab	Nacoda	Cannanore
13	Pacoba	British	T. Taylor	Calcutta
13	Hyperion	British	R. W. Norfor	London

Passenger per brig Prima, from Penang to Bombay.—Mr. James Fleming, First Mariner.

Passengers per ship Sandanny, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Parin.

Passengers per ship Hyperion, from Bombay to London.—Mrs. Canning, Lieutenant Colonel Cheyne, Captains Lawrence, Mason, Innerarity, Cooper and Lewis, Lieutenants Welland, Cassin, Macdonald, Wainwright and Taylor, Masters Pornell and Corsellis.

List of Ships that have left Calcutta, in the month of March 1821, with the dates of the Pilots quitting them as far as can be ascertained.

Names of Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination	Left the Pilot.
Globe,	Thomas Curson,	London	March 5
H. C. S. Geo. the Fourth	A. P. Auber,	London	March 11
H. C. S. Providence,	John Adair,	London	March 14
Triumph,	J. L. Garrick,	London	March 14
Hadlow,	John Craigie,	London	March 14
Lady Kennaway,	C. Beech,	London	March 14
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton,	London	March 21

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Grain, Rice, Patna,	per maund	2	7	a	3	0
Patchery, 1st,		3	4	a	3	6
Ditto, 2d,		3	0	a	3	2
Dalhem, 1st,		1	10	a	1	14
Wheat, Dooda,		1	8	a	1	9
Gram, Patna,		1	1	a	1	2
Dhall Urrhr, good,		1	7	a	1	8
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)		170	0	a	175	0
Purple and violet,		160	0	a	170	0
Violet,		155	0	a	160	0
Violet and copper,		145	0	a	150	0
Copper, fine,		140	0	a	145	0
Copper, low,		120	0	a	130	0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,		5	8	a	6	0
2d sort,		5	0	a	5	8
3d sort,		4	0	a	4	12

Cotton.—The advices from the interior state little alteration to have taken place in the Mirzapore market, the prices of last week were maintained, and the importation had fallen off considerably, the total of the present crop to the 28th of March being 1,39,999 bales, of all sizes. The importation into Mirzapore during the three past months of the present, and in the same period of the three preceding years respectively, is as follows:—

1818	1819	1820	1821
Maunds 147,180	Maunds 201,975	Maunds 188,619	Maunds 139,362

At Bogwangolah the finer qualities had advanced 10 to 12 annas, whilst the inferior had declined about 4 annas per maund. The quantity of new Cotton in this market is still too limited to enable us to quote prices—1000 to 1,200 bales of old Cotton, of good quality, and particularly clean, such as was sold a few months ago at 21, have been disposed of during the last week, the greater part of it in screwed bales, at 18 rupees.

Grain.—The price of almost every description continues to decline.

Opium.—Is dull, and nothing, we believe, has been done in it since our last.

Piece Goods.—The demand is limited, but we have no alterations to notice.

Indigo.—Continues to maintain its price—the importation of the present crop to the 28th ultimo is factory maunds 71,163, that of last year to the same period was 104,561.

Saltpetre.—Is in no demand, and has declined 4 to 8 annas.

Sugar.—The best descriptions only find purchasers—the lower qualities may be stated at a reduction of 8 to 12 annas.

Freight to London.—Of the five Free Traders, which are stated to be in the river on the 1st instant—to have completed their loading, and are now proceeding down the river, in prosecution of their respective voyages—one is for the present laid up—one is loading for Liverpool, and another for Malta. The rate of freight is in a great measure nominal, and may be stated at £4 10s. to £5. There is so little inducement, however, to ship almost any description of produce at present, that there would be some difficulty experienced in filling up a ship even at these rates.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of April,

	Vessels	Tons.
Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ships,	3	1,200
Free Traders,	5	2,433
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	16	6,305
American Vessels,	2	643
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	20	9,906
French Vessels,	5	1,967
Portuguese Vessels,	2	850
Spanish Vessel,	1	619
Burma Vessel,	1	25
Total,	55	24,038
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st April 1820,	14	6,648
Ditto ditto, on the 1st April 1821,	5	2,433
Decrease,	9	4,215

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

We were glad to learn yesterday, that Government have received Dispatches from the Persian Gulph, giving the most favourable accounts of the success of the Expedition sent against the Arabs there, from Bombay, under General Smith.

The Arabs, it appears, had ventured on a pitched battle in an open plain, and, as might have been expected by all who know their unfitness for this mode of warfare, they were beaten completely, and sustained great loss. General Smith then breached their Fort, when they at length came out and surrendered.

The Chiefs of the tribe, the Beni-Abu-Ali, father and son, were both wounded, and were in the English Camp. After demolishing the Arab Fort, General Smith was to return to India. The official accounts will most probably soon be published.

There were neither Madras nor Bombay Papers received by the Dawk of yesterday, but we shall receive both probably to-day.

Extract of a Letter, dated Mairtah, near Oodipoor, March 4, 1821.

"We left Jodepoor on the 14th ultimo, after dining with the Rajah on dishes which I must question if Sir H. Davy could analyze; and every living animal belonging to us receiving one day's ration, from ——'s moonshee, down to ——'s two dogs! We arrived at this place, where the British Resident resides, on the 1st, by the route of Pallee and the Dewar pass, after passing which we were in the Territory of the Oodipoor Rana.

In the whole of the march the want of population was manifest; but the Oodipoor Territory is incomparably the worst of the two in that respect, although a better soil, and more abundantly supplied with water. The villages are in the most miserable state of decay; villages which from the ruins must at some period have contained 1500 or 2000 houses, have not now perhaps 10 inhabited, and there does not appear to be much signs of improvement.

The Rana's Revenues are in great confusion, and he himself is reduced to almost abject poverty. The state of the Town, of Oodipoor corresponds exactly with that of the Country and though it has evidently never been in a state equal to Jodepoor, either in extent or its buildings, its deserted and ruinous condition is not the less conspicuous. The Lake is absolutely the only thing worth seeing at Oodipoor, but both it and the famous one at Kunkersoli are inferior to the Barwah Sagor in extent, the construction of the Bund, and scenery.

Oodipoor is surrounded by hills, and at all times dreadfully unhealthy. Captain T— resides at this place, which is 14 miles N. E. of it, but as yet has no house, or other shelter than a Tent.—The town of Pallee is very large, but has not a good house in it, or any thing much better than a hut, though it is the grand entrepot of trade between Guzerat, Bombay, Scinde, and all the Rajpoot States and the Punjab. Many articles of European manufacture, such as cloths of all descriptions, glass, and iron, fruits and carpets from Scinde, Coffee &c. from Guzerat, are procurable here at cheap rates; but as all this is managed by the Gomashtas of the principal merchants who reside at Bombay, Hyderabad (the Capital of Scinde) &c. it has no effect on the appearance of Pallee.

The pass we crossed the hills by, is 9 miles long; perfectly easy for cattle of all descriptions, but impracticable for wheeled carriages, and could not easily be made so, independant of the approach to it from the east, being for 14 miles early as bad."

Station Orders.

MEERUT, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1821.

From previous observations, and frequent opportunities of seeing the Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop at exercise, Major General Hardyman was prepared to find them, as he has done throughout his Inspection, in the highest state of Field Discipline and equipment, an efficiency resulting from the very active and persevering zeal of Major Storke, Commanding, and aided by the cheerful support of his Officers, in giving full effect to the excellent system established in this distinguished Corps. Unfavourable as the heavy clouds of dust were for rapid manœuvres, the several positions were quickly taken up, and batteries formed with the utmost accuracy, the guns served with uncommon activity, and the curtain practice exhibiting the destructive nature of grape firing and Shrapnell shells. The Major General cannot better express his own admiration at the flights in Battery of so many guns, magazines, and armed men, from one distant point to another, than by comparing the rapid and compact movement, to that of a fast sailing man of war, carrying her whole force into action at the same moment.

The exercise and evolutions, peculiar to the Rocket Troop, under the directions of Lieut. Baker, were performed with great regularity and speed. The European riders possessing perfect controul over their camels, their charging in line as Lancers, and the Rocket practice had a formidable appearance, and this branch of the Horse Brigade being now thoroughly trained, requires only a supply of rockets to render it complete for real service.

It would be difficult to find horses, in any public or private stables, in finer condition than those of the whole Brigade; and the appearance of the camels prove that the best possible care has been taken of them. Extra Batta to be issued to the non-commissioned Officers and Men, as usual, and with it Major General Hardyman requests they will accept his thanks for the pleasure he has received from their handsome Review display of yesterday, and this morning.

It was also gratifying to observe the appearance of every comfort in their Barracks, at dinner, and particularly so to see the many promising young men voluntarily attending the Regimental School for their own improvement.

The Major General has only to regret that he cannot compliment the whole Brigade for extreme sobriety during the last twelve months, for the irregular conduct of some individuals forbid it on the present occasion. But he is not without hope that the next Inspecting General may have the opportunity of doing so.

Bills and Receipts.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I feel assured that you will, through the medium of your excellent Paper, render me your assistance in my present difficulty.

On looking a short time ago, into a drawer full of Receipts for Bills paid 9, 10, and even 14 years ago, I felt much inclined to burn them all, that I might have room for others; but it so happened that I did not do so. Well, Sir, I have just now received a Letter demanding payment for things ordered in 1808 and 1811. If I can find, amongst my drawer of Receipts, any for the payment of the things I then had, I know so much of Law as to know that I need not pay the Bills a second time, but I want to know what I am to do should it so happen that I have not got the Receipts?

I have been told that in England, if payment of a Bill should not be demanded within seven years, it cannot lawfully be demanded after that period. Does such a rule extend to this country? I wish that any of your legal Correspondents would tell me why a Penalty has never been enacted against persons who present, for payment, Bills that have already been discharged? Surely it would be no more than just for the man

who calls upon me for a hundred rupees which I do not owe him, to be made to pay me that amount? And I cannot help thinking that the enactment of such a Penalty would produce a vast improvement in the keeping of some Shop-keeper's Accounts.

I am, *Sir*, your obedient Servant,

Jungles, March 24, 1821. A JUNGLITE.

An Extraordinary Dwarf.—In an Anonymous Communication from Dinapore, purporting to be from an Officer of H. M. 59th Regiment, we have received an account of an extraordinary Dwarf, who visited the Regiment in Camp at Maranchy. As no name appears to vouch for the authenticity of the statement, it is impossible for us to pronounce on the credit which it deserves, but we can see no object that could be answered on the supposition of its being fabricated. The following is the most material part of the description.

Dundoo Ram, a Hindoo of low cast, a native of the village of Begoo Serai, on the bank of the Ganduck river, in the district of Mozufferpore, north of the Ganges, is, by his own and brother's account, about 40 years of age, and the first view of his deep furrowed cheeks, and wrinkled forehead, bespeaks him to be so. He has got a beard on the upper lip, but his chin is destitute of hair. His countenance, with the exception of his right eye, which he lost when young by the small pox, is not at all disgusting or disagreeable, but exhibits a considerable degree of vivacity. His voice possesses a good deal of the shrillness of a boy's, and resembles that of approaching puberty. His body and limbs are well proportioned, and his head corresponds, which is not the case with most of the Dwarfs I have seen. The only parts that seemed at all disproportioned were his ears, which were a little larger than the size of his head required.

The following are a few of his dimensions that were taken in the presence of several of the Officers:

Height, 37½ inches.—Measures round the Head, 18½.—Ditto ditto the Chest, 19½.—Ditto ditto the Wrist, 4.—Ditto ditto the Ankle, 4½.—Ditto ditto the Calf of the Leg, 6½.—Length of the Foot, 5½.

Weight, including the cloth round his loins, and another he was put in, to hook on the steel-yard, 25 Pounds and 4 Ounces, which will make him about 25 lbs. when quite naked

Dundoo Ram, by his own account, eats half a pound of Rice or Suttaw in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening, and does not recollect of having ever been sick. He appeared very active, and said he could ride very well and walk 3 or 4 coss a day. His father and mother are alive, and are of the ordinary size, as well as 5 sons, younger brothers of Dundoo, that are arrived at the age of manhood.—*Hurk.*

Fifth Division.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

When "nameless Critics rail" I should always respect the purity of their motives, even if their productions did no bear on the face of them such evident marks of dishonesty at does the Letter signed Lucius, on the Campaigns of the 1st 5th Division of the Army of the Dekhan. Not being acquainted with Lieutenant McNaghten, I shall say nothing of the personal attacks which Lucius has made upon him, except that I consider such a mode of warfare disgraceful on any occasion, and unmanly in an anonymous writer, but regarding his observations on the operations of the above Division, I must beg leave to trouble you with a few of my sentiments. In the first place I cannot imagine how any *Officer* can call for a list of killed and wounded as a criterion whereby to judge of the services of an Army; and at the same time leave quite unnoticed the harrassing and distressing nature of the operations it had to perform. The patience and steadiness of troops under a long course of incessant warfare, in all seasons and situations, and the skill shown by their Leader in collecting intelligence, and avoiding unnecessary marches, are what best entitle them and him to praise; and for my own part I cannot conceive any thing more creditable than for a General to attack (as Colonel Adams did) an Army incalculably superior in numbers to his own, and with the loss of but a very few men, to kill a number which *exceeded* that of the conquerors. I was with the 5th Division throughout the war, and I consider Lieutenant McNaghten's Narrative to be a most faithful and unexaggerated account of it operations—so much so that I may safely challenge Lucius to quote a single sentence which he can prove to be amplified, or hyperbolically worded. The different actions and skirmishes with the Pindarras and Mahrattas are detailed with the strictest fidelity; and where the enemy made no opposition, they are not made to do so in the Book. So much the reverse, indeed, that the Author plainly says that "such a phenomenon as opposition on the part of the Pindarras was never experienced by us."

Neither are the Gonds ever represented as making a stand before Colonel Adams; nor is the breach at Chandah said to have been vigorously defended. Not a single march is made to appear longer or more harrassing than it really was, (I appeal for the truth of all this to every Officer who served with the Division) nor are the seasons represented in the least more severe, nor the Troops as more exposed, than they actually were. I am, therefore, quite at a loss to discover a single particle of this amplification of which Lucius speaks so bitterly. Why does he not produce the examples he has met with, and condemn the Author out of his own mouth? Why, when he has confessedly the proof at hand, does he content himself with virulent unsupported assertions?

Lucius says that Chandah was breached in 4 hours, but if I remember rightly it took nearer 48 hours to breach it. Here then is a strange misrepresentation, and rather an unpardonable one in my humble opinion. It is real hyperbole, of which I can produce more examples in that one letter of Lucius, than he can in the whole Memoir now under consideration. Hyperbole means either an exaggeration or a diminution, as the case happens to be; and in its latter sense Lucius is I think shamefully guilty of it. He seems to be in great wrath with the Author of the Narrative for having bestowed praise upon Lord Hastings, Colonel Adams, &c. but, truly, if he wrote such an account, I do not see how he could avoid those encomiums. To enumerate an uninterrupted series of successes, and yet not praise the authors of them, would be, I may say, paradoxically inconsistent. The laudatory quotations which Lucius makes, I have not been able to find in the Book from which he professes to have taken them; but I know that the first men in this Country, and in England, speak in the most unqualified terms of approbation of Lord Hastings's Administration—and particularly of that part of it which led to the extirpation of the Pindarra Hordes—and yet I never heard *them* accused of flattery. What say you, Mr. Editor? would you not think it hard to be called a fulsome flatterer because you have eulogised an Administration which has been *generally* praised and approved of—on account of both its energy and humanity?* In conclusion, Sir, I have only to observe that I consider Lucius has made a most mean and unbecoming attempt to detract from the merits of a gallant Division, and a most meritorious Commander; and that his very disapproval of the praises bestowed upon Lord Hastings is tantamount to a declaration that they are numerical. One consolation is, that as his Letter will do himself no credit, neither will it do us any injury; and as to his personalities, whatever I may think of, it is not my business to notice them.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,

Ganges, March 20, 1821. MILES.

* We can only say in reply to this question, that we have seen the imputation often made against us in Rival Papers; but we should no more be deterred from praising what we thought highly of, by the fear of such imputations, than we should be deterred from condemning what we approve, from the fear of a contrary imputation, and we should despise any man who could be so moved from his firm and honest purpose by the sneers of those who supposed him and Sycophant on the one hand, or the abuse of those who called him a Demagogue on the other. An upright heart would laugh them both to scorn.—Ed.

Logical Defence.

The examples which we give in our Paper of yesterday, of the true *Non Sequitur*, ludicrous as they were, are quite eclipsed by the originality of the *Harkaru's* Defence of yesterday against the accusation of servilely copying from a Paper which he declared he never read, and which he thought it would justly impose a stigma on his character to copy from. If the article were not too long to be given entire, we should republish the whole, as furnishing the strongest proof that we could require of the extremity to which the Editor of that Paper is driven.

The accusations were simply these—1st, You have declared repeatedly that the Calcutta Journal is *never* laid before you—2ndly, You asserted only a week ago that your Readers would deservedly withdraw their patronage from you if you attempted to give them any thing from the Journal, as News that really merited belief—3rdly, In defiance of these professions of contempt for this Journal, you *have* it laid before you, and have for the two last days servilely copied its contents, and falsely given it out as being taken from the Madras Gazette in which it *did* not appear;—being guilty therefore—1st, of direct mis-statement—2ndly, of asserting what you could not have believed—and 3rdly, of practising the meanest deception in taking the whole contents of the *Harkaru*, from the *Calcutta Journal*, and not only concealing the fact of its being so copied, but giving it out as the contents of the *Madras Gazette*.

The Defence set up to these points, is in substance thus:—1st, "Although we NEVER CAN COPY INFORMATION depending on the credit of the Journalist, yet we have been long looking out for his receiving English Papers before us, that he might give from them Extracts of *such length* as *to prevent the possibility of his garbling them*; and we have wished for this opportunity, in order that by *copying the information from his pages exactly* we might prove a very important fact to the Calcutta community, namely, to shew how far those who consider themselves otherwise clever, can be blinded by an artful quack whose object it is to pick their pockets."

2nd.—"Our desires have been fully gratified, as by thus *copying exactly from the pages of the Journal*, (without saying a word about our reasons for so doing) we have proved incontestably what might otherwise have been denied—that the *Harkaru in its present shape*, contains *fully* as much matter as is contained in the Journal in its *present shape*, and that it can be made to contain a *great deal more* IF NECESSARY, so as still to keep the dawk charges at the reduced rate. Now the Journalist, by singular good fortune, having got the first half of the Queen's Defence, when we had only received the last, we we were enabled on Thursday *to copy ten and a half Journal columns of the preceding day*, which only filled about an equal *number of our own columns*."

3rd.—"The partizans of the Journal presume to say that it can publish *more* than the Harkaru, but we here demonstrate clearly that it cannot publish *as much*, WITHOUT INCREASING THE CHARGES OF POSTAGE. We would therefore ask the warmest of the Journalist's friends, who at the same time possesses the smallest portion of candour, whether the charge of 12 rupees per month for the Journal while the Harkaru can be had at 7, is not a most *disgraceful specimen of imposition*, to which none ought to submit who is not willing at the same time to be considered the miserable dupe of a mountebank? This question, though a short one, we leave with the Journalist, as *payment in full for* the many bitter revilings, which he and his underling have been foolish enough within the last six weeks to heap on *the respectable and numerous Subscribers to the Harkaru*."

Will the Reader believe it possible that this contains the substance and nearly indeed the words, of every argument attempted to be offered in Defence? Let it be reduced to a still shorter form, that its absurdity may be more apparent.

ASSERTION.

The Journal is never laid before us; and moreover we should deservedly lose all our Readers if we copied any thing from the Journal and passed it off on them as worthy of belief.

CONTRADICTION.

The Journal is not only laid before you, but you copy its contents; and not only copy them, but suppress all mention of the Journal as the source from which they are obtained; and not only suppress this, but give it out as taken from a Madras Paper.

REJOINDER.

Although we never can copy any information from the Journal, which depends on the Editor's credit, yet we have waited till he got English Papers before us, and till he inserted an article so long that he could not possibly garble it. Then, indeed we did copy it, and concealed the fact of its being a copy; but it enabled to prove what we long wished to do, that the Harkaru contains as much as the Journal, and that to pay 12 Rupees for it, while the Harkaru can be had for 7, proved the gross imposition of those who charge, and the still greater folly of the dupes who pay this sum.

REMONSTRATION.

A person who sold brooms in a certain quarter of London, had his trade somewhat infringed upon by one who sold the same article much cheaper than himself, although the quantity of materials in the said brooms was pretty nearly the same. The one whose price was highest, expressed his wonder that the other could undersell him, particularly as he charged only for his *labour* in putting the materials together, since he got these free of cost. "Ah!" said the other, in my case, there is neither *labour* nor materials required to be paid for, as I STEAL THE WHOLE READY MADE!

QUERY.

As the *Harkaru's* new standard of merit for a Daily Publication, is the number of pages and columns it contains, without reference to the nature of its contents, it may be asked, whether, while the *India Gazette Daily*, containing 12 folio pages, or the *Auction Catalogue* containing 20 quarto ones in every possible variety of type, can be had for NOTHING, it is not a gross imposition in the *Harkaru* to charge ANY THING for half the quantity; and whether all who pay for it are not the miserable dupes of a mountebank?—To continue in its own elegant phraseology, we shall conclude by saying that "this question, though short, we leave with the *Harkaru* as payment in full" for all the laboured arguments of his clear and logical Defence.

Use and Abuse of the Press.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It affords me great pleasure to confirm the truth of the sagacious discovery you made in pronouncing that the two articles inserted in your Journals of 5th instant, and —— ultimo, signed "AN AUXILIARY," and "SAGITTARIUS," are "both from the same pen and in the hand-writing of the AUXILIARY himself," the very same which now addresses you these lines.

To account for two such Letters coming from the same pen, you have only to suppose that SAGITTARIUS and I, living in different parts of the country, frequently communicate to each other upon the subjects of our lucubrations in your Journal, and that we sometimes copy off each other's articles with any little addition or alteration that strikes us, before we send them to you for insertion. This interchange took place with the articles in question, and the same hand copied them both. However complimentary they may seem to each other, it is no new proceeding for one *Friend* to praise the works or the qualities of another *Friend*:—and in a case like this, where the Public know nothing of the parties, it is surely much more excusable than for one man who is indebted to another for some place or appointment to stand up at a Public Entertainment and pronounce a fulsome panegyric upon his Patron, or upon the colleague in office, who has assisted him into a comfortable birth. There cannot be a greater libel upon the good sense and taste of the Public than to suppose that such *encomiums* as those I allude to, can go down with even a small fraction of your readers.

SAGITTARIUS said he wished to see some better stuff than Complimentary Orations and Regimental Orders, or any *other* Orders filling up the columns of your Journal. It is very well for a Daily Paper that has to scrape any thing and every thing together for the sake of filling up voids, but for a Literary and Scientific Journal, conducted with the spirit and talent which we have seen displayed in yours. I have sometimes been surprised (pardon me, Sir, saying so) that so uninteresting, and injudicious a selection should be made out of the abundance of matter for which you can never be at a loss, between European Politics and Local Intelligence.

SAGITTARIUS said, and I repeat, that there are many things, great and small, in this vast Empire susceptible of improvement;—and that the Press would be more usefully employed in pointing them out than in publishing the adulation, which people in this country are so fond of getting passed upon them.

selves. *Every one knows how easy it is for a man of a good deal of influence to get up an Address or Speech in his own praise. But no one thinks a bit the better either of the individual so praised, or of the persons who profess disinterested motives for the praises they bestow.* Let us have as much real good will and affection for each other as we can; but let us show it as reasonable beings, as men of taste—as plain dealing Englishmen ought to do.

I am, Sir,

February 26, 1821. AN AUXILIARY.

Note.—Our Correspondent will no doubt approve of our retrenchment of the last paragraph of his Letter regarding Messrs. G. and Co in the Cossitolah, as quite unnecessary. We concur fully with him in the opinion that great benefit would be derived to the community generally, by making matters that require redress, subjects of discussion through the Press; and we can only add that we have ever shown, and shall, we hope, long continue to show every encouragement to such discussions, for which our columns will be always open, as long as they are conducted with that temper which can alone make them effectual.

For the subjects that need such bringing to notice and redress, we must, however, depend chiefly on Correspondents in the Interior, as no Editor can be omnipresent or omniscient. Whatever may be well authenticated to us we shall gladly receive and notice, persuaded as we are, that the Government are as desirous of this use being made of the Press, as the community can be, for this is one of the few Governments in the world where the interests of the Governors and Governed are one and the same, and where not only the maxim is avowed in theory, but as far as their exertions can effect it, is reduced to practice.

Let SAGITTARIUS dart his arrow in the right direction, and press as many AUXILIARIES into the service as he can;—and we will gladly lend our humble aid in the good cause.—ED.

Government Gazette.

(*From Last Night's Government Gazette Extra.*)

We have much pleasure in publishing, for the information of our readers, the very welcome intelligence contained in the following Dispatches just received, which describe the capture of the whole fortified position of the tribe of Beni-Boo-Alli, on the 2d of March, by the Division under the command of Major-General Lionel Smith.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that the Division which the Government did me the honor to place under my Orders for Service, against the Tribe of Beni-Boo-Alli, having arrived before his Capital yesterday morning, succeeded in repulsing a very spirited attack of the Enemy, and in gaining complete possession of his whole fortified position before sun-set in the evening.

The principal action fell on the right Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, with about 400 Rank and File of that Regiment, and about 500 of the 1st Battalion 17th Native Infantry, which has, I am sorry to say, sustained a very heavy loss.

The Enemy left upwards of 200 Men killed on the field, and reckoning those they carried off, and those who fell in the subsequent attack of the Citadel, I cannot calculate his total loss, at less than 500 killed and wounded.

There are also 226 Prisoners who bore Arms, of whom 96 are wounded, and the Families amount to upwards of 1000 Individuals; so I trust I can assure your Excellency, the Tribe is effectually put down. The two principal Chiefs of the Tribe are also Prisoners, both badly wounded; one in the attack on our Camp at Sour on the 19th ultimo, and the other in the action of yesterday.

The Enemy evinced the most determined gallantry, but he received such a destructive fire, it was impossible he could maintain his attack long; I conclude the number he brought into action at about 1000 men.

All the Guns which he had gained possession of from Captain Thompson's Detachment are recovered, and in good order.

I beg to enclose your Excellency a List of the Killed and Wounded, and a Plan of the Fort and Environs of BEO ALLI, shewing the whole Operations of the day, which were most laborious.

I also enclose a Copy of the Orders issued to the Division, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently praise to your Excellency. I have been under great obligations to the Heads of Departments, and the other Officers who have earned the record of my acknowledgments, and I beg to draw your Excellency's favorable notice to their high deserts.

The service though short has been very arduous. The natural difficulties of the Country, which afforded no supplies whatever, and my little means of carriage, imposed the necessity of reduced Rations, and very limited Camp Equipage to all rank. Under the severest exposure of heat and thirst, the troops endured all their difficulties with the most becoming patience, and confidence, and I can assure your Excellency they have well supported the reputation of the Bombay Army.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Excellency, by my Aide de Camp, Lieutenant Place of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, an old Subaltern who has been long on my Staff, and who deserves my warmest recommendation to your Excellency's favorable notice.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

Camp at Beni-Boo-Alli, March 3, 1821. (Signed) LIONEL SMITH. *Major General*

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Division under the command of Major General Smith, C. B. at the capture of Beni Boo Alli, on the 2d March 1821.

Killed.—Horse Artillery: 1 Rank and File—His Majesty's 65th Regiment: 4 Rank and File—Bombay European Regiment: 1 Rank and File—1st Battalion 7th Regiment: 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Subadar, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 19 Rank and File, 1 Camp Follower. Total 29.

Wounded.—Horse Artillery: 1 Horsekeeper, 1 Rank and File, 3 Regimental Horses—His Majesty's 65th Regiment: 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Drummers, 26 Rank and File—Bombay European Regiment: 1 Bheestie—1st Battalion 7th Regiment: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 4 Serjeants or Havildars, 2 Bheesties, 116 Rank and File, 1 Officer's Horse—Pioneers: 2 Rank and File—4 Camp Followers—Grand Total 202 men, and 4 Horses.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Killed—1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon Gordon. Wounded—Captain Stewart, severely—Lieut. and Adjutant Thorman, slightly. His Majesty's 65th Regt.—Wounded,—Lieut. Madden, severely—Lieut. Cappage slightly,—Ensign Mulkern, do.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS, *Assist. Adj. General.*

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Calicut, on the 2d of March, the Lady of John Babington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

At Sadras, on the 15th of March, the Lady of F. C. Regel, Esq. Chief of the Netherland's Possessions on the Coast of Coromandel and Madura, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 10th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Shuldham, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 14th of March, after a severe and lingering illness, Serjeant James Penny, of the Effective Supernumeraries, attached to the Garrison Band,—aged 23 years and 9 months, leaving a wife and 2 children to deplore his irreparable loss.

At Vepery, on the 7th of March, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with truly pious resignation, Mrs. M. Clark, the wife of Conductor S. Clark, leaving an affectionate husband, a son and daughter, and a large circle of friends to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Cochin, on the 28th of February, the Lady of Captain B Collier, aged 55 years.

At Bombay, on the 10th of March, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Shuldham.

At Bombay, on the 12th of March, Harry Stephen, infant son of Captain S. Long, A. S. A. C. aged 11 months and 27 days.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

A Letter from Bombay, dated 19th March, which reached us on Sunday, contained a Report of News which we had then only space to advert to in the Extra Slip that accompanied our regular Number of yesterday, and to which we therefore return.

The *Harkaru*, who is sure to be very angry, and to profess great indignation whenever we get News before him, whether from Europe or Asia, will perhaps think we were quite as premature in giving this News from our private Letters from Bombay, yesterday, before it had reached him, as we were a week or two ago in publishing Accounts from the Persian Gulph, some days before the Bombay Papers arrived to confirm them. The "inventive faculty" by which we thus "get up" News, as he would call it, before others know any thing about it, is of some use, occasionally, though of course those who do not possess this same means of intelligence will do all they can to shake its credit.

It appears that H. M. Ship *Topaze* had returned from Mocha, against which, our Readers will remember, an Expedition was sent by Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, in order to avenge the insult offered to the English in the brutal treatment of Lieutenant Dominicetti of the H. C.'s Marine, and the plunder of the British Factory at that place.

We had written thus far, when the Bombay Papers of the 21st of March came in by the Dewk. We transcribe, therefore, the full account of this affair from that source.

Bombay, March 21, 1821.—On Sunday morning, the *Junnet*, Armed Boat, arrived with Dispatches from our Army, dated, from Camp at Beni-boo Ali.

Captain Place, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, and one of General Smith's Aid-de-Camps came, charged with these Dispatches.

A letter from Beni-boo Hassan, dated the 31 of March, details the attack at Beni-boo Ali, as follows:—

The Enemy opened from the 12-pounders, which they had taken from the detachment of Captain Thomson; the third shot killed a Corporal of the European Regiment, and shot off the arm of a Pioneer; at about half past one, they began to assemble in the *Tope*, on the left, in great force. The 12-pounders opened against them; the line formed and moved down, the right Brigade under Colonel Warren, in advance; the Arabs kept up a smart fire, and succeeded in driving in the skirmishers, after which they came out and made an impetuous charge on this Brigade, they were received by a volley and charged, but their numbers outflanked ours, and they turned the left Flank Pt Bat. 7th Regt. and got in the rear of the Corps, which was thrown into a temporary confusion, on which three Companies of the 65th, formed in the rear, fired and again charged.

The Enemy soon after were completely routed, and attempted to cut their way through the Brigade to the Tope, some few succeeded, the remainder fell: shortly after two women came out with a Flag of Truce, and the firing ceased, but as the Enemy were evidently escaping, it was renewed with great vigour, and we succeeded in making prisoners of two Chiefs and 270 men, who are safe in the Fort.

No men could have fought more nobly, five hundred have been killed and wounded, out of a thousand.

Our loss has been rather severe, but we have taught them a lesson that they will not soon forget. Our prisoners, men, women, and children, amount to 1200.

OUR LOSS IS AS FOLLOWS:

Killed.—Artillery 1, His Majesty's 65th Regiment 4, Honourable Company's European Regiment 1, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry 19, Dooly Bearer 1—Total 26.

Wounded.—Artillery 1, His Majesty's 65th Regiment 36, Honourable Company's European Regiment 1, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry 127, Pioneers 2, Dooly Bearers 4—Total 171.

Total Killed and Wounded 197.

Dr. Gordon was cut to pieces, Captain Steward severely wounded in the head, Lieutenant Thursam wounded but not dangerously; he cut down four, and behaved excellently; Lieutenants Cuppage, Madden, and Mulkern, 65th, are slightly wounded.

We are informed that measures are taking to re-embark the Troops from Soor, and that the whole force may be expected to be here by the end of the present month, or the first week in April.

We now turn to the other side of the Arabian Peninsula, and contemplate with pleasure the success of our arms in that quarter.

We are enabled to do this by the arrival of His Majesty's Ship *Topaze*, Captain Lumley, from Mocha the 20th January, who, in addition to the favorable termination of our arms, at that place, brings us Paris and Malta papers, the former for September, the latter to the 14th of November.

From the Letters we have ourselves received, we have collected the following demi-official accounts of the proceedings at Mocha, which we trust will be found as correct as a thing of shreds and patches can be.

"Thinking a few lines detailing some particulars of our operations in this quarter might be acceptable, I shall not apologise for giving you a brief outline of them, as they have appeared to me; we had a very pleasant voyage across from Bombay of fourteen days to this place, where our Squadron anchored on the 3d December. Captain Bruce, who was charged with the political part of the business, was on board the *Carron* Transport, he had been residing on shore for a few days, but had found it necessary to embark again, as the Natives evinced no disposition to comply with our demands; in fact they could not believe that a Force was coming to blockade their ports; no sooner had we anchored, but the signal was displayed on board His Majesty's Ship *Topaze*, to "*Prepare for Battle*" and "*Take up proper positions for Bombarding the North Fort*" The Frigate moved into 20 feet water, the *Antelope* and *Benares* were lying within her, in little more than their draft, at the distance of about six or seven hundred yards from the North Fort, and the *Thames*, Mortar boat, was placed close in shore, opposite the Town between the two Forts, and every thing was ready for opening a heavy fire on the following morning, and expectation was high as to the effect it would produce.

At 8 A. M. on the 4th December the business was begun by a broadside from the Frigate, and followed by the same from the two Cruisers; the fire was at first smartly returned by the Enemy from all the cannon in their five Batteries, but with little effect, and shortly after began to slacken. The effect of our guns was good, considering the distance, for in the course of an hour the North Battery was silenced, and a party of Arabs who were stationed therein (finding our fire particularly directed to that part of the defences) quitted their post and made a precipitate retreat across the Isthmus, towards the Mecca gate of the Town. The fight had now become a chase, and I observed one of them knocked down by a cannon shot which overtook him in the race. The North Fort was now thought to be entirely abandoned by the Enemy, and the *Antelope* made a Telegraph signal to that effect. In the mean time the *Thames*, Mortar Boat, threw her 13 inch shells into the Town, to the great dismay and consternation of the terrified inhabitants who had never believed things would be brought to such a pass; the people were quitting the town, and the old Dolah (beset by the principal Merchants and others on every side), trembling with fear and apprehension, held his aged sides and exclaimed with tears, "Oh, that I should live to see this" "who would ever have supposed that I should have to fight" !!? At 10 A. M. the *Antelope* got under weigh, and worked up in beautiful style (under double reefed topsails and courses) to attack the South Fort, but in tacking close under the lee of this Fort, her keel touched and missing stays she lay aground at the distance of 500 yards, but in an excellent position for cannonading it; the Fort immediately opened their guns on the *Antelope*, but was soon silenced by the superior fire of that Cruiser; whose precision and execution was particularly noticed. The Frigate had still continued a heavy and well

directed cannonade on the North Battery, and the shot which missed it passed over into the Town, the effect was considerable and manifest, yet it was to be regretted that her draft of water prevented her getting close enough to make a practicable breach; by noon the *Benares* had also got up to the Southward and taken up a position for supporting the *Antelope* and covering the Bomb vessel from the fire of the centre Battery; when a Flag of Truce came off; and a general Truce was displayed by the Squadron. The *Topaze* now named Telegraph Signal, "Great many killed on Shore, they want eight days Truce. I have granted one hour and half"—We now learnt that the Dolah had sent off four 32 pound shot, to the Imaum of Senna, by an express, with a doleful lamentation that he should have had the hardihood to decline compliance with our wishes, and thus subject him to receive such uncourteous and indigestible balls of iron.

At 2 P. M. finding our proposals not answered, the firing was recommenced on the North Fort by the Frigate, and on the Town by the two Cruizers and the Mortar Boat, and was continued during the afternoon; at a quarter past 2 P. M. the Boats of the Squadron, manned and armed with a party of Marines and Artillery, under command of Lieuts. Moriaty, Wright and Atkinson, of the *Topaze*, Lieut. Wilson, and MacDowall, of the *Benares* and *Antelope*, and Lieut. Jacob, of Artillery, having been assembled round the Frigate by signal, pushed off with the view of taking possession of the North Fort. They effected a landing about half past 2 o'clock under cover of the guns of the *Topaze*, but on getting to the Fort the door was barricaded, and the party having no means of escalading the wall and being unable to force the gate way, the assailants were at length reluctantly compelled to retreat to their Boats under a galling fire from matchlocks of the Arabs, and with a heavy loss of killed and wounded. Altho' foiled in their object, no words can do justice to the merits of the party employed on this enterprise, the coolness and determined spirit of gallantry which animated every individual was never more conspicuous than on this trying occasion; both Officers and men were observed going round, and about every side of the Fort, seeking in vain for a hole to creep through, or in any way to gain access to the area of the work, while many were falling by a murderous fire from the matchlocks of the Enemy, who, unseen and in security, took deliberate aim at their victims through loop holes in the walls, and by hurling shot, stones, and quick lime on their heads from above. This is one of the melancholy instances which occasionally occur on Expeditions of this nature, and while we regret the loss of those brave men who fell in this affair, no blame can be attached to any party. That experienced and gallant Officer, Captain Lumley, who commands the Force, had doubtless very strong reason to believe that the Fort was abandoned, and from the circumstances of no men having been seen in it, and not a gun having been fired from it since 9 o'clock, it was but reasonable to conclude so, and in his zeal for the acquisition of an important part of the service, namely the destruction of the North Fort, he directed it to be taken possession of as the best means of terminating hostilities, and securing the British interests by a speedy acquiescence with our reasonable and just demands; a correct List of the Killed and Wounded is inclosed.

The shells from the Bomb Ketch were thrown into the Town with admirable effect during the night, and (at a 12000 yard range) penetrated the flat roofs of the houses, and through two floors, and exploded in the lower apartments, destroying whole families; the explosion of some shells in the early part of the night caused two extensive conflagrations in the Town which destroyed the Prison, and Governor's Stables, &c: There was a singular circumstance of a shell falling into the Shop of a petty Merchant who had been notorious for his derision and abuse of the English on all occasions. He was shattered to atoms among the ruined fragments of his warehouse.

On the morning of 5 h, a Truce was entered into for fourteen days, and we were assured that all our demands would be granted on a reference to the King of Senna, the capital of Y-men, and two men of rank were put on board the H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, as hostages for the fulfilment of this condition.

I regret to add that Captain Arthur, of the Marine, who was on his return to England by Egypt, died on board the *Ernaad* this morning, after a short illness.

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Squadron, under the Orders of Captain J. R. Lumley, of H. M. Ship Topaze, in an attack on the Defences of Mocha, December 4th 1820.

H. M. Ship Topaze—R. G. Atkinson, Lieut. Royal Marines, killed; C. P. Gill, Master's Mate, killed; Francis Burnett, Midshipman, killed; J. Seymor, Seaman, killed; Robert Ward, Admiralty Midshipman, mortally wounded, since dead; J. Michel, Seaman, mortally wounded, since dead; William Moriarty, Lieut. R. N. slightly wounded; C. M. Wright, Lieut. R. N. slightly wounded; Alexander Morton, severely wounded; William Stevens, Admiralty Midshipman, severely wounded; William Neil, chief boats main's mate, severely wounded; John Brennam, quarter master, severely wounded; William Stewart, quarter master, slightly wounded; John Gordon, Seaman, dangerously wounded; James Hogg, Seaman, dangerously wounded; Joseph Jessan, Seaman, severely woundly; Moses Donall, Seaman, severely wounded; Andrew Wright, Seaman, severely wounded; W. Clamen, Seaman, slightly wounded; Joseph Sheppard, Seaman, slightly wounded.

H. C. C. Ship Benares.—James McGhee, Seaman, mortally wounded, since dead; John Hanson, Seaman, dangerously wounded; two Sepoys, 11th Regt. N. I. killed; Four Sepoys, 11th Regt. N. I. wounded.

H. C. Ship Ernaad.—One Sepoy, 11th Regt. N. I. killed.

H. C. Bomb Ketch Thames.—W. Waldron, Sergeant, 1st Battalion Artillery, killed; T. Chawner, Gunner Artillery, wounded; David Thomas, Gunner, Artillery, wounded.

Carron Transport.—Sedee Mohamuck, Lascar, wounded.

Total killed 9—wounded mortally 3—wounded slightly 22:—Grand Total 34.

In continuation of my last of the 14th ultimo, I have great pleasure in acquainting you that the Arabs in this quarter have at length been brought to their senses, and (by dint of hard blows) we have obtained ample satisfaction for the insults and indignities offered to a British Officer; indeed they will long remember the lesson they have now received, and, no doubt will be induced hereafter to pay a proper respect to the British character. To convey a proper idea of the causes which have led to this great change in their conduct and manner, I shall give you a brief outline of our operations here since the commencement of our second campaign.

To enable the local Government to refer our demands to the Court of Senna, and to give time for the bringing down from Sobeide, the Chief, Hadjee Futteh (the former Dolah of Mocha,) fourteen days Truce had been granted, and which expired on the 19th of December. On the 16th a satisfactory answer to our demands was received from the Imaum, and every assurance of a friendly disposition; at the expiration of the Truce a grace of two days was granted, and which in the spirit of forbearance we extended at the earnest solicitation of the Dolah and the principal Merchants, and on various pretexts and evasions, it was spun out from day to day until the 26th.

In the mean time, preparations were making on both sides for War, our former ineffectual attempt on the North Fort had certainly inspired the Arabs with a conviction of its being "impregnable;" and therefore dictated to us, the necessity of destroying that work in the first instance; and accordingly, the *Benares* and *Antelope* Cruizers, equipped with 2 long 18 pounders and an 8 inch mortar each, and the *Thames* Bomb with her two long eighteens, and 13 inch mortar, had been hauled in under the North side of the Fort, at the distance of less than 600 and 400 yards respectively; the *Topaze* took up a position about 800 yards to the westward of the Fort in her draft of water; at length finding no dependence could be placed in men, who had shewn such disregard to truth and sincerity by procrastinating the Truce under false pretences, an appeal to Hostilities became inevitable, and the Truce Flag was hauled down on the morning of the 26th ultimo. The attack began

on "*Taire*" the "*Impregnable*," a strong Fort of 10 guns, 9 12 and 24 pounders; with a Citadel for matchlock defence; At 7 A. M. the Squadron opened a heavy cannonade, which was briskly returned from the two Sea Forts and four Town Batteries; the effect of our fire was soon perceptible, and gratifying beyond measure, for in the course of two hours a practicable breach was made in the North Curtain, and the rear face of the Citadel was falling in large masses; at times large holes and romantic arches were formed, which the next fire demolished; the plan adopted at the suggestion of Lieutenant Jacobs of the Artillery, of firing loaded spherical case from our 18 pounders into the masonry of the walls, and there exploding, was admirable, and tended in a great measure to the speedy destruction of the works; At 10 o'clock the Arab Garrison (about 150 men in number) evacuated the ruin, and they scampered across the Isthmus into their Town with great loss, under a heavy fire of our grape shot; our men now landed, and taking possession, displayed the British colours, the guns were spiked and thrown over the wall, three mines were laid, whose explosion completed the destruction of the works. This duty was happily accomplished with a trifling loss on our side, and the Bomb continued throwing shells into the Town during the night, in grand style, and with great effect on the buildings:—Among other things found in the ruins of Fort "Taire" was their holy flag, and a Poem written by one of the garrison on the occasion of our failure before it on the 4th December, the substance of which I learn to be to the following effect.

"*Arab Poem.*—It happened on a certain day that 5 English Ships of War came here to fight a Battle with the Warriors of this Fort, their Guns could do but little against us true Believers, for we fought that day, and who would not fight under our gallant Commander; we fought the Battle of our Imaum, under the holy Banners of our Prophet, like the Sons of Thunder!—They came to land, but we soon put them to flight, we drove them to their Boats, and many there were of them who bit the dust, who left their bodies at the Abmoody Gate, festering in the Sun, a prey to the Dogs; thus we Sons of Thunder fight and conquer; let them come again, we will make them bite the dust, we will shew them that we can fight and conquer still, or lay down our lives under the Holy Banner."

On the 27th December, the Frigate moved up abreast the Town, and the two Cruizers worked up to the Bight of the North side of *Abdeurcof* "or the *Protector*" a Fort of 9 guns with a Citadel, and somewhat stronger than the former. The firing was occasional, on both sides; during this day the Boats of the Squadron were annoyed by a galling fire of matchlocks while employed laying out warps, for hawling the Cruizers and the Bomb close into position under this *Fort*. On the 29th, the violence of the wind impeded the progress of the laborious duty of warping into position, and at the urgent solicitation and on the promises of the Vakeel Meer Fattieh Ullah (who had arrived and superseded the authority of Fakih Hassan, the old Dolah) a Trace was granted for one day. The Hostages were now landed in exchange for two Europeans who had deserted from one of the vessels on the 7th ultimo, and for whose appearance they had been hitherto detained. On the 30th December, at 6 A. M. the 2 Cruizers and Bomb being stationed in the coil of the Bight, on the North side of the South Fort, at the distance of 500 and 350 yards respectively; and the Frigate in her draft opposite the Town, a general cannonade was opened on all sides, the effect of our fire was again equal to our most sanguine expectations; in a few hours we had the satisfaction of seeing this strong Fort crumbled to the dust; like the former one, the shot and shells from the Cruizers tumbled it down piecemeal; by 9 o'clock the Citadel was breached, and the work untenable; the Garrison about 400 in number were driven out, and not being able to run the gauntlet across the Isthmus were compelled to decamp towards the S E point, and swim across to the Mainland, by which many were drowned. At 10 A. M. possession was taken, and the British Union displayed on the flagstaff: the guns were then spiked and thrown down, and five mines were sprung, which, with the assistance of a rope completed the destruction of this strong hold and the "Protector" so formidable at sunrise was before noon a confused mass of rubbish,

Among other things found here was the cocked hat of poor Lieutenant Atkinson, of the Royal Marines, who fell on the 4th ultimo, in the attempt made on the North Fort, brought there no doubt as a Military trophy to keep up their courage, and inspire them to defend their post to the last extremity, and as a stimulus to which a bonus of 6 dollars had been given to each man the preceding evening. During the night the Bomb continued to throw shells into the Town, and a few occasional shot interchanged during the 31st, closed the operations with the year. In the evening, the Vakeel, saw the Dolah, sent off to sue for Peace, and signified his readiness to accede to our demands, but as he had never produced any document to prove that he had been invested with power to act, it was disregarded.

In the course of this service, the vessels were frequently hulled by the Enemy's shot, and our loss was one Marine killed, 6 Seamen and 2 Officers wounded, the latter being Lieutenant Jacobs of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Wilson of the Marine.

January 1, 1821.—Preparations were now making for the continuance of a rigorous blockade, and Captain Bruce was about to embark in the *Topaze* on his return to India, touching at Aden to make some arrangements connected with the blockade and with a view to establish a commercial intercourse with that place; the next morning Ameer Fattieh Ullah, the New Dolah, with his suite, came off to visit *Captain Bruce*, a thing unheard of before; he then produced his full powers from the Imaum, implored an amicable adjustment of differences, and promised to accede to all our demands; upon this a Treaty was signed on the 6th, and on the 4th Captain Bruce with the Commanders of the Cruizers and other Officers landed under a salute, from the Shipping and the shore; our Guard had been previously landed, and Horses were prepared for us by the Dolah, which we accordingly mounted and (contrary to all former precedent) rode as Conquerors, to the Dolah's residence, the cavalcade being preceded by the Band from the Frigate, and a Detachment of Marines, Artillery, and Sepoys, besides an Honorary Escort of Arab Troops under the Command of their General in Chief. We were received with every mark of attention and respect, and we then proceeded to the English Factory, where the English Colours were hoisted. The next day Captain Lumley landed, and paid a visit to the Dolah in the same state, and received his on the preceding day; these visits were duly returned by the Dolah; on the 6th, the day appointed for the public degradation of Hadjee Fattieh, Captain Lumley, Captain Bruce, the Commanders of the Cruizers, many Officers of the Squadron, and the principal Merchants of the place being assembled at the English Residence, the Dolah, Attended by the Cazee, (High Priest) Kotterbash, (Secretary) Ameer-el-Bahr, (Lord of the Sea) and the Ameer-el-Asker, (Commander of the Forces), arrived and were saluted by the Guard drawn up at the gate; on entering the hall of audience, the Dolah called in the Prisoner, Hajee Fattieh, and addressing himself to Cap. Lumley and Capt Bruce, said in a loud voice, "*I now produce to you Hadjee Fattieh, and deliver him over to you, he is at your mercy do with him whatever you please; the outrages he committed on a British Officer, he is sorry for; and I am deputed thus publicly to declare that his conduct was altogether unauthorised and contrary to the wishes of the Imaum of Yemen*", to which Address Captain Bruce replied, "He is forgiven, let it be forgotten", and then handed him to a chair. The scene was highly affecting to the feelings of the high minded Arab Chief to whom it applied, and who was evidently impressed with the full force of his degradation and of our magnanimity. After this interesting transaction, our intercourse with these people became more sociable, and visits passed on both sides without much attention to ceremony or display of magnanimity. On the 14th instant, Dispatches arrived from the Court of Senna confirming every article of the Treaty to the utmost extent of our demands; and thus happily terminated a service of the most arduous and difficult nature.

I have been an attentive observer of what has passed here, and never did I witness any service performed with so small a force so greatly to the credit of every one concerned, but to Captain Lumley of H. M. Ship *Topaze*, his Officers and Crew every praise is due; for where that Frigate could not act with full effect, on account of her draft of water; all her resources

were applied, and every assistance and support given, to the smaller vessels of the Squadron engaged, by men, guns, boats, &c. I had also several opportunities of witnessing the many interviews, messages, and discussion which took place in the course of the operations between the Arabs and Captain Bruce, the Agent on the part of Government, who was charged with the political part of the business, and I could not help noticing with feelings of admiration, the skill, firmness, and temper, which that zealous Officer so eminently displayed throughout, and which no doubt tended in a great measure to the successful termination of our affairs in this quarter.

On the 16th, Captain Bruce gave a Farewell Dinner at the English Residence to the Dolah and all the principal Inhabitants of the place, and Captain Robson was appointed as acting Resident, in charge of the British affairs at Mocha.

COPY OF A GENERAL MEMORANDUM ISSUED BY CAPTAIN LUMLEY TO THE SQUADRON.

H. M. Ship Topaze, off Mocha.

GENL. MEMO.] *December 31, 1820.*

The gallant and spirited conduct displayed by the Captains and Commanders, and all the Officers and Seamen, Artillery and Sepoys of the company's cruisers under my orders, during the late arduous attack and destruction of the Forts of Mocha having met my warmest approbation, I take the present opportunity of conveying my high sense of their very meritorious services, on that occasion; and I have to request that the respective Captains will signify the same to them respectively, and to assure them that I shall not fail to represent their gallant behaviour to the Hon'ble Company's Government accordingly. I have also to return my warmest thanks to Lieut. Janob, of the Artillery, for the great precision with which the shells were thrown by him into the Town and Forts of Mocha, as also to Lieut. Tanner, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, who so willingly offered his services, and who proved particularly useful, and whose behaviour was highly meritorious, during the late arduous attack abovementioned.

(Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, *Capt. and Senior Officer.*

As the Harkaru has been trying to throw dust in the eyes of its readers to prevent their seeing the original question of discussion and has shifted off the charge of filling its own columns from those of the Journal to a dispute of which Paper is the cheapest, we have only to remark:—That both Papers having been before the Public for many months, they cannot now need information on this point. That as no man need pay the price demanded for the Journal unless he deems the Paper worth the money, it would be a waste of words and time to expose the fallacy of calling it a fraud to charge a price which purchasers VOLUNTARILY *undertake when they order the Paper, and* VOLUNTARILY *continue—And lastly that our difference of price is necessary for sustaining the expense of an Extra Sheet of Paper per day more than is used by the Harkaru, for every copy printed; for the expence also of Four Numbers in the Month more than the Harkaru publishes, namely on Sundays;—for the expence of an Index and Titles to every Two Months Papers, making a Volume which is attended with great labour and cost; and in addition to all this, for the Engravings which have been issued since the commencement of the Paper, Fifty Eight of which have been already published, at an expence, including Drawing, Reducing, Engraving, and Printing, of nearly* TEN THOUSAND RUPEES *for this article alone, all of which the Harkaru leaves, in a considerable excess of actual expenditure above that disbursed for his own Paper. We honestly avow our object to be that of obtaining a livelihood now, and of laying the foundation for a competence on which to retire at some future period:—of being able to provide for those whom the dearest ties of life enjoin us to support;—of paying punctually all those who are in our employ;—and of discharging our duties to all mankind. To obtain sufficient support from the community to effect this we endeavour, as all merchants and traders, soldiers and sailors, and every other profession of life are bound to do, to give them a fair equivalent for their money—and we hold the obligation in our case, as in all others of fair barter, to be mutual. The steady continuance of our very oldest supporters assures us that they are satisfied. At all events no undue influence is used to return those on our List, who may not choose to continue there. If however, the Harkaru or any other Paper, regardless of all those objects which we hold to be the sacred duty of every man to fulfil, chooses to run headlong into embarrassments, by pursuing a contrary course, and while endeavouring to undermine others by low prices and by still lower language, finds itself refuted by the explosion of the mine it has laid, it has itself alone to blame.*

To Correspondents.

We beg our best thanks to T. P. A. on the Madras Establishment, whose hints are always so valuable and given in such a friendly tone that we have a strong desire to correspond with him more closely and shall feel honored by his confidence. He will see several of his useful suggestions already attended to.

We intreat the indulgence of our Correspondents for a few days, till we can command more space for their Communications. The following are among those that we have selected for publication from the many sent us within the last few days.

Letter the Third. On the character of the Duke of Wellington. By A LIBERAL WHIG.

Letter in Defence of Lieutenant Macnaghten's Work. From the Upper Provinces. By RECTUS.

Another Letter on the same subject. By AMICUS VERITATIS.

Singular Anecdote of Papers, being found in a Monkey, dated from Moorshedabad, and signed M.

On the removal of Street Nuisances. By OBSERVER.

Letter on Palankeen Bearers. By AN ACCUSTOMED INHABITANT.

On the Names of Streets and other subjects connected therewith. By A NEW COMER.

Trifles Light as Air, from Fort William. By MERE CANDIDUS.

On Military Savings Banks. By SIGNOR FERO. *Under consideration.*

On Veterinary Practice, and the necessary qualifications for Veterinary Surgeons, with 256 Queries. No signature. The length of this Letter will preclude its appearing for some days at least.

On a recent New and useful Discovery in Chemistry. By A READER AT BREAKFAST.

On the Destruction of the Black Hole Monument in Calcutta. By BRITANNUS.

Query respecting a suppressed Work, of the late lamented Mr. Amy.—By PERNICIOUS PUBLICITY.

A Short Letter from THE ENRAGED MUSICIAN.

Query regarding the Prisoner of the Bengal Military Bank.—By MILES.

On Indian Oats. By A CULTIVATOR.

On Indian Arithmetic. By A MADRAS SUBSCRIBER.

On the Letter of TRUE BLUE. *By* AN EMIGRANT OF ENGINEERS.

On Selections from the English and Scotch Papers. By FAIR PLAY.

On Irregularities in the Dawk, on the North West Frontier. By A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Queries regarding the power of Commandants to interrupt Religious Festivities. By the same.

On the Abuses of the Police at Bellary. By T. M.

Eloge Historique, prononcé pendant le Service Funebre, en l'honneur de Feu Mons. DAVOT, *Intendant General des Etablissemens Francais dans le Bengale, & Chandernagore.*

On the Augmented Influence of the Crown since the year 1760, and method of Balancing Power in Great Britain. By D. B.

Parody on Alexander's Feast.—Under consideration.

Elegiac Stanzas to the Memory of Colonel Shaland, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment. By a Lady.—Approved.

Several others have been received; but as the Authors of Rejected Communications wish in general to be spared an explanation of the reasons why their productions are deemed unfit for the press, we pass them generally sub silentio.

There are here Twenty-seven Communications acknowledged. The List of the Rejected amount to more than double that number, within the past week only: We find the task of pronouncing judgement painful and difficult, and may perhaps, with the best intentions often err.

It is really provokingly strange and inexplicable, that while the Harkaru insists that the Journal is not half so cheap, half so interesting, or half so much read, as itself (which are all equally true), Correspondents from all quarters of India WILL *continue to send their communications to its pages, and prefer it to all others as the channel of their information. If it be true that the Harkaru is so superior a Paper, the best proof that he could adduce of this superiority would be the willingness of persons to pay more largely for it than for any other, and the purchasers of it being in greater number than the purchasers of any other, notwithstanding its high price. Till these proofs are adduced, all who know any thing of the true relation of supply and demand will laugh at any thing he may say about his superiority.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Regulus, on the Payment of the Troops in Bengal, is received; but will require consideration. The best use shall be made of the information, and, if possible, it shall appear.

The Letter of A Sketabulbite, from Camp, on the Affair at Nagpore was received yesterday, and shall have a place.

The Harkara has spared us the necessity of noticing its prevarications any further;—If any of our Readers should doubt this, we refer them to that Paper of yesterday, where they will see all that we contended for fully admitted, and every proof that we could desire carefully collected in the Editor's Notes. We are much pleased at this relief from further noticing him, and shall now we hope be able to occupy our space by more interesting subjects than are ever likely to be associated with his low and unprofitable personalities.

Indian News,

Madras Papers of the 27th reached us by yesterday's Dawk, from which a few local articles of intelligence are collected.—The Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 20th also reached, and in addition to the information given yesterday from the *Gazette*, regarding the affair at Mocha, we collect the following paragraphs:

A Treaty was concluded on the 15th of January. It provides for the Residency Guard being maintained for the future; for the Resident's being at full liberty to ride on horseback at his pleasure, to have free ingress and egress to all the gates of Mocha, and of that of Shaik Shadeley in particular, from which Europeans have for years been excluded, and to enjoy the same liberty and freedom as at our other Residencies; ground to be allowed for a cemetry; and those protected by the British flag to be free from insults. The anchorage duty of 400 German Crowns on British ships is abolished, and the import and export duty fixed at 2½ per cent. There is an article also providing for the security of the British and Asiatic Traders.

These are advantages sufficiently obvious and important, and cannot fail of being equally beneficial to the subjects of both Governments in promoting the trade of the Arabian Gulph. In a political point of view, in elevating the national character from that low state of degradation in which it has been held by Turkish pride and arrogance ever since the British Factory has been established at Mocha, exceeding a century and a half, to its proper ascendancy, the result of these energetic measures cannot be too highly estimated. Our conduct in so long tolerating the indignities we had received, appeared inexplicable to the Natives. Having however had grounds to suspect that though slow, our demand for redress was in progress, preparations had been made in substituting serviceable for useless batteries. We have to offer to our countrymen our sincere congratulation on the contents of this Extra-Courier, which forcibly speak to the wisdom and vigor of the Government which now presides over us, and to the energies and dauntless spirit of our gallant defenders by sea and land, in vindicating and upholding the dignity, the power, and the moderation of our character.

Bombay, March 21, 1821.—During the last week we have had several showers of rain, and on the night of Friday last, a very violent one of long duration, that left the ground, completely saturated; there is often a slight shower or two at this time of the year, but there has been no fall of this kind since 1819.

We are informed that the foundation of the Monument to perpetuate the Battle of Koryganm, is about to be laid.

The Holee Holidays closed on Monday, but it can hardly be said that any business was transacted yesterday, it taking some time to recover from the feasting of this Saturnalia.

Small parcels of Northern Cotton continue to arrive, but the prices are still kept up; Many of the Arabian vessels, have however departed, so that an end will now be put to the sale of this article in small lots,

We learn by letters received by the *Topaze*, that the Duchess of Berri, has given birth to an heir to the house of France, son of the assassinated Duke of Berri. A Congress was to meet at Pest in Hungary for the purpose of discussing the effects likely to be produced by the several late Revolutions, and it is thought that Russia and Austria are anxious to oppose their whole force to put them down. God defend them from such folly. We have not yet the result of the Congress. Of Egyptian news it is mentioned that the Pasha has a grand Expedition on foot for the interior of Africa. His son, Ishmael Pasha, has already advanced beyond the second Cataract, with five thousand Troops to Dongola, and others are soon to follow in the direction, as it is said, of Darfour.

Mr. Pearce, who has so long resided in Abyssinia, and whose interesting account of that country appears in the 24 vol. of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, and who had been living with Mr. Salt for some time, was preparing to depart for England, when he was unfortunately attacked by a violent fever, which carried him off in a few days; he has left his papers with Mr. Salt, and they are stated to be well worth publication.

There are many Travellers from Europe at present in Egypt, it has almost become a part of the Grand Tour.

The Porte has at last resolved to have no Independent Chief, and has sent a large force into the country of Ali Pash of Jannina, taken all the fortified towns, and got possession of his two sons, while the old Tiger is shut up in his last retreat at Jannina, with four thousand men, fighting it out manfully, with an intention to conquer or die, and has lately had some success in a sortie.

The latest Malta Paper is of the 14th of November; it does not furnish a single paragraph of English news, later than what we are already in possession of.

Some continental articles are however interesting.

Madras, March 27, 1821.—The *General Palmer* is reported to have passed up the Channel on the 24 of November.

The *Nymphea* arrived in the Downs on the 16th October.

The Shipping intelligence of this week is very meagre, and except the H. C. Ship *Waterloo* none of the expected homeward bound Ships have sailed here yet.—This Vessel had a passage of five weeks down the Bay, and from the continued prevalence of fresh Southerly winds the other Ships on their way may yet be detained some days.—We have not heard of the *Providence* having touched at any of the Northern ports.

The *Eclipse* is the only Vessel from England, which entered the Hooghly during one whole month! The *Eclipse* sailed from the Thames so far back as the 27th of August and from Table Bay the 17th of December.

This is not the same Vessel that is reported to have arrived at the Isle of France—[illegible] is bound for Colombo, where she has no doubt [illegible] somewhat die[illegible] We look therefore to this quarter for early news [illegible] Monument dedic[illegible]

The *Waterloo* will consid in the admin in a few days.

His Majesty's Ship [illegible]-beaten appearance flag of Rear Admiral Sir Richard H. K[illegible] the event which [illegible]outh on the 19th of October. [illegible]starest than [illegible]

The Calcutta *Eclipse*, it appears, brought letters, for Madras,—about twenty have been received by each day's Dawk since Friday. The stamp on the letter is for June, July and August!—*Courier*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE (MADRAS) MARCH 26, 1821.

The Honorable The Governor requests the favor of the company of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services at the Banqueting Room at a quarter of an hour before 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 29th Instant, on the occasion of the Delivery of a Letter from His Majesty King George the Fourth, to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. By Order,

T. WATSON, A. D. C.

Suppressed Work.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Some years ago, I frequently saw advertised as being in the Press, a Work entitled, "*History (or an Account) of the British Administration in Java. By Charles Assey, Esq.*" Can any Friend of the late lamented Mr. Assey inform the Public what became of that Work? I was reminded of the above *suppressed* Work on reading the proposition of your Friend, Mr. PORTFOLIO, for appointing Historiographers for the Three Presidencies. If the Heads of Departments would occasionally request permission to send to the Press a few of the most valuable Reports in their custody, I fancy the rest might with more advantage be left to the management of *unliterate* volunteers. I am, Sir, Your old *alliterate* Friend,

PERNICIOUS PUBLICITY.

Duke of Wellington.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In considering the MILITARY Character of the distinguished Duke of Wellington, with reference to the superiority which your CONSTANT READER (of the 23d March) assigns to His Grace over all other great Commanders, and in particular over the Illustrious JOHN, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, it is not my intention, nor can I presume to enter into a minute analysis of all the memorable Campaigns in which this "*General of Sepoys*,"—as the envious Monsieur called him,—has signalized himself: a much more general view of the subject must content me; and if I cannot go all lengths with your Correspondent in my eulogies,—if I venture occasionally to point out an apparent error,—I trust that objections, urged with temperate candour, will be fairly weighed, and met with force of reason alone; and that invidious imputations will not be employed in a discussion where the writers on both sides are anonymous, and where TRUTH is the common object they profess to seek.

Lord WELLINGTON's career naturally divides itself into 3 great epochs: His exploits in India—His campaigns in prosecution of the Peninsular War, against the Principal Captains of France,—and his last and most celebrated achievement in the Plains of Brabant, where he stood opposed to the French Emperor himself.

At the period when Colonel Wellesley may be considered to have made his debut in India as a Commander, it may be truly said there was no field for the display of that higher and more scientific description of talent in a General, which consists in profound combinations and skilful movements. There was nothing to call forth this *superior* function of Generalship, or any excellence in the art of War, except of a secondary [illegible] such as we see every day exhibited in Leaders of inferior [illegible] in the judgment passed by the Military Critics of Eu[illegible] on the Campaigns of Lake and Wellesley, and their [illegible] flattering to our vanity, it is nevertheless not injus[illegible]

There were in[illegible] called the Hercules Age of our India[illegible] though at the head of more [illegible] call up all the energies of [illegible] of war was betwee[illegible] and Bussyn and Lally: [illegible] HYDER ALLY, one of [illegible] training considered, [illegible] only General of talent that Na[illegible] days. But even in his astonishi[illegible] Assaye Carte, our Military superiority [illegible] already become so generally felt and adm[illegible] rarely went into action with the whole vigour [illegible] resolution; he was paralysed even from the firing of his [illegible] by preparations for the retreat which he knew to be imp[illegible] and which he always manag[illegible] with such surprising skill and effect. His game was different, and admirably suited to the relative situations of the contending Forces: movements of incredible celerity and accuracy—cutting off Detachments—sudden and vigorous Sieges—destruction of our Resources, were his sure and able play.

Tippoo inherited none of his Father's commanding talents as a General:—the Campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and General Harris were accordingly little better than endeavours to come up with an Enemy who was everywhere beaten when overtaken, and who could never avoid fighting for his Capital; the only really formidable enemy we had to combat, was the difficulty of subsistence in a hostile country. The Military character of all our subsequent Campaigns in India has been very nearly the same, until that of 1817, which was remarkable for bringing into play great and skilful combinations of that description which had been introduced with all the success of novelty by the French in Europe, but not before applied to this country—combinations by which an overwhelming mass of force, each member singly sufficient to make head against that opposed to it, was brought from every quarter to bear with co-operating effort against divided and distracted enemies, and almost bloodless victory secured, nearly before a sword was drawn.

The Mahrattas have never had any General of ability among them, from the evil hour when they exchanged their original Military character for an awkward imitation of settled Governments, and encumbered themselves with Regular Infantry and Artillery which they were utterly incapable of managing. Ever since, they have become an easy prey to European skill and discipline, and never was Marshall Saxe's few and more happily applied than to British Armies in our Mahratta Wars—they were indeed Campaigns of *Legs* rather than *Arms*. Many a long, weary, and burning march we had to make before coming up with the Enemy; but that accomplished,—the game was up!—They turned when escape was impossible, and stood at bay with desperate courage, drawn up behind a ponderous but admirably served line of Artillery, incapable of manœuvre. The English process was uniform and simple: confidence of success led to disregard of even common precaution; instead of manœuvring on the Enemy's flanks and rear to throw their unwieldly masses into irrecoverable disorder, the British Generals formed columns in their face of led a diminutive but compact head along their whole front exposed to its murderous fire, till—a convenient spot gained—the Battalions deployed, and with wondrous intrepidity marched up to, and through the opposing line of guns, when their Infantry broke and fled in all directions, leaving everything in the hands of our thinned ranks. The rest of such undisciplined Hordes was always complete and irretrievable, for they had no Reserve,—no Rear Guard—no point of Re-union—no *Generals* in short. But the effort always cost the Victors dear* and was necessarily followed by exhaustion for several days.

The only Mahratta Chief who shewed any thing like talent, was JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. His repeated diversions in the Doab and Rohilcund, during the Campaign of 1804-5 were able, but failed from want of perseverance. His investing on Murray's and Monson's weak Detachments from the South and the North, to a distance from their resources, and suddenly falling with his whole united force on Monson, whose Corps he almost annihilated, was a stroke worthy of a better man and a better General. But he was never in point of fact opposed to Wellesley, for when the Duke made his famous forced march on Poona, Holkar instantly retired from a hostile city which he could not hold with his Cavalry, to unite his force at a convenient distance where he could play his separate wily game of leaving his allies and rival *Allies* to fight it out, and bear the brunt in the meditated war against the English.

If the nature of our old Mahratta Campaigns has been justly described in the foregoing Sketch, it must be admitted that while the spirit, intrepidity and patient endurance of the Officers and Soldiers can scarcely be paralleled, our praises of the *Chief* Commanders must be confined to whatever they shewed of qualifications in a *secondary* rank of Generalship. Courage—vigour—decision—patience—constancy—firmness of purpose—and all the talents ad-

* The extent of these losses may be seen in the following rough calculation of the *proportion* of killed, wounded, missing, &c. out of the whole numbers engaged, compared with some of the most bloody and long contested battles of Europe.

At Delhi about one in	9
Leswaree	7 in both actions.
Deeg	5
Mandipore	7
Assye	3

53 out of 1584 being European Officers.

At *Talavera* about one in	3½ British.—16—Total Allies
Albuera	3½ Allied Troops.
At *Waterloo*	6
Bunaum	5 } Allied Armies.
Malplequet	5 }

At Ramnies the loss was trifling; about one in 16, at Oudenarde only one in 30 or 40.

Albuera was a very short battle in point of time, tho' the carnage was so great.

The authorities are Thorn, Hill, Coxe, Madford, Eliot, Jones, and the Quarterly Review.

mirable of its kind, which feeds and provides for the wants of an Army without Doubt in a strange Country, and maintains unimpaired its health and efficiency,—these, and all such Military Virtues we must allow in a high degree to General Wellesley for his Campaigns in the Deccan; but no unprejudiced Military Writer of Europe, has ever gone beyond this; nor will any future Critic grant him more. Indeed His Grace's subsequent conduct when he had to measure his strength against Men very different from DOONDIA WAUGH or DHOOLEP RAO, appears to shew that his own opinion nearly accords with what I have endeavoured to express. He became, after his 2d Campaign in the Peninsula, the *Fabius* of Europe—distinguished for caution and prudence. He was not so in India. When he came up with the Enemy at Assye, it is *more* than doubtful whether he did right to engage them in the afternoon with half his Force, wearied by a long march of 20 miles. His unwieldy antagonist could not have escaped him; or if he attempted to move with an unmanageable heavy Artillery and Baggage—might have been destroyed utterly in the impossible endeavour, by Wellesley's light and moveable Army. The communication would have been restored with Stevenson the following day, agreeably to their concerted plan of operations, and the object thus gained more effectually, and at an infinitely smaller sacrifice. This, however, is matter of opinion; and if I infer that the Battle of Assye, *as a useful lesson* was not lost on His Grace, it is because he has since appeared to act so differently.

The *next grand* EPOCH of the Duke of Wellington's Military Career, comprehends his celebrated Campaigns in the Peninsula and South of France. These embraced no less a period than five years and a half (from August 1808, till March 1814,) of continued service, with the exception of a brief interval of a few months (between October 1808 and March 1809,) when he was recalled on account of the Cintra Investigation. Few Commanders have been so uninterruptedly engaged in one great object—few have stood a severer ordeal—few have shewn equal constancy, talent, and conduct: but JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH *is one of those few!* Yet however we may dispute of the palm of merit between these, all must admit that WELLINGTON's real and solid pretensions to rank with the first Military men of modern times, are grounded on his distinguished services in the Peninsula, rather than on the more striking glories of WATERLOO.

I mean not to offend, when I say that to my perception Sir Arthur Wellesley appears to have landed at the Mondego, with the faults of his Indian education and training about him; faults not likely to have been corrected by his easy Danish trophies of the year before. He seems to have been impetuous, and somewhat careless, in his hasty advance on Lisbon, before the expected reinforcements arrived. If he had a full knowledge, (as he ought to have had), of JUNOT's strength and resources, he would perhaps have done better to pause; for the French could not possibly be reinforced; and our object was to liberate Portugal and capture the Enemy, not to gain immediate brilliant advantages at the hazard of possible check and loss, when ample means were at hand. At Vimiera itself, some Military precautions in regard to positions, and to a knowledge of the Enemy's movements, appear to have been omitted. If the British Army was not actually surprised at Vimiera, it seems at least somewhat difficult to account for the French, who moved circuitously from the South, contriving to manœuvre as they did on the flank, and indeed almost on the rear of our loosely arranged Brigades.

The Cintra Convention we pass over with the remark, that if the beaten French were still so respectable in the field, as to warrant that melancholy Treaty, Sir Arthur must have been rash or ill-informed in his first movements on Lisbon, and Junot even more blameable for not crushing him by superiority of force before the reinforcements arrived. It was indeed no fault of Sir Arthur's, that the French escaped after their repulse at Vimiera; but the argument in defence of the Convention, which some have drawn from the resistance at Torres Vedras in 1810 and 1811, can only be supported, under a singular misapprehension of the relative circumstances of the parties at the two periods, or a partiality blind to any but partial and *national* views of events. The best defence perhaps that can be set up for the unhappy Treaty, is that it was done in an age of Conventions and Capitulations, when England, and English Generals were not so confident in measuring strength with the famous and practised leaders of France—when habit had not accustomed us, as it has since done, to venture large Armies abroad without a Fleet in attendance to bring them off in case of anticipated failure. To beat a French Army and compel it to evacuate a distant Country, were then events of too pleasing a nature to leave room for much haggling about *terms*. Things are somewhat different now; and we must never forget that we owe the change of spirit to the Campaigns of Lord Wellington, who has thus had the good fortune of atoning for that Treaty which a weak Commander in Chief concluded through evident confidence in the reputation and influence of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

April 2, 1821. A LIBERAL WHIG.

Bank for Savings.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I see by an East India Register for the year 1820, that a Bank for Savings is established by the Court of Directors for persons in their employ at home,—and remark the following Resolution of the Court on that occasion:

"*That it is not their intention in any way to interfere with the Management, or to exercise any Supervision of the Accounts; the knowledge therefore of the Payments made by the respective Depositors will be exclusively confined to the Trustees and Managers of the Institution.*"

I shall be glad to know if any such provision secures to the Accounts of the Bengal Military Bank a similar privacy.

Calcutta, April 5, 1821. MILES.

Black Hole Monument

"But now is raised that monument,
* * * * * * *
"O! be his tomb as lead to lead
"Upon its dull destroyer's head!
"A Minstrel's malison is said."

MAMMON.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The indignation of Walter Scott, at the removal of the Old Cross of Edinburgh, and of Lord Byron, at the plundering of what "Goth, and Turk, and Time had spared" of the relics of Athenian taste and magnificence, was not so well founded as that which I, and all with whom I have spoken on the subject, feel at the destruction of the Black Hole Obelisk. Edinburgh retained many more venerable, curious, and interesting memorials wherewith to console herself; and the modern inhabitants of Greece were wholly incapable of appreciating the master-pieces which they had inherited, or of being commoved by the associations with which they inspire an Englishman; for the Bard himself acknowledges that

"*—these proud pillars claim no passing sigh,*
"*Unmoved the Moslem sits, the light Greek carols by.*"

But *we* are not Moslems and Greeks; nor have *we other* monuments of the infancy of our Settlement in this country, equally valuable with that which has been taken away. We have no other. It was raised by the piety of a better generation to commemorate the most deeply interesting event in our early history; as a tribute to the memory of *the few British Inhabitants of Bengal then collected in Calcutta*, whose tragic fate, on the spot where all is now peace and festivity, must be a theme for eternal sympathy.

As the Roman Historian says of Thermopylæ, the site of the Old Fort is *nobilis morte magis memorabili quam pugna.* It is a spot that every intelligent stranger is eager to inspect; and if he might have been somewhat disappointed at not finding a more considerable Monument dedicated to those whose affecting story he had read in the admirable page of Orme, yet its dark and weather-beaten appearance seemed to make it contemporaneous with the event which it *recorded*, and the effect imparted to it a higher interest than any work of later date can possess.

I shall not attempt to reply by anticipation to any apologies that may be set up for this act of sacrilege, for I really cannot imagine what will be offered. But since the irreparable mischief is done, the only atonement (however inadequate) that can be made by the excellent *Conservators* who have demolished the structure, is that they shall forthwith *build another* as much surpassing the former in size and beauty as it will be inferior in its powers of mysterious interest.

April 7, 1821. BRITANNUS.

P. S. I hope the Tombs of Job Charnock and of the Surgeon Hamilton will not undergo a similar process of Conservancy.

Elegiac Stanzas.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL A. McLEOD, C. B. OF HIS MAJESTY'S 50TH REGIMENT.

Hark!—the deep muffled drum's low sadd'ning sound—
The Soldiers' heavy foot-fall wends this way;
With martial pomp they seek the sacred ground
Where they their honor'd burthen, soon must lay.

Halt! Soldiers, Halt!—Now the dull earth receives
The cold remains of one beloved and brave;
With trem'lous hand, and heart that inly grieves
They fire the volley o'er the Soldier's grave!

What virtue graced not thy heroic mind?
In duty, just,—in friendship most sincere;
Thy name shall leave a soothing charm behind,
To check the tears that friends shed o'er thy bier.

Son of the Valiant!—though no more we view,
Thy manly form—yet shall thy honored name
Live in the memory of the brave and true,
And dark *Cornelis'* Fight record thy fame.

Glory shall bind a wreath in days to come,
And "BRAVE McLEOD" be sculptur'd on thy tomb!

Moorshedabad, April 6, 1821. D——.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. Henry Vaughan Ingels, to Miss Anne Maria Crabley.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, the Lady of Mr. J. W. Ricketts, of a Daughter.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. Sarah Bond, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Bond, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 21st of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Foster, of the Rohilla Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, the infant Son of Mr. Thomas Christie, aged 11 months and 26 days.

On the 7th instant, at his house in Moorghyhattah, aged 50 years, Syed Suddook, a highly respectable and well known Persian Merchant, long resident in Calcutta, whose upright and honorable qualities have endeared him to many, who now deeply regret his loss. His body was embalmed, and conveyed on board one of his own ship, the *Alexander*, Captain B. Rogers, for the purpose of being taken to his native country for interment.

At Serampore, on the 6th instant, the infant Son of Reverend H. Bardwell, aged 29 days.

At Colombo, on the 8th of March, F. P. Fretz, Esq. aged 50 years, his loss will be sincerely regretted by those who survive him.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Forbes, Captain T. Brown, from London 4th of November, Cape of Good Hope 16th of January, and Madras 20th of March.

From London.—Miss Hope, Messrs. Foley, G. McKintosh and H. McKintosh, Cadets, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, from the Cape of Good Hope, 65 Lascars, crew of the late ship *Doroh*, 28 ditto, of the Emma, Mr. J. Hunter, from Madras.

Passengers per brig Mary Jane, Captain J. McCormick, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. R. Brooks, Merchant, and Mr. W. H. Rost, Free Mariner.

On the morning of the 4th of January, the *Emma*, Captain C. A. Baumgardt, and *Doroh*, J. Aken, and the Danish ship *Indian Packet*, were totally wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope, in a heavy gale of wind from the N. W.

A few days prior to the *Mary Jane's* leaving the Cape, the *Lady Flora*, Captain F. Balston, arrived from Batavia, having experienced heavy weather off the Cape.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN PORT LOUIS.

January 7, ship *Pallas*, Philp, from Calcutta 30th November. 18, ship *Henry*, Rey, from Bordeaux 1st October, and Bourbon 15th January. 19, ship *l'Hippomene*, Daviand, from Bordeaux 12th September, and Bourbon 14th January. 23, ship *Albion*, W. West, from London 31st October. 24, ship *Eclipse*, Stewart, from Portsmouth 8th November, and Teneriffe 19th November. 25, ship *Elize*, Frith, from Bombay 23d December. 28, ship *Venus*, Dawson, from Calcutta 18th December. February 8, brig *Caroline*, Pennand, from Diego 19th January.

Passengers per Albion.—Mdmes. Spears and Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and Miss Charlery, Major Jones, Artillery, Ensign Wigly, 92d Foot, Messrs. Hawes, Hanwick, Saunders and Ward.

Passengers per Eclipse.—Misses Stipton, Bailey and Searle, Mr. Bennett, Ceylon Civil Service, Dr. Tod, 83d Foot, Dr. Jones, Artillery, Lieutenant Price, 2d Ceylon Regiment, Messrs. G. Bennett and J. Polizin.

Passengers per Caroline.—Captain Hyland, Messrs. Parrott and Peck.

DEPARTURES FROM PORT LOUIS.

December 28, brig *Neptune*, Barrick, for the Cape of Good Hope. 29, ship *Pascoe*, Taylor, for Bombay. 31, brig *Confiance*, Rodereau, for Bourbon and France. January 5, brig *Helen*, Cowchee, for Bourbon and Calcutta. 7, brig *Governor Farquhar*, Tregrosse, for Port Jackson. 7, ship *John Palmer*, Saunders for the Cape of Good Hope. 11, ship *David Shaw*, Jardain, for London. 16, ship *Colombo*, Richardson, for London. 17, ship *Gowdy*, Devlin, for Calcutta. 20, His Majesty's Corvette *Heron*, Hammer, for the Cape of Good Hope. 25, brig *Jeune Antoine*, Teissaire, for Marseilles.

We learn from the Mauritius Gazette of February 10th that the Lascar *Nelson*, Lebrec, of Tamatave, having left the Seychelles for Port Louis, was blown by contrary winds towards the Red Sea, and fell in at Masculah with the brig *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Hyland, whose crew had mutinied. Finding the Arab Governor unwilling to assist him in quelling the mutiny, Captain Hyland abandoned the brig and freighted the *Nelson* to Bombay. This vessel, however, being small, and the N. E. Monsoon having set in, he was unable to reach that port and sailed for the Seychelles. His compass proving defective he could not discover those islands, and put in to Diego Garcia on the 3d January. The crews of the *Nelson* and *Bombay Merchant* arrived at Port Louis on the *Caroline* on the 4th February. The commander of the former vessel had some days before jumped over board and drowned himself while delirious.—*Hurk.*

STATEMENT OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, BOMBAY.

From the 1st to the 31st Jan. 1821.			*From the 1st to the 31st Jan. 1821.*		
IMPORTS.			Spanish Dollars,		37,180
Ali Siccs,		rs. 26,000	German Crowns,		5,400
Bairamy,		71,100	Mahmoodies,		1,625
Chandore,		4,126			
Nadiree,		8,000	EXPORTS.		
Persian,		170,300	Ali Siccs,		rs. 65,690
Bombay Rupees,		234,538	Ali Baug,		2,600
Silver, in Bars,		52,257	Chandore,		15,819
Gold Pasha,		441	Nadiree,		54,156
Gold Gubbers,		516	Gold in Bars,	tolas	601
Gold Bars,	tolas	52,907	Gold Mohurs,		10,[illegible]
Gold Rupees,		3,500	Gold Joys,	rs.	2,000
Gold Joys,		7,200	Gold Dust,		8,100
Gold Venetians,		1,070	Spanish Dollars,		4,[illegible]
Copper change,		18,650	Bombay Rupees,		181,42[illegible]

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain J. Law, 7th Light Cavalry, from Reitah,—Captain T. Hesworth, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, from Mutra,—Ensign J. Hewett, 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, from Dacca.

Departures.—Colonel G. H. Pine, 30th Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *Lotus*.—Captain W. G. Mackenzie, 2d Native Infantry, and 1st Assistant to the Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough, to Singapore.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

New Self-acting Pump.

Description of an Improved Self-Acting Pump, by Jas. Hunter, of Thurston, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Pipe brought to the Cape, by Lieutenant John Tulloh, R. N.

References.

A, is a cistern filled by—

B, a spring.

C, a cistern at which water is required.

D, a metal (water proof) box, 12 inches square and 4 inches deep, placed within A and near the top of it. Whatever is the size of the Pump, these boxes ought not to be deeper than 8 inches.

E, a pipe of ½ inch bore, leading from the top of A to the bottom of F.

F, a metal box similar to D.

G, a pipe of ½ inch bore, leading from the top of F to the top of D, the upper part of it being above the level of B.

H, a pipe of ½ inch bore, leading from the bottom of D to the bottom of C, and which cannot be longer than the distance between R and S.

I, a valve (opening upwards) at the mouth of the pipe H.

K, a valve (opening upwards) at the bottom of D.

L, a valve (opening upwards) at the bottom of E.

M, a pipe which takes the overflowing water of E to—

N, a small light pan, which if filled with water, bears down

O, a lever, which when pressed down by N, opens the valve L

P, a pin, to which is fastened a piece of chain having at its end a flat piece of leather which when N is pressed down, leaves it and opens a hole at Q.

Q, a hole at the bottom of N, which must be made of a proper size, for the purpose of letting the water escape from N, in the same time, that is required for D to be filled with water through K.

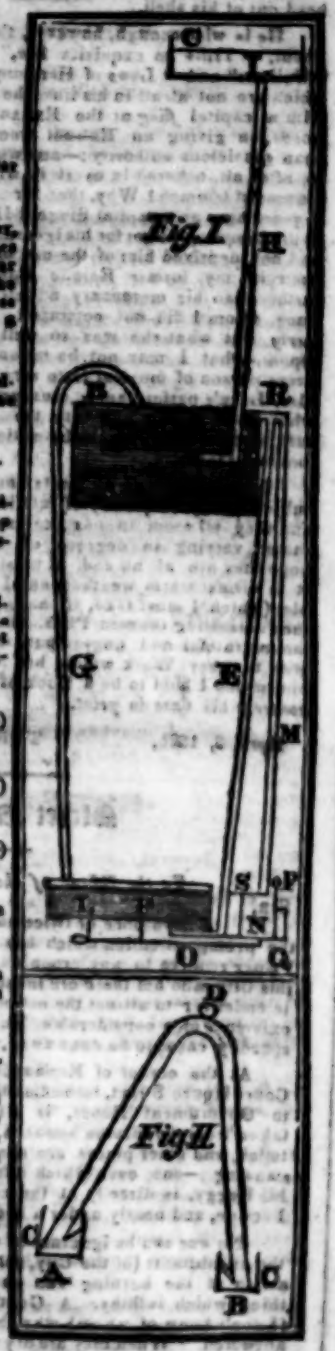

Fig. II. is a Syphon which keeps itself constantly charged, and is particularly useful, where liquor to be decanted ought not to be shaken.

Mode of Operation.

We have been favoured by a respectable House of Business in this City, with the sight of the Letter addressed to them, enclosing a Plan and Description of this Improved Pump, which we have obtained their permission to make public for general information. We have accordingly had an Engraving on Lead made of the Sketch sent out, and have introduced it here, accompanied by the Description annexed. The whole was enclosed in the following Letter from a Gentleman at the Cape dated December 16, 1830:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I beg leave to enclose to you the Plan of an Improved Pump (self-acting) which is now brought out to the Cape from Edinburgh, having been lately invented by Mr. James Hunter, who retired from the Bengal Civil Service a few years ago. I think it likely to prove useful in India, as well in private Houses as at Indigo Factories, and I send a Sketch to you, with a request that after making it public at Calcutta, in any way you please, you will have the goodness to forward it to ———.

I understand that Mr. Hunter presented a Model of his Pump, formed in Brass, to the Highland Society, and in return received a Gold Medal, the Invention having been much approved of."

The following is the Mode in which the Pump operates.

The Vessels D and F being full of Air, the Water of A runs into B, expels the Air from F, through G and D to I; and fills E F and G to the level of B.

It then runs over at R into the Pipe M, fills N, which is borne down by the weight of Water and opens L and Q, as above described. The Vessel F then empties itself at L, is filled with Air from D, through G; and D is filled with Water thro' K. In the same time N is emptied through Q and returns to its place, allowing L to shut, and leaving F and G full of air. The Water continues running through E, expels the Air from F, through G into D, which Air expels the Water from D, through K, up to C, until F and G are filled with Water, and D with Air, when the Machine is found in the same state as at first, E F and G being filled to the level of B.

This self-acting Pump may be applied to many uses. If a person has a Spring which supplies his house with Water at the level of the middle story, he may place F in the Kitchen, and C. in the Bed-room, and every gallon of Water used in the Kitchen, will give a corresponding gallon (or any nearly so) in the Bed-room.

In using this Pump the pipe E may be supplied with impure or even very dirty Water, and the whole of the Spring B will be raised to C. instead of half of it being perhaps wasted at L; and in this manner any Spring may be pumped up to the requisite level, without one drop being lost, merely by forming a dam or lead, as in Mills, and obtaining a fall for a part of the water equal to the height to which it is requisite to pump up the Spring.

It is not necessary that R should be on a level with B. It may be far above or below it, and the effect will be nearly the same. The Water will rise as high above D as from R to S.

The Rain Water, collected on the top of a House, will pump up a corresponding quantity of pure Water from a Well as deep as the House is high, but this Pump will be found most useful when a large body of Water is to be raised to a small height.

The great superiority of this Pump consists in its acting almost entirely without friction; and a second Pump will raise half the quantity of Water (not to twice but) to three times the height of the fall.

A Pump of the above dimensions (which are very diminutive) continued working without being touched for three months and raised eight hogsheads of Water every day.

Eloge Historique.

à Monsieur, L'Editeur du Calcutta Journal.

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR, *Chandernagore, le 8 Avril 1821.*

Vous m'obligeriez infiniment si vous veuliez bien insérer l'article suivant, dans vôtre plus prochain Numéro.

Le 6 du courant, les habitants de Chandernagore ont célébré un Service Funèbre, en l' honneur de Mons. J. DAYOT, leur dernier Intendant. Les regrets qu'a laissés cet estimable Administrateur, avoient attiré un grand nombre d'Etrangers, qui partageoient la douleur publique, & cette triste Cé émonie s'est terminée par l'Eloge Historique du Défunt, conçu à peu près, en ces termes.

MESSIEURS!

En déplorant la perte de vôtre respectable Intendant, vous interrogez votre cœur, qui vous rappelle les nombreux bienfaits qu'il répandit sur Chandernagore. Mais vous ignorez, sans doute, les détails trop peu connus de sa vie privée, et vous ne savez pas à combien de titres encore il mérite votre respect, votre affliction, & vos regrets.

JOSEPH DAYOT naquit à l'Isle de France, le 11 Octobre, 1761, d'une des familles les plus anciennes, & les plus respectées de la Colonie. Il fut envoyé en Europe pour y recevoir une éducation soignée, et à son retour à Maurice, il entreprit divers voyages dans l'Archipel de la Sonde, et à la Chine, guidé plutôt par le desir de s'instruire que par le soin de sa fortune. Ce même sentiment l'amena pour la premiere fois au Bengale, vers 1784, où s'étant bientôt fait remarquer par son zèle, ses talents, & son noble caractere, il fut promu à la place de Chef de Loge de Dacca; puis celle de Jongdia; puis enfin à celle de Cassim Bazar. Mons DAYOT, quoiqu'alors dans l'age où les passions égarent et combattent victorieusement la sagesse, deploya dans ces divers emplois une sagacité peu commune: c'est là qu'il commença sa glorieuse reputation d'homme juste & d'administrateur éclairé. Tous ces actes furent dictés par une sentiment de philantrophie, admirable vertu qu'alors on connoissoit bien peu, et qui fit chérir le Gouvernement qu'il représentoit.

La Guerre, commencée en 1793, obligea Mons. DAYOT à se fixer à Chandernagore: il s'y maria, et connut le bonheur dans son union contractée avec Mdelle. De Calnois, proche belle-sœur de Mr. Verlée.

En 1808, ayant été appellé en Europe par Mr. le Prince de Talleyrand, son parent, il partit pour France, et y fut employé sous le Gouvernement Impérial.

Les changements survenus en 1814, offrirent à Mons. DAYOT une nouvelle occasion de déployer son caractère, ses talents, & surtout son inépuisable bonté. Il fut chargé de diverses missions diplomatiques, importantes, au moment où la France étoit livrée au trouble et à l'agitation; son noble rôle fut celui d'un zèle conciliateur; sans embrasser aucun parti, il chercha à les concilier tous; & son cœur, vraiment Français, ne vit jamais d'ennemis que parmi les Etrangers.

Enfin la paix ramena de nouveau Mons. DAYOT dans l'Inde, & cette fois Chandernagore se crut destiné à jouir du bonheur d'avoir pour Intendant, celui quelle avoit connu, aimé, et estimé, comme simple particulier; mais la Providence, dont les decrets sont impénétrables, choisit quelque fois pour victime celui-là seul que ses vertus sembleraît devoir mettre à l'abri de ses coups.

Vous savez dans quelle circonstance la mort nous l'a ravi: c'est au moment ou s'étant engagé dans de nouveaux liens, il venoit de faire de nouveaux heureux: ainsi l'apposé de l'autel au tombeau, & nous de la joie la plus douce au chagrin le plus amer.

Tel fut, Messieurs, tel fut l'homme respectable que vous pleurez. Sa vie, vous le voyez, fut une suite de bienfaits; sa mort doit être une source de douleurs; elle enlève aux malheureux un ami bienfaisant, elle ôte à sa famille un parent généreux, & nous prive d'un tendre père qui mettoit tout son bonheur à faire le vôtre, et qui doit peut être le germe de a cruelle maladie à la douleur trop profonde de ne voir pas s'accomplir les vœux paternel qu'il formoit chaque jour pour l'amélioration de la Colonie.

Enraged Musician.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

After a profound and judicious silence of some weeks, the unhappy Gentleman who *gets up* the Musical Department of Criticism and Puff for the *Harkaru*, has ventured to put his head out of his shell.

He is wise enough, however, this time, to leave off prating about, "Trills so exquisite fine," and "Resolutions" and "Unisons" and "Laws of Harmony," and such like matters, which are not at all in his line; he contents himself this time with a capital *fling* at the ENRAGED MUSICIAN, as he supposes, in giving an Extract from a *Musical Review* of more than suspicious authority;—and what does this Extract amount to, after all, ushered in as it is with such pomp and circumstances of triumph? Why, that Mrs. Lacy made her début twenty years ago, as a capital Singer! If this Musical Witling's rage at the trimming he got for his ignorant pretensions to knowledge, had not deprived him of the use of *his* eyes, he might have seen in my former Epistle Castigatory that I went much farther than his mercenary authority in my praises of Mrs. Lacy, whom I did not commend for what she had done *formerly*, but what she was so well capable of doing now. I repeat,—that I may not be misunderstood,—my opinion that every person of musical taste who has the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Lacy's performance, must *greatly* admire her talent. But what concern this has with the nonsensical Puffs, and absurd pretensions of would-be-critics in the *Harkaru*, I am at a loss to discover.

I have observed Extracts and Musical articles on this subject pretty frequently of late in that particular Newspaper; and they all seem to partake more or less of the *Puff* character, varying in degrees of directness and obliquity. I hope they are at an end, at least for the present Season, for it is dismal warm weather, and I had rather be saved the trouble, (which I must take, if these things continue) of now and then dissecting the said Puffs. Should I be forced, however, to the ungrateful and ungracious task, I purpose commencing with the very Work which has been quoted on this occasion, and which I hold to be a Book of no authority at all, *as far as concerns the Case in point.*

April 6, 1821. THE ENRAGED MUSICIAN.

Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have once or twice had an opportunity of witnessing the prompt attention which has been paid to remarks in your Paper relative to anyproposed improvement in the Streets of this City, and am therefore induced, through the same medium, to endeavor to attract the notice of the proper persons, to the existence of a considerable Nuisance, which I trust they will speedily cause to be done away.

At the corner of Esplanade Row, as you turn into Old Court House Street, immediately fronting one of the entrances to Government House, is a large heaps of filth, originally taken from the drains about a week since. In the Durrumtollah, and other places, are similar heaps, and of similar long standing;—one, over which a friend of mine had nearly upset his Buggy, is directly at the entrance of the House in which I reside, and nearly under a bed room window.

No one can be ignorant of the danger which must threaten the inhabitants (of the City, *not of the bed room only*) from the action of the burning sun on these accumulations of every thing which is filthy. A Gentlemen told me he had enquired (I don't know of whom) why they were not removed? and was answered. "When they are dry they will be taken away" When they are dry! So that previously, all the impure exhalations are to take place at the doors of the Houses.

I trust we shall immediately see carts and shovels at work and if the former are too leaky to contain the floating mass, as it is taken from the drains—let them, for health and cleanliness sake, be immediately repaired, or new ones be substituted in in their stead.

I am, your's, &c.

April 7, 1821. OBSERVER.

Direction Boards.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Observing frequently in your Journal communications for public benefit, pray admit the following:—

Amongst the grievances of Calcutta, and more particularly the Suburbs, are the want of proper Direction Boards at the ends of the Streets, Lanes, *Alleys*, and *dining holes*, with which this very magnificent *City of Calcutta* abounds. A Stranger (as I am) does not understand the jargon, and may ask his Bearers, or more humble Chatterwallah, in vain for any Street, Lane, Number, or House, and after being well broiled and grilled all the morning, find his labour lost. The Directory, yes, 'tis a Directory, but it does not direct where to find any body, nor so much as point out the situation of any Public Office (much less private) in the super-magnificent *City* of Calcutta. Surely this is an evil easily remedied. An old broiled Indian, with the jargon at his tongue's end, may, with the aid of 50 Servants, Peons, Bearers, &c. (to the end of the chapter) find out his way, but to a Stranger, and usually a Pedestrian, it is inexpressively vexatious to wander round the filthy Lanes to no purpose, for want of Direction Boards.

The boasted Lottery for the vaunted improvement of this City of Calcutta, I think, might find a Painter for the purpose, if they cannot, I'll volunteer.

I am, Sir, your's

Chattawallah Gulley, April 6, 1821. A NEW-COMER.

We were not aware that there remained any Streets without these Boards. Most of those that we ever pass through appear to have them. Should any quarter of the City still need them, however, we doubt not that they will soon be supplied.—Ed.

Palankeen Bearers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Referring to the suggestions which appeared in your Paper, regarding Palankeen Bearers, I cannot help bringing to your notice another species of grievance, which the Inhabitants of this Town, generally, are subjected to, by these set of men: particularly those who have a set of Bearers in their employ. I shall treat them separately, as they are of different *castes*. Those from Orissa, Cuttack and Juggernaut, the *Orreeas*;—and from Purneah, I believe, *Rammeeses*; both the former and the latter are Hindoos.

These men are the Tecka Bearers, who are seen in the Loll Bazar, Bow Bazar, and the Darrumtollah Roads, &c. where there are godowns for *Tecka Palanqueens*.

Another caste of these Bearers, who never are seen to mingle with the above, and seldom work for hire, but are employed in different Families in this Town, are those from Dacca, Sylhet, and Chittagong, called *Bangal* Bearers, who speak the language of their country, a Bengalese Dialect, with a broad accent, and not easily understood, as some of them can speak no other, and are mere clowns.

There are also *Dooleas*, who, as well as the former, are Hindoos, but the latter is of the lowest order; and by far the better, for they make no scruple to attend the Table, and do any drudgery they are ordered without grumbling, and are generally employed by Commanders of Ships, and seldom seen carrying any other; they are very fast runners, but are sometimes addicted to drinking, and being thus intoxicated knock down the Palankeen, to the almost hazard of the person within it.

The Mussulman Bearers are almost all of them natives of Jessore, and, if I am not mistaken, some of them are Ryots to an opulent Zemindar at that place, who is now residing in the Chitpore Road.

When these Bearers have served for some few months and made up a little cash, that will serve to sow their Paddy fields, as they are Villagers, and last a few months, they often decamp without beat of drum, when the Family and their Servants are fast asleep in their beds, taking care to get their salary, and pilfering a little. The Security, or the person who recommends them, also is at their head! What are those who suffer by being then deprived of their services to do, in this exigency? To whom apply for redress? No trace whatever is found of them, as they never try to get their Friends, serving with the acquaintances of their Employer, to join them.

I do not know whether the Magistrates will take cognizance of such behaviour, or by compulsory means, recall them to their duty, and stop them from taking their departure, as they must obtain a pass from the Police.

Your's, &c.

AN AGGRIEVED INHABITANT.

Hyderabad Races.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1821.

A Plate value 2000 Rupees, free for all Arab Horses carrying 8st. 3lbs. Heats 4 miles, the Winner of a Public Plate upon any Course to carry 7lbs extra.

Col. O'Kelly's g. A. *Shamrock*, late *Nimrod*, blue body, gold sleeves, ... 2 drawn
Mr. William's b. A. *T. U. Z.* crimson and white, .. 0 drawn
Captain O'Neale's g. A. *Amenty*, black and yellow, 0 drawn
Mr. Mussin's b. A. *Darwar*, ... 0 0
Mr. William's g. A. *Hibernia*, entered at the Post, 0 0

1st Heat 6' 26"—2d Heat 6' 53"

1st Heat.—Shamrock took the lead, followed by *Darwar*, *Hibernia* several lengths in the rear. *Shamrock* kept the lead at a slapping pace with the bay on his quarter, for the first two miles, when *Hibernia* closed and soon headed, winning the heat by three lengths—*Darwar* came in about 100 yards in rear of *Shamrock*.

2d Heat.—*Shamrock* was drawn, being amiss; close running for the first mile and a half, *Hibernia* leading. In the last mile *Hibernia* left his antagonist and won the heat with ease.

3d Race.—A Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Rupees Entrance, for Galloway 13st. 8lbs. or under, carrying 8st. Heats 3 miles.

Mr. William's g. A. *Cockey*, ... 1 1
Colonel O'Kelly's b. A. *Loamy*, ... 2

1st Heat 4' 19"—2d Heat 4' 12"

1st Heat.—*Cockey* led by about a length for the first mile, when *Loamy* closed and rated it in leading at the Distance Post, and winning the heat by about a length—A beautiful heat.

2d Heat.—*Cockey* went off at Score, heading *Loamy* about two lengths, the latter closed and headed at the same place as in the former heat, and won the race in good style.

A match between Mr. Dicky's b. A. *Galloway Bruce*, and Col. O'Kelly's b. A. *Smallaire*, 1½ mile heat, carrying 8st. 7lbs.

Time of running 3' 14"

A close start, *Bruce* leading by a neck; both at an easy pace for the first mile, when they were brought to their rate, and the next half mile was hard contested. *Smallaire's* speed told, and he came in two lengths a-head.

A match for 1000 Rupees between Mr. William's c. h. *Venetiana* and Captain O'Toole's b. A. *Poor Pat*, carrying 8st. 7lbs. for 2 miles.

Time 4' 19"

Poor Pat took the lead, and kept it, winning the Race by two lengths.

Original.

From a Father to his Daughter.

Let Fate do her worst,—there are moments of joy;
Bright feelings of Nature, so few can destroy;
Which soften the features of sorrow and care,
The smiles a fond Child to its Parent shall bear?

Let the heart with misfortune—distraction be filled,
That heart which from Infant affection had thrilled,
If destin'd to prison—the grave if you will,
Let these but surround it, 'tis happiness still!

Let the laurel-bound brow, the Hero's starr'd crest
Receive from a world, a world's means to be blest,
Tho' Fortune's profusion his pleasure may share,
'Tis lost on the Parent;—his Child is not there;

The glaive that he wore, bright as day to the beam,
Which fell'd the proud Foe, to his mind now shall seem,
Inactive—unpolished—bereft of effect,
Compared with the dagger—one lock of neglect!

While cradled to life—may thy sweet cherub Boy
Expand your fond heard to the limits of joy!
Like the first rose of summer now budding in air,
Fann'd to beauty by zephyrs—a kind Mother's care;

Respect guide his youth, and in manhood's career,
Like the ivy which clings to the pile we revere
Give strength to decay—and while rescued from Earth
Thus shoot from its fall, the proud source of his birth.—

To Correspondents.

We received by yesterday's Dawk, the following Communications, which will meet with due attention.

A Letter from the Madras Presidency On Slavery in India —Signed—A Friend to the Liberty of the Mind, the Body, and the Crest.

A Paper in English and Tamul, which has been circulated by the Madras Missionary Society through the Southern Provinces of India, with an Introductory Letter from an esteemed Correspondent in that quarter.

On the power given to Hindoos, Heads of Villages in India, to inflict punishment on Native Christians. By Minor Quam Nihil.

A Dialogue between a South American and a Liberal Spaniard—By Arsenio Artejohnar.

On the Character of the Duke of Wellington—No. IV—By A Liberal Whig.

A Letter on the assertion made in the Harkaru that the Money solicited for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire has been "hallied out of the people;"—another on the new epithet used in that Paper, of "Scripture quoting Journalist" as a singular term of reproach from a Christian;—and a third on the assertion in the same quarter that one reason why persons were deterred from Subscribing to the Relief of those Sufferers was the doubts that were entertained whether the Money would be properly applied, though confided to the two principal Banks of the City:—have all been received. The Writers of these will no doubt think, however, with us, that such insinuations, while they can do neither us nor the cause of true Charity any injury must sink the writers and the publishers of them deeper and deeper still in the pit of infamy which they confess they had dug for others, but, into which they have themselves so deservedly fallen. We desire, if possible, never to stain our pages again, even with the mention of their names.

SAUGOR.

Letters from the Camp at Saugor, dated March 30, 1821, mention the arrival of Major-General Stuart, at that quarter.

Quarterly Review.

Contents of the 46th Number of the Quarterly Review, just received.

No. 1.—Translation of the Bible,—Tolleny, By J. B. Burgess, &c.
No. 2.—Modern Greece.
No. 3.—Parnell's Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review.
No. 4.—Emigration to Canada.
No. 5.—Spence's Anecdotes of Books and Men.
No. 6.—State of Society, &c. in Germany.
No. 7.—Tables from La Fontaine.
No. 8.—Dr. Clarke.—Gas Blow-pipe.
No. 9.—Mitchell's Translations of Aristophanes.
No. 10.—Advice to Julia.
No. 11.—Memoirs of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq.
No. 12.—New Churches.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of James Jameson, Esq. of a Son.

At Hooghly, on the 1st instant, the Lady of H. C. Brooger, Esq. of a Daughter.

On board the ship Gunges off the Cape of Good Hope, 31st December, the Lady of Lieutenant Wolfe, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 25th of March, the Lady of R. Clarke, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 25th of March, the Lady of T. Allsop, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Youngs, wife of Mr. Branch Pilot Nathaniel Youngs, aged 27 years.

On the 6th instant, Captain V. Kirby, commander of the ship *Eclipse*.

At Barrackpore, on the 3d instant, Captain James Roche, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, aged 41 years; he has left a widow and 7 Orphans to deplore the loss of a good husband and father.

At Dinapore on the 29th of March, Colonel Alexander McLeod, C. B. late commanding of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

At Vepery, on the 19th of March, Mary, third daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Mont, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 7	Forbes	British	T. Brown	London	—
8	Mary Jane	British	J. McCormick	Cape	Feb. 25

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 6	Seaflower	British	W. Spiers	Batavia

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 29	Nancy	British	J. Thompson	England
29	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	G. C. Gambier	on a Cruize

The *Forbes* arrived off Calcutta on Tuesday.

Vessels Expected to Sail.—Ship *Marque*, Captain G. Parkyns, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and China, in 2 or 3 days.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gordin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Late Mr. Assey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE CHARLES ASSEY, ESQ.

[(From a Correspondent of the Government Gazette.)

Charles Chaston Assey, Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, and Secretary and Superintendant of the Bengal Military Orphan Institution, died at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, on the 21st of March 1821, aged 41, after a few hours illness. He was a man much above the common characters of life, and who, by his virtues, abilities, and services, commanded esteem, attachment, and respect.

Mr. Assey arrived in India in January 1801, with an appointment to the Medical Staff of the Bengal Army. He shortly after proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and joined the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, as Assistant Surgeon. From this period Mr. Assey became engaged for many years in active Military life, which by placing him in situations of difficulty and distress, developed his professional and private character, and early established his claims to regard and respect.

Attached to a corps, distinguished for the long succession of severe service in which it was engaged, as well for the gallantry and devotion it exhibited, Mr. Assey was present at nearly all the memorable events of Lord Lake's command in India. He accompanied the 2d Battalion 12th to Sasrol, and Bidjighur, to Coel, and Allighur, and was with it in the Battles of Delhi and Laswarree, and at the Siege of Agra.

The Battalion afterwards formed part of Colonel Monson's Detachment, and Mr. Assey was placed in charge of its sick in the city of Jeypore; but when the force advanced upon Holkar's dominions, Mr. Assey was recalled, and his anxiety to join the Detachment, which it was supposed was then moving with an intention to engage the Enemy, impelled him to quit the party, with which he had left Jeypore, and to push on alone. He effected his object, and probably saved his life; for the party, consisting of a Company of the 2d Regiment, and a Company of the 12th Regiment, was never able to join, was ultimately intercepted by the Enemy, and the European Officers, by Holkar's orders, were put to death. Mr. Assey continued with his Corps in Colonel Monson's Detachment, and on its retiring before the Enemy, partook of its wretched fortunes until it reached Rampoorah in July 1804. Into this place Colonel Monson threw his sick, of which Mr. Assey was ordered to take charge with the appointment of Garrison Surgeon. He thus escaped the further miseries of that disastrous Retreat. Mr. Assey held his appointment at Rampoorah, until October 1805, when he returned to the British territories, and rejoined the 2d Battalion 12th, which on the conclusion of the war entered into cantonments at Khairabad in the Vizier's Dominions.

In 1810, Mr. Assey finally left the 12th, and as a volunteer joined the Expedition fitting out at Calcutta for Foreign Service. He had been attached to the Corps nine years, and how much he was beloved and respected can be attested by those only who knew him by the character he left in the Regiment, where his name remains endeared by every kind, generous, and honourable recollection. Mr. Assey embarked at Calcutta, in March 1811, in Medical charge of one of the Battalions of Native Volunteers forming the Bengal Division of the Force destined against Java. During the operations of the Army against the Enemy he was selected for the charge of the Native Field Hospital crowded with the wounded at the sanguinary storm of Cornelis. On the establishment of the British Authorities, Mr. Assey was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner of the Eastern Districts. In the discharge of that office, and of duties in which he was incidentally employed, his assiduity and abilities attracted the notice of Mr. Raffles, the Lieutenant Governor, to whom he was personally unknown; and shortly after his introduction to that gentleman, Mr. Assey was appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, and Private Secretary; and ultimately Chief Secretary to the Government, and Member of the Committee of Revenue. In those offices he remained, until the restoration of the Island, when he was appointed by the Honorable Mr. Fendall, who had succeeded Mr. Raffles in the Government, to be Secretary to the Commissioners for the transfer of Java to the Dutch. On the termination of this duty, Mr. Assey obtained a Furlough to Europe. Shortly after his arrival in England, on the rumour of an approaching enquiry into the increasing influence of the Dutch on the British Commerce in the Eastern Seas, Mr. Assey, to rouse the attention of the Public to what he thought the alarming policy of the Netherlands Government, published a Pamphlet "On the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago" which was favorably received and passed rapidly into a second edition. His friends had believed that his abilities and information would be a desirable acquisition to Indian Authorities in England, and Mr. Assey himself at this time was not without hope that his future labours would be accepted in England instead of in India.

Mr. Assey made a short trip to France, and visited various parts of England and Scotland, and became daily more attached to his native land. The beautiful imagery of the country, and the domestic happiness and tranquil enjoyment it presented, seem most powerfully to have impressed the mind of Mr. Assey, whose occupations since his youth had been the tumults and agitations of a Military or Political life; while his native town, the scene of his first affections, where he now surrendered himself to the associations arising after an absence of seventeen years, was rendered still dearer to him by the gratification afforded to his filial heart in finding the memory of his father held in peculiar respect. On this tribute to his parent's worth he loved to dwell; and on his return to India, when meditating on the events of his furlough, and its influence on his future days, he thank'd Heaven that he had revisited England—"For I have recovered recollections honourable to my father's memory." Connected perhaps with these feelings was the change he began to contemplate in his pursuits; to quit the busy and conflicting scenes of public life, and to seek that repose which rural occupations promised to his heart, and ultimately to assume an office, "whose ways, he believed, are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace." To enter into Holy Orders had been his earliest inclination, and the life of Mr. Assey had been influenced by a strong feeling of piety before perhaps, he had defined and accepted the Religion he inherited; for his strength of mind and sense of right, disdained to receive from others what he could acquire by himself. Mr. Assey had studied the Scriptures and was a Christian. A more critical examination of them in his subsequent readings might afford him additional proof of their sacred origin, but was not necessary to their influence on his heart and conduct; his conviction was entire. It is right that his own language should declare his opinion; it was expressed after an attentive perusal of the Gospels in the original.

"I will not scruple to express an opinion, that a careful perusal and study of the Scriptures produces abundant conviction of their fidelity and sacred character, and confess that composure of mind which arises from becoming satisfied as to the reality of objects beyond the grave."

To qualify himself for the Church, that, should events permit the indulgence of his inclination, he might take orders, Mr. Assey entered himself of Alban Hall, Oxford, but it appeared to his friends, much earlier than to himself, that with the limited income he possessed, his plans could neither be conducive to his own happiness, nor to the interests of those whom his benevolence embraced as entitled to his Assistance. His apprehension of the latter was sufficient to deter him from all further pursuit, and in 1820 he retired from Oxford, and prepared to return to India.

Mr. Assey arrived in Bengal in September 1820, and on the return to Europe of the Reverend Dr. Young, was appointed to succeed to the situation of Secretary and Superintendant of the Bengal Military Orphan Society. On the spot where he discharged the duties of his office, and in the circle of those who were judges of his conduct during the short period he was attached to the Institution, no observation can be ac-

cessary: but his distant friends must be gratified at the just appreciation of his character in the tribute of feeling and respect expressed in one month's mourning now worn by all the Orphans of the Institution.

In his manners, Mr. Assey was simple and unaffected; his temper was even and cheerful; as a companion his conversation was interesting and unlaboured, and there was a playfulness of character about him, seldom to be found perhaps, with such studious habits, and intense application. System and arrangement were eminently his own in all he undertook, and an example of his powers of application may be found during his last voyage to this Country; in which he commenced and finished the Translation of the New Testament, and completed the comparative Notes from Scott's and Mant's Bibles, and Hardy's Greek Testament, including the derivatives in Parkhurst's Lexicon. There is reason to believe, that, had Mr. Assey been spared a few years longer, he would have given to the public the result of his observations and researches on Java, and generally on Eastern Commerce.

Of the virtues of Mr. Assey this is not the record. There are living evidences to his affectionate fidelity and devotion as a brother, and a friend; and his conduct in all other relations was that which is prescribed by the religion that he loved! "To visit the widow, and the fatherless," and as far as human infirmity would admit, "to walk unspotted before God."

Civil Appointment.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 6, 1821.

Mr. CHARLES CARY, Commercial Resident at Lockipore.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 4, 1821.

The Governor General in Council directs, that the following List of Rank of Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry appointed for this Presidency, be published for the information of the Army.

No. 7—1819.—Rank of Cadets appointment for the Bengal Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

Engineers to rank from the 16th June 1820, the day on which they passed their Public Examination at the Military Seminary.

Joseph Tindal, Edmund Augustus Blundell, George Hampden Wheatley, detained in England for further qualification.

Artillery to rank from the 16th June 1820, the day on which they passed their Public Examination at the Military Seminary.

James Alexander, Commodore Hayes, sailed 3d September 1820.—Edward Cumberland Thomas Bostock Hughes, Prince Blucher.—Henry Clerk, Prince Blucher.—Edward Fitzgerald Day, Providence, sailed 16th July.—Henry Humfrey, Boyne, sailed 23d August.—William Anderson, Commodore Hayes, sailed 3d September.—Joseph Turton, Emma, sailed 21st September.—Frederick Brind Brilliant, sailed 26th September. John Lealand Mowatt ditto.

For the Cavalry.—George Leigh Trafford, Providence, sailed 16th July.—Robert Aitken, Boyne, sailed 23d August.

For the Infantry.—Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, Clyde, sailed 8th July.—Joseph Corfield, Brampton, ditto.—Isaac Cooper, ditto.—Richard Edmond Battley, ditto.—Herbert Compton, Waterloo, sailed 13th July.—Christopher Henry Naylor, ditto.—William Furguson Beatson, ditto.—Hugh Troup, Providence, sailed 16th July.—Patrick Grant, ditto.—Alexander John Fraser, ditto.—Samuel Twemlow, Timandra, ditto.—William George Cooper, Providence, ditto.—William Green James Robe, ditto.—Joseph Liddell Farrer, Timandra, ditto.—Colin Troup, Providence, ditto.—Richard Somerville, Lotus, sailed 20th July.—James Christian Barney, Abroad, Para. appd. August.—John Barney, ditto August.—Francis Barleton Reeves, Boyne, sailed 23d August.—Owen Lomer, Commodore Hayes, sailed 3d September.—John Bleasdowe, Prince Blucher, sailed 24th September.—William Young Torckler, Brilliant, sailed 25th September.

East-India House, London, the 9th Oct. 1820. } (A true Copy.) (Signed) J. DART, Secretary.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Major, Deputy Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 7, 1821.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to make the following Nominations, in the Political Department, under the dates specified.

24th March 1821.—Lieutenant Peter Johnston, of the 1st Battalion 24 Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the Escort attached to the Resident at Indore.

31st March 1821.—Lieutenant G. J. Pasley, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, Second Officer to Captain Borthwick, in Charge of Mulhar Rao Holkar's Horse, and Ghuffoor Khaun's Contingent.

Lieutenant George Brooke, of the Regiment of Artillery, having in lieu of the prescribed Pay Certificate, furnished an Engagement from his Agents Messrs. Colvins, Bazett and Co. to be answerable for any Public demands that may eventually appear against him in the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on his private affairs, as soon as an opportunity offers.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments required to complete the Ordnance Commissariat.

Ordnance Commissariat.—Sub-Conductor John Hanly, to be Conductor from the 9th February 1821, vice MacMahon, deceased.

Serjeant Major William Raynor, and Serjeant Henry Herbert Seaman, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Sub-Conductors, the former from the 6th November 1820, vice Fagan deceased, and the latter from the 9th February 1821, vice Hanly, promoted.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. R. Page, of the Invalid Establishment, an Agent for the Commissariat at Monghyr, on a Salary of One Hundred (100) Rupees per Mensem.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 9, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon D. A. Patterson, having furnished the prescribed Medical Certificate, and in lieu of that from the Pay Department, an engagement from his Agents Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 2, 1821.

The appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Allkin, Commanding 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders under date the 15th ultimo, of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant George Young to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing, during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, is confirmed.

Major Johnston's appointment, on the 16th ultimo of Lieutenant Lambie to act as Quarter Master to the 2d. Regiment Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieutenant Arrow, or until further orders is confirmed.

Captain Dryrdale's appointment, on the 16th ultimo of Lieutenant R. C. Johnson to be Acting Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, is confirmed.

The Native General Court Martial of which Subadar Major Davie Singh of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry is President, will re-assemble at the Judge Advocate General's Quarters in Chowringhee, on Friday next the 6th Instant, for the Trial of Subadar Sheick Suckoorah of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all Evidences summoned to attend.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Horse Brigade of Artillery,—1st Lieut. Whinfield, from 2d April, to 2d Sept. to visit Allyghur on urgent private affairs.

2d Bat. 17th Regt.—Brevet-Captain Mercer, from 28th Feb. to 30th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Rungpore Local Corps.—Lieut. Pigot, from 15th April, to 15th June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Bat. 15th Regt.—Captain Pickeregill, from 1st April, to 1st May, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1821.

The Commander in Chief is pleased, as a mark of his approbation of the distinguished conduct of Havildar Dulleep Singh of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on the occasion of the late successful night attack on the Camp of the free-booter Bheem Singh on the 28th January last, and in consideration of the very excellent character he has borne during the course of his Service, to promote that Non-Commissioned Officer to the Rank of Jemadar from the 28th January last.

Jemadar Dulleep Singh is to be returned as Supernumerary on the Rolls of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, until a vacancy occurs for bringing him on the effective strength of the Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garner's appointment, on the 3d ultimo, of Lieutenant Mansfield to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Brace, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Lieut. Colonel William Richards' appointment, on the 30th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Murray, of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, to be Detachment Staff, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Thornton to be Adjutant, vice Waugh appointed to Command the Oudeypore Escort.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Captain Pattle,—from 25th April, to 25th September, to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment,—Ensign Currie, from 1st April, to 1st August, on Medical Certificate, to Dinapore and eventually to the Presidency.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment,—Lieutenant Dwyer, from 23d March, to 10th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps

2d Battalion 17th Regiment,—Lieut. MacGregor, from 15th April, to 15th October, to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment,—Ensign J. Hewett, from 3d April, to 3d June, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head quarters, Calcutta, April 4, 1821.

The Native General Court Martial of which Subadar Major Davie Sing of the 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble at the Judge Advocate General's Office in Chowringhee on Friday next the 6th Instant, for the trial of Subadar Shaik Fuckeerah, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, and all such Prisoners as shall be brought before the Court.

The General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to nominate the President and Members to form the Court, and direct an Interpreter to attend. A list of the Officers for this duty, with the dates of their Commissions annexed is to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, and to the Judge Advocate General without delay.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 5, 1821.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Lohargong on Wednesday the twenty-first day of March 1821, Dupyee, inhabitant of the Cantonment Bazar at the Post of Lohargong, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge; viz. "With having, on or about the tenth of July 1820, murdered a Woman named Pearee, an inhabitant of the same place." Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision;

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Crime with which the Prisoner stands charged, and to which he has pleaded Guilty, as also the Evidence which has been brought before it, and what the Prisoner has urged in palliation of his offence, is of opinion that he is Guilty, and does therefore Sentence him the said Dupyee to suffer Death, by being hanged by the neck at such time and place as the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may direct." Approved,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has considered with attention the observation so justly submitted to him by the Court of the possible conception in the Prisoner that he was not committing a Crime when he murdered his Sister-in-Law. The likelihood that such might actually have been the case places the Commander in Chief in a dilemma between enforcing a Capital Sentence for an act which the Prisoner may not according to the Usages of his Country, and in the absence of all due warning have thought visitable with any Severity, or giving by Lenity a degree of confirmation to the lamentable prejudice that such an atrocious Deed was not an Outrage to all Natural Laws: The difficulty experienced on this occasion proves the judiciousness of the course adopted by the Court in awarding the punishment of Death and leaving the peculiar character of the Case to be weighed by the Commander in Chief.

Under the singular circumstances represented, the Commander in Chief will not direct the execution of the Capital Sentence: But as it is still necessary that a visible infliction should prevent the supposition of the Crime's being lightly considered, the Punishment is hereby commuted into Labor in Irons on the Roads for five years from the present date. Such Orders will be issued as shall preclude in future any plea of belief on the part of a Camp Follower that Murder committed within a Cantoonment, where British Jurisdiction is in full activity, can be palliated by the Principles or Customs of his Tribe.

The Cornet and Ensigns whose Rank is settled in the foregoing List are posted to Regts. and Battalions as follows.

Cornet G. L. Trafford to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.
Cornet R. Aitken ditto 6th ditto.
Ensign K. F. Mackenzie, ditto 25th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign J. Corfield, ditto 4th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign J. Cooper, ditto 11th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign R. E. Battley, ditto 10th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign H. Compton, ditto 16th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign C. H. Naylor, ditto 22d Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign W. F. Beatson, ditto 25th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign H. Troup, ditto 4th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign P. Grant, ditto 11th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign A. J. Fraser, ditto 15th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign S. Twemlow, ditto 24th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign W. G. Cooper, ditto 8th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign W. G. J. Robe, ditto 16th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign J. L. Farrer, ditto 14th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign C. Troup, ditto 6th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign R. Somerville, ditto 21st Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign J. C. Burney, ditto 22nd Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign J. Burney, ditto 17th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign P. C. Reeves, ditto 5th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign O. Lomer, ditto 26th Regt. N. I. and 2d Battalion.
Ensign J. Rennowe, ditto 18th Regt. N. I. and 1st Battalion.
Ensign W. Y. Torckler, ditto European Regiment.

Head quarters, Calcutta, April 6, 1821.

At an European General Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Col. Robinson, C. B. of His Majesty's 24th Foot, was President, assembled at Cawnpore on Tuesday the 27th day of February 1821, Apothecary John Guy, attached to the Hospital of his Majesty's 24th Foot was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For being in a state of intoxication between the hours of 11 and 12 on the night of the 30th January 1821, and going to the Bungalow of Lieutenant Pollock of the 7th Native Infantry at Cawne

pore, and there greatly abusing and striking the said Lieutenant, such conduct being highly disgraceful and unbecoming a Warrant Officer."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do Sentence him the said John Guy to be dismissed from the situation of an Apothecary."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

John Guy is to rejoin the Regiment of Artillery in the rank (Gunner) which he held previously to his name being placed on the List of Subordinate Medical Servants.

Captain Holbrow, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Cawnpore until the 1st of October next, when he will join the Battalion to which he is posted.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, Brevet Captain and Lieutenant G Thornton, of the 1st Light Cavalry, is temporarily attached to his Lordship's Body Guard, and directed to proceed immediately and join the Squadron serving with Lieutenant Colonel W. Richards' Detachment.

The Meeting of the Native General Court Martial, appointed in the General Orders of the 4th Instant, is postponed until Monday next the 9th Instant. Major General Thomas, C. B., will be pleased to nominate an additional Native Officer for this duty.

Private William Wilks, invalided from the Honorable Company's European Regiment by General Orders of the 21st September last, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment at Chunar.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Benares Provincial Battalion.—Havildar Nidhee Sing to be Jemadar from the 21st February 1821, vice Persaud Sing, deceased.

Officers are posted as follows:

Colonel (and Major General) T. Brown to the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, vice Hardyman, transferred to the Senior List,

Lieutenant Colonel D. McPherson to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major F. V. Rapper of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

1st Battalion 7th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw,—from 1st April, to 1st August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 7, 1821.

Serjeant Major William Loder, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Staff Serjeant in the Commissariat Department, and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissary General at Cawnpore, to which station he is directed to repair without delay.

Quarter Master Serjeant William McDermott is appointed Serjeant Major to the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, in the room of Serjeant Major Loder, transferred to the Commissariat Department.

The appointment on the 20th ultimo, by Major Gibbs, Commanding at Hussingabad, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wotherspoon to Officiate as Station Staff during the absence on duty of Captain Wesley, Assistant Adjutant General, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Another Fire.

Another dreadful Fire happened on Wednesday evening, near the Bow Bazar. It commenced in a Hindoo Temple, from the carelessness of these infatuated Idolaters, in burning Incense to their Idols. Mr. Da Costa, a Provisioner, has suffered the severest losses of property by this Fire, and many Native Dwellings were burnt down. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Shakespear, the Superintending Magistrates, displayed great zeal and humanity in their exertions. The Fire was got under about ten o'clock. This new calamity has been an equally fertile source of amusement, and unfeeling ridicule to the philanthropic Editor of the *Harkaru*, although he must actually have written his unfeeling sarcasms while the flames were yet burning;—he was in such haste to give vent to his diabolic mirth on this occasion, that though the Fire was not extinguished until Ten o'clock last night, these scoffs at human misery appeared in his Paper of the next morning. Oh! Shame, where is thy blush!

Beaux Stratagem.

It will be in the recollection of every one, that the most successful Play, perhaps, of this Season, has been the *Beaux Stratagem*, which we are glad to see announced for to-morrow evening. The part of *Archer*, it will be remembered, was, in particular a *chef d'œuvre* of Amateur acting—*Scrub* too, was admirably sustained, and the female parts were all supported with great respectability.

In the cast of the Piece for to-morrow evening, which we have seen, we observe that *Aimwell* is in the hands of the *Major Oakly* of our stage. *Archer* will be represented by the versatile and all-commanding talents of the *Zekiel Homespun* of the last Play—*Foigard*, by a Gentleman not new to the Chowringhee Boards, though it is sometime, we believe, since he was numbered among the Dramatis Personæ. *Boniface* is given to one of the most indefatigable and invariable supports of the Corps *Dramatique*. *Scrub* is in the hands of the humourous *Bob Acres* and *Amurath* of our Indian Stage, and the characters of *Sullen*, *Hounslow*, *Gibbet*, and *Bagshot*, are all appropriately disposed of.

Lady Bountiful will be done by the *Mrs. Malaprop* of the School for Scandal—*Dorinda* by Mrs. Francis—*Mrs. Sullen* will be sustained by Miss Williams, *Gipsy*, by one of the Spanish Ladies of *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, and *Cherry* by Mrs Cook.

It will be seen by this, that the parts are well filled and strongly cast, and considering the attractive character of the Play it is to be hoped that the exertions of the Managers to support this elegant and intellectual Entertainment will be richly rewarded by that which is cheering both to Actors and Audience—an overflowing House.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of Rebellus *is not admissible, consistently with the plan and general object of this Journal. The points discussed are not within the competency of any Power in this Country to remedy, and it would be more fitly addressed to the* Asiatic Journal *or the Authorities at Home. We take the opportunity of hinting, that the Currency of which he complains, has been in use here from the first formation of the Bengal Army, and was naturally adopted from the Parent Establishment on the Coast. A more extensive view of the relative situations of the different Classes, Branches, and Establishments, will probably lead* Rebellus *to entertain less partial notions in regard to his own than he appears to do at present. We give this explanation to prevent our respected Correspondent's misconceiving us.*

The Sertanodite *is approved, and being in fact a Criticism on two printed and published Military Works of some note, and coming from authority so unquestionable, will have an early place.*

Several Letters, received by yesterday's Dawk, are under consideration, and will be paid attention to in due order.

The Correspondence of Captain Betham, and that of His Passenger, as relates to the loss of the Ship Partridge, to morrow.

Our readers will perceive that, without encroaching considerably on the space devoted to European Intelligence, we cannot well publish more than one Asiatic Sheet Daily. When it is considered, however, that this is the only Paper that can give this regularly and in a separate form, it will not perhaps be complained of.

DEATHS.

Yesterday, after a very short illness, of the Cholera Morbus, in the 26th year of his age, Benjamin Turner, Esq Attorney at Law, a Gentleman of the strictest integrity and possessing the warmest feelings of the heart; deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew his worth.

At Garden Reach, on the 12th instant, Robert Evans, Esq. Assistant in the Commissariat Department, aged 53 years.

At the Presidency, on the 10th instant, Charles Irvin, Son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Weldon, 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

Indian News.

Bombay, March 22, 1831.—We have been kindly favored with the following extracts of private letters relative to the late decisive attack on the Beni Boo Ali tribe.

The first letter, after referring to the dispatches, says, "but many of the dead were carried off, and numbers of the wounded have been found dead in contiguous buildings—The action lay entirely with the right brigade, the 65th and 7th N. I., and was over in the space of 15 minutes. Having taken our position in a date grove which entirely flanked their town, the enemy immediately moved in large bodies into an opposite grove of the same description, separated by a plain of about 300 yards wide; when our right brigade was ordered to advance and take possession of the skirts of the wood and occupy some low towers there. The left brigade and detachment battalion formed a second line in our rear, Knowing their practice of attacking in the flank, Col. Warren ordered a 6 pounder to the left and formed the 7th a little in rear, of the 65th, ready to give a front to the left if required, detaching the light company in front. We had not moved many yards when the Enemy made a dart from the wood in two bodies, the larger flanking the 7th on the left, and smaller attacking the light company to the right, —Avoiding the right as much as possible, but directing all their matchlock fire on the left; the other attacks were sword in hand and in the face of repeated discharges of grape. More determined bravery was never witnessed in an Enemy of any nation or color; they gained ground on the left, which occasioned a temporary confusion and some loss, but the right of the 65th being thrown up at a charge and volley, brought many of them down and forced those who remained to retire, leaving the number I have mentioned (197), and strange to say that several women were found amongst the slain in the field, such was their enthusiasm—Those who witnessed their conduct here, will not be satisfied at Captain Thompson's disaster. We next approached the town and found the lines deserted, and that all had taken shelter in a square fort in the centre of the place but on which they had no guns. Our 12 pounders effected two practicable breaches in this place, which the left brigade was intended to scale, and the right was ordered to the other side to prevent any making their escape, but this they were effecting are it came up, a volley was given on the fugitives, on which a flag of truce was held up and we took possession without further opposition. The Imaum refuses to keep possession, so that we must destroy the place, which will take up some days."

The other letter is as follows:—

"The Enemy opened a fire from the 18 pounders and 6 pounders which they got from Thompson's detachment. The 3d shot killed a corporal of the Bombay European Regiment and knocked off the right arm of a Pioneer. At about ½ past 1, they began to assemble in the Tope on the left in great force, the 12 pounders were opened against them, the line formed and moved down, the right brigade in advance under Lieut. Col. Warren. The Arabs kept up a smart fire from matchlocks, and succeeded in driving in the skirmishers, after which they came out and made an impetuous charge, sword in hand, on the right brigade; they were received by a volley and charged, but their numbers outflanked the left, and they turned the 1st, Bn. 7th Regt. (left flank) and got in the rear of the corps, which was thrown into temporary confusion. On which 3 companies of the 65th formed in rear, faced and again charged.

The Enemy soon after became completely routed, and attempted to cut their way through the Brigade to the Tope.

Several succeeded, the rest of course fell. Shortly after 2 women came out with a flag of truce, and the firing ceased; but the Enemy being perceived to be moving off, it was renewed with such vigour as to secure two chiefs and 270 prisoners, who are safe in the fort.

No men could fight more nobly than the Enemy—500 were killed and wounded.—Their total number was 1000.—

Dr. Gordon was cut to pieces.—Captain Stewart, is severely wounded in the head. Lieutenant and Adjutant Thursam wounded, but not dangerously, by cut down 4 fellows and behaved excellently.—Lieutenant Cappage, Madden, and Malkern, 65th, slightly wounded.

Died of Fever.—Lieutenant Marshall, on the 14th.—Lieut. Boswell, 17th.—Captain Irving, 20th.

The wounded in the affair of the 10th were all recovering except one man who had died, and only two will be disabled.

Yesterday morning arrived the Caroline, transport, Captain Bushely, from Zoor the 16th instant, with Major Mackintosh, Captains Stevenson and Wemes, Lieutenants Johnson and Martins, with the Horse Artillery, &c.

General Smith had gone up to Kishma in the *Hyrangore*, the rest of the transports were to come down here immediately. Lieutenant Col. Leighton stays in the *Milford* to see the whole force embark, and would then follow. He was expected to leave Zoor about the 18th instant.

The *Francis Warden* transport, Captain J. S. Longlands, from Zoor with horses, came in yesterday afternoon. Passenger, Lieutenant Davis.

On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached for the Education Society, and delivered a most impressive and appropriate sermon from Math: 7. 13. The Right Reverend Preacher first expounded generally the "*broad way that leadeth to destruction*," and thence deduced the necessity of a concern for our own salvation and that of others; then adverting particularly to the latter of these points, his Lordship enforced the charity of educating the poor, and most strikingly exhibited the different state and circumstances of Christian children in India and in England. The Bishop commended highly the present Institution, its general management, and the liberal support it has received. His Lordship made some luminous and pertinent remarks on the general diffusion of knowledge with particular allusion to this country, and most ably combated the opinion of danger arising from it; knowledge he allowed was power, but power not necessarily hostile; the power would be acquired by means not within our control, but we might render it friendly, and usefully direct it; the question is, said the Right Reverend Preacher, so, whether having set the bark on the ocean, to be beset by storms, you would endeavour to steer the vessel, or let her drive. He concluded with a powerful appeal to the benevolent feelings of all. The collection amounted to about 1300 rupees.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, 21st March 1831.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has perused with much interest Major General Smith's Dispatch, containing a Report of the operations of the Force under his command against the Beni Boo Ali Tribe of Arabs.

The complete subjugation of the whole of the tribe, after a short but severe conflict with the armed portion of the population, has impressed the Governor in Council with a high sense of the judgment and skill with which the operations were planned and directed, as highly honorable to the military character of the Major General.

The difficulties opposed to the progress of the Troops by the peculiar nature of the country, and the spirited resistance of a very active Enemy, have been surmounted by the Major General and by the brave Officers and Troops under his command, with the usual spirit and gallantry of which the Bombay Army has so long maintained the character.

The Governor in Council notices with peculiar pleasure the merits of Lieutenant Col. Leighton, Second in Command, and the distinguished approbation of the important services of Lieutenant Colonel Warren of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, who commanded the Right Brigade, and received and resisted the principal attack of the Enemy. The services rendered by Major Jackson of His Majesty's Carabiniers, Military Secretary to General Smith, have been very conspicuous.

The Governor in Council has perused with great satisfaction the testimonials borne to the conduct of Major McInnes commanding the Artillery, of Captain Dickinson of the Engineers, of Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Thursam of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

of Major Stanus the Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Wilson Assistant Quarter Master General, and of Captain Keith the Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant Robinson of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, and the Volunteer Seamen from the Fleet off Sour, have rendered important services, and the testimony borne by the Major General to their great exertions has attracted the public attention of the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council has to lament the severe loss sustained in this Affair, which, while it bears full testimony to the nature of the contest, and to the undaunted valor and determination of the Arabs, excites at the same time regret, that such qualities are so habitually perverted into acts revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the security of commerce and the tranquillity of civilized states.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

T. WARDEN, *Chief Secretary.*

Minute of Council, Dated the 22d of March 1821.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Marine, incident to the death of Lieutenant Arthur, which took place on board the Ernaad on the 14th of December last, viz.

Second Lieutenant George Minchin to be First Lieutenant, vice Arthur, deceased.—Date of Rank 14th Dec. 1820.

Senior Midshipman John H. Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Minchin, promoted.—Ditto Ditto.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. PARISH, Sec. to Govt.

Specimens of Composition.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

There is a curious specimen of composition in the *Harkaru* of this morning. It is worthy of notice, not so much on account of its intrinsic merits, as of the bold and spirited contempt which the Author shows for the old fashioned and slavish rules of Grammar. We all remember the ingenious attempt which was made in the *Harkaru* to introduce some improvements in the French language, by the learned Mr. REVENUE, and the equally happy discoveries respecting *Crossing the Line*, which were promulgated in the *Government Gazette* of this City. These, however, and many others of the same sort, fall infinitely short, in point of magnitude of design and boldness of execution, of the attempt of Q. in the *Harkaru*, which appears to be no less than a Radical Reform of the English language, and the introduction of a New System of Grammar. The Letter is very brief, but notwithstanding, contains a sufficient number of specimens of the New System, to convince us beyond all doubt that the writer is quite in earnest. I will point out one or two, and leave the CAPOLOGIST to the mercy of the Public.

He begins by professing his intention of replying briefly to the three *objections* which have been made *against* his Letter? I think Lindley Murray would have strong *objections against* this expression. Again, "I repeat he did attempt to bully people into subscribing FOR the late Fire." What can this mean? To subscribe *for* a Ball, a Vocal Concert, or a Newspaper, were intelligible; but to subscribe *for* a Fire (and a *late* Fire too) in such weather as this, is to me inexplicable, and supposes a degree of *retrospective* liberality which I fear is seldom to be found. What sound we think of a proposal to subscribe FOR the *late Bengal Harkaru!* But the best of all follows—mark the *pious* Capologist! "I think it wrong for any *person* to quote Scripture about *their own* petty squabbles." I do not know which to admire most in the above sentence—the morality, or the grammar.

"Rather thou art most ignorant by age, or thou wert born a fool."—SHAK.

Q. R. D.

P. S.—I have not the smallest doubt that the compassionate and ready Printer, will come forward in his accustomed capacity of God-father, and will answer for the above mentioned grammatical peccadilloes,—thereby adding to the numerous family of blunders and mis-statements, the responsibility of which it has not been convenient for the Editor to take on his own or his Correspondents' shoulders.

SHIP LAUNCH.

We are informed that the want of a sufficient rise in the Tide prevented the Brig being launched from Messrs. Brown and Co.'s Yard, as announced first to take place on Monday last, and then on the following morning; and that Monday next is now fixed on for her being launched when she will leave the Stocks precisely at high-water.

MADRAS HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Madras, March 29, 1821.—The Madras Highland Society met at their Anniversary Dinner on Wednesday the 21st instant, His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop Bart. and G. C. B. in the Chair. On this occasion many appropriate Toasts were given and drank.—The Piper attending in his proper costume, and playing several National airs with great spirit and effect. The Members separated at a late hour, after an Evening passed with the greatest conviviality and good fellowship.

LONDON GAZETTE, OCTOBER 19, 1820.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th of October 1820, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. This day the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of CAPT. BEVERAM *is unavoidably deferred till another day for want of room, but shall soon appear.*

The Letter of OBSERVER *is received: and as we feel every day more and more disposed to follow the advice it gives of leaving our abusive Contemporary to smack and his own destruction; we shall simply say, that we have reason to believe our Correspondent speaks the history of many when he describes his own, for he is not the only one who has given us this assurance. The substance of his Letter is that: "Some months ago, when I read no other Paper than the Harkaru, supposing it impossible that its Editor could have been otherwise than fully justified in his hostility to you, I certainly did think as harshly of you and your Journal as he could have desired. The innocent nature of his warfare at length, however, urged me to look into your pages for myself, and I am not the only one in Town, who has thus been driven by his abuse of you first to examine for myself, and next to feel the scales so turned, as to think him as low in my estimation as you originally were, and to raise you higher in proportion to the attempts made to pull you down." We do not desire to build our reputation, or our fortune on the ruin of others: but if they themselves are the most active agents in their own destruction, and fall into the snares they lay for others, we may pity them, but we cannot blame ourselves. Our Correspondent will approve, we hope of our not publishing his Letter at full length. If we repeated the hundredth part of the approbation that we receive in Letters sent for publication, we should be justly accused of trumpeting forth our own fame. Even this allusion to it will be construed by some into vanity; but though it is not necessary for our satisfaction, it may be useful perhaps to others to know that we have by almost every day's Dawk more than an ample balance in this way to all the Harkaru's abuse, with this difference, that the praise we receive being from persons who could have no motive for deception is likely to be disinterested and sincere, while the slander proceeds from a Paper that every one knows is hostile to us because we have been more successful than itself. Some will be ready to say, no doubt, that it is unpardonable Egotism to betray any anxiety at all on such a subject as the blame or praise of others, and may therefore condemn even an allusion to it. But we shall answer such, in the language of a Nobleman, whose sentiments on this as on most other occasions, we admire so highly and remember so well, that they are graven deep on our mind and heart. "A desire to stand well," says this Illustrious Personage "in the opinion of one's countrymen, must be a laudable anxiety, because its tendency is to produce endeavours beneficial to the community. It is true, public applause may be sometimes sought by oblique dexterity, and may be sometimes bestowed by giddy partiality. But when it is established as an object of keen ambition, it will much oftener be the legitimate reward of the useful conduct to which it is the incentive."—See Col. Jour. Vol. 4, 1819, p. 335.*

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Hingolee, on the 16th of March, the Lady of Captain C. J. Doveton, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 19th of March, the Lady of Major Meulen Williams, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 17th instant, Miss Eliza Emma Bartlett, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days.

At the Presidency, on the 18th instant, Charles, Twin Son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Malden, 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, aged 11 months and 9 days.

At Mocha, on the 4th of December, Lieutenant R. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Mar. 24	Waterloo	British	H. R. Wilkinson	Calcutta Feb. 20

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Mar. 17	Eugenie	French	P Coussade	Bordeaux Aug. 11
19	H. M. S. Topaze	British	J. R Lumley	Mocha —
20	Donvegan Castle	British	D. Campbell	Bengal Feb 1
22	Conde de Rio Pardo	Portu.	H. Beyts	Siam Jan. 13
22	Carolina	British	J. Stately	Zear Mar. 10
25	Francis Warden	British	J. S Longland	Zear —

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 14	Ohimany	Arab	Nacoda	Mangalore

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

October 2, *Grenada*, Donald, from Samarang, off Cowes. 5, *North America*, Irvine, from China, at Texel 1st. 5, *Orpheus*, Milne, from Bombay, off Portsmouth. 5, *Bencoolen* Acstice, from Bengal, at Gibraltar 14th September. 5, *Oceana*, from Bengal, at Bahia. 5, *Nymphen*, Kerlace, from Bengal, off Falmouth 4th October, for Copenhagen. 13, *Ocasta*, Keen, from China, Java, and Gibraltar 28th September. 13, *Caledonia*, Gillies, from Bengal, at Clyde. 18, *John Tobin*, Lyon, from Bengal, at Liverpool. 18, *Oromoto*, Strickland, from Bombay, at Rio 21th August. 16, *Margaret*, Simson, from Batavia, and Portsmouth for Antwerp. 16, *Columbia*, Robins, from Samarang, and Cowes, for a Market. 17, *George*, (American,) from China, off Dover, Amsterdam. 18, *Bernes*, Ross, from Batavia, at Cowes. 19 *Presidency*, Moon, from Ceylon, off Portsmouth. 22, *Mary*, Lusk, from Bengal, at the Downs.

DEPARTURES FROM ENGLAND.

October 3, *Bombay Merchant*, Clarkson, from London, to Bombay, at Cowes 24th. 12, *Forbes*, Brown, from London, to Bengal, at Plymouth 24th.

The *Bernes*, Ross, from Batavia, with Coffee, Rice, &c. is on shore on South Sea Beach, and discharging her Cargo.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

December 16, brig *Wellington*, R. Sinclair, from the Isle of France 24th November. 16, ship *Clydedale*, D. McKellar, from Calcutta 18th October. 19, ship *Emma*, H. Baumgardt, from Portsmouth 1st October. 19, ship *Jenny*, S. Neilbrow, from the Downs 20th September. 19, schooner *Albatross*, A. Sinclair, from Greenock 19th September. 21, ship *Brothers*, J. Gransmore, from Bombay 22d October. January 2, ship (Danish) *India Packet*, J. Bruup, from Batavia 7th November. 2, H. N. M. ship *Dangerous*, J. Grant, from the Texel 3d October. 3, ship *Bombay Merchant*, J. Clarkson, from Cowes 4th November. 6, ship *Waterloo*, (Dutch) D. Hrasken, from the Texel 31st October. 9, ship *Ganges*, J. Chapman, from Calcutta 8th November. 12, ship *Zerooder*, T. Thomson, from Calcutta 29th August, and Isle of France 8th December. 13, ship *Diana* (Port.) J. Pereira, from Macao 26th August. 13, ship *Lemon*, (French) A. Berthault, from Manila 20th October. 13, ship *George Home*, J. A. Tailer, from Calcutta 10th, Madras 26th October, and Columbo 19th November. 15, brig *Alacrity*, J. Findlay, from the Downs 4th November. 16, ship Sir R. Heden, from Columbo 9th November. 18, ship *Lady Flora*, G. F. Ralston, from China 24th October, and Java 7th December. 19, ship *Britannia*, T. Sharpe, from Sourabaya 7th December. 19, ship *Emerald*, W. Elliot, from Dieu 8th November, with settlers for New South Wales. 22, ship *Comet*, T. Boag, from Calcutta 29th November. 23, brig *Jane*, E. Gamble, from the Downs 1st November. 24, ship *Camden*, J. Johnson, from Bombay 3d November.

DEPARTURES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

December 21, ship *Clydedale*, D. McKellar, for Greenock. 29, ship *Brothers*, J. Gransmore, for London. 31, ship *Jenny*, S. Neilbrow, for New South Wales. January 14, ship *Bombay Merchant*, J. Clarkson, for Bombay. 14, ship *Ganges*, J. Chapman, for Liverpool.

Passengers per Zerooder.—Major Montague, of His Majesty's 83d Regiment, Ensign Vicars, 56th Regiment, Lieutenant and Mrs. Koeptzoff, Miss Lindegreen, and Mr. Rebeling, (Danish) Mr. Ducomet, Mr. Cayron, and Master Duguan, (French), Miss Finnies, (English), and 6 Soldiers.

Passengers per George Home.—Captain and Mrs. Thorlow, of His Majesty's 16th Regiment, J. A. Bateman, Esq. Messrs. William Gibson and J. G. Kettell.

Passengers per Alacrity.—Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Major Rogers, and 2 Daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and 2 Children, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Barret and Child, Messrs. Robertson, Antony and Hill, and 3 Servants.

Passengers per Star.—Major Skinner, Mrs. Skinner and Family, Lieutenants Field and Koodie, Assistant Surgeon Whitfield, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Mudge, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant and Mrs Shaw, 83d Regiment, Lieutenant Seymour and Mr Maitland, Royal Navy, Mr. Wellington, Mrs. Steel, 110 Men, 16 Women, and 34 Children, Royal Artillery, Mrs. Bateson and 3 Children.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Brown, 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry, from the Upper Provinces.—Infantry Cadet J. Fenwick, from Europe.—Infantry Cadet H Mackintosh, from Europe.

Departure.—Captain G. Thornton, 1st Light Cavalry, to Singhbhoom.

Passengers.

Passenger per His Majesty's ship Topaze, from Mocha to Bombay.—Captain William Bence, of the Honorable Company's Marine.

Passengers per French brig Eugenie from Bordeaux to Bombay.—Captain Jude, Pierre Leon, Lerina Dupuey.

Passengers per ship Pascoe, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Mrs. Hathway, Mrs. Martinnet, Mr. Hathway, Surgeon, Captain Dingerfield.

Passengers per Carolina, from Zear to Bombay.—Major McKintosh, Captain Stevenson, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Johnson, Lieutenant Martin, Assistant Surgeon Fraser, Quarter Master Fenwick, First Troop Horse Artillery, Detachment Foot Artillery, Detachment Store Keepers.

Nautical Notice.

The following vessels are advertised in the *Times*, as preparing to leave England:—

Competitor, Madras and Bengal, to sail in all October.—*Alexander*, Bombay.—*Jupiter*, Madras and Bengal, end of October.—*Thames*, ditto, before 15th November.—*Moffat*, ditto, 1st January.—*Mulgrave Castle*, Bombay, 10th November.—*Sarah*, ditto, November.—*Wilberforce*, Madras and Calcutta, from Greenock, to sail in all November.—*Ind. Gen.*

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,	0	38
Evening,	1	7

Moon's Age, ... 18 days

Commercial Reports.

(*From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.*)

			Rs	As.		Rs	As.
Grain, Rice, Patna, ...	....	per maund	2	4	a	2	8
Patchery, 1st,	....	.....	2	3	a	3	5
Ditto, 2d,	....	.....	2	0	a	2	9
Ballum, 1st,	....	.....	1	8	a	1	9
Wheat, Dooda, ...	....	.....	1	8	a	1	9
Gram, Patna, ...	....	.....	1	1	a	1	2
Dhall Urrahr, good,	....	.....	1	7	a	1	8
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)	....	.....	170	0	a	175	0
Purple and violet,	....	.....	160	0	a	170	0
Violet, ...	....	.....	155	0	a	160	0
Violet and copper,	....	.....	145	0	a	150	0
Copper, fine, ...	....	.....	140	0	a	145	0
Copper, lean, ...	....	.....	110	0	a	130	0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	....	.....	5	8	a	6	0
2d sort,	....	.....	5	0	a	5	6
3d sort,	....	.....	4	0	a	4	12

Business of all kinds is very dull at present, and nothing has been done for the last three days, in consequence of the native holidays of the Churruck Poojah. There has been no transaction in Cotton in this market since our last—at Mirzapore the price keeps steady—at Bogwangolah there has been an advance of about 12 annas, the quoted price of Catchoura there now being 13 12 to 14 rupees—the only contracts entered into have been for China-market Cotton, and these are to a trifling extent at 15 8, in screwed bales—Intending purchasers appear unwilling to give this price, whilst holders shew no disposition at present to submit to any reduction. Piece Goods are in fair demand, but we have no alteration to notice in prices: Saltpetre and Sugar are dull, at our quotations. Freight to London may be quoted at £4 10s. to £5.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2, 1820.

We consider the information respecting the present crop of American Cotton, as conveyed in the accompanying Extract of a Letter from our Correspondent at Liverpool, to be so important that we lose no time in conveying it to you, and we think this with our precedent information will have the effect of deterring our friends from further consignments of this Article for a long period of time; indeed it is not possible from present appearances to speculate upon the day when it will be practicable to move in sales of present enormous stocks. We sincerely trust not a bale will come from India for the two years to come:—

"I have this morning Letters from Georgia, of the 20th August, stating that the new Cotton crop is so forward, that already some new Cotton had appeared in the market. It was ascertained that the crop was a very good one, and the experts from Georgia and Carolina alone would amount to 30,000 bags more than this year, from the information my friends had collected, they were pretty certain that the United States will exports this season 500,000 bales, or 100,000 more than last season. If this news had reached yesterday, the public sales which went off flatly, would still have gone lower."

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of March, 1821.

Sugar, to London, ...	....	....	bazar maunds	7,625
Liverpool, ...	....	....	....	7,691
Saltpetre, to London, ...	....	....	....	6,297
Dry Ginger, to London,	....	....	....	590
Piece Goods, to London,	....	....	.... pieces	2,494
Indigo, to London, ...	....	....	factory maunds	9,126

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of March, 1821.

	SILVER Sa. Rs.	GOLD Sa. Rs.	TOTAL Sa. Rs.
From 1st to the 31st of March....	21,52,945	69,800	22,42,745
Previously this year,....	51,60,112	2,18,703	53,48,815
Total,.....	73,13,057	2,78,503	75,91,560

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

Administrations to Estates.

Lieutenant John Cruikshank, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant Kennett Cruikshank, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Charles Chaston Amey, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—James Calder, Esq.

Mr. Simon Roch, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Theresa Roch.

Mr. William Mathew Menezes, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. William De Monte Sinaes.

Mrs. Maria Da Costa, late of Calcutta, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Colonel A. McLeod, late of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Nosranaby, late of Chitpore, deceased—Hummid Ahmeed.

Brevet Captain Robert Redman Hull, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establisment, deceased—Lieutenant John Watson Hall.

Mr. Anthonio De Silva, deceased—Mrs. Cecilia De Mello E Silva.

Range of Thermometer.

Range of Farenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and open air in a N. W. aspect, 7 miles North of Calcutta, for the month of March 1821.

Date.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.
1	6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	79	6 p. m.	80
2	6	73	2	88	6	80
3	6	75	2	92	6	86
4	6	66	2	87	6	80
5	6	67	2	86	6	78
6	6	76	2	90	6	80
7	6	67	2	89	6	80
8	6	69	2	88	6	79
9	6	66	2	90	6	78
10	6	68	2	87	6	78
11	6	68	2	91	6	78
12	6	62	2	88	6	76
13	6	60	2	80	6	74
14	6	60	2	80	6	74
15	6	66	2	78	6	74
16	6	72	2	80	6	82
17	6	70	2	80	6	80
18	6	68	2	86	6	76
19	6	65	2	82	6	76
20	6	66	2	83	6	76
21	6	72	2	88	6	76
22	6	76	2	88	6	76
23	6	76	2	88	6	76
24	6	76	2	92	6	86
25	6	76	2	95	6	86
26	6	78	2	96	6	86
27	6	78	2	96	6	86
28	6	78	2	96	6	86
29	6	79	2	104	6	86
30	6	76	2	100	6	80
31	6	80	2	98	6	80

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL
8	0	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	7
11	8	Ditto Later Loans, ...	11

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Loss of the Partridge.

Captain Betham, of the late Ship *Partridge*, having seen in the *Calcutta Journal* of February 4, Extracts of a Letter from one of his Passengers dated Cannanore, January 13, has addressed a Letter to the Editor of the *Harkaru* saying that this Letter of his Passenger, "was evidently written with the most malicious intentions, by the dark insinuations and reflections thrown out against his abilities as an Officer and a Seaman, of which no doubt the Writer was a competent judge." "The correct manner, (continues Captain Betham,) in which he has stated everything, and the nautical knowledge he has displayed, convinces me that he is." He goes on, however, to contradict these, by saying that the Passenger's account was not a true one, and desires Extracts from his Log to be inserted, in order to shew that it was not.

If Captain Betham's object was to remove any evil impression created by the Letter in the *Calcutta Journal*, it would have been wiser to have addressed his corrections to be inserted there. He must be aware, that by sending it to the *Harkaru*, one set of readers would see the one account, and another would peruse the other, so that each would only know one side of the question, if it be true as the *Harkaru* himself says, that the Exchange Rooms and the Public Libraries are the only places where these two Papers may now be seen together. It depends, therefore, entirely on our sense of justice whether we notice the contradiction at all; but we shall shew to Captain Betham and his friends, that if he supposed we were unwilling to do him justice, and therefore addressed his complaint to another, he has only fallen into the same error that many others have done, who suppose that our pages are not always open to the necessary corrections of anything that may have before appeared in them.

With regard to the Letter, of which Captain Betham complains, we can only say that it was delivered to us by the Gentleman to whom it was addressed, with the strongest assurances of the respectability and veracity of the Writer; and as we did not then, nor can we now, perceive any symptom of "malicious intentions, or dark insinuations" against any individual whatever, through the whole of this Letter, which is confined to mere matter of fact, we deemed it our duty, under such authority, to publish it. Any one who doubts this construction may read the Letter in the Journal of February 4, 1820, and judge for himself.

But the most remarkable part of this affair is this, that what seems to have awakened the anger of Captain Betham is only an alleged mistake of the Writer, who mentions the man in the chains singing out "½ less 5." *in the night*, whereas, according to Captain Betham, it was not until *the next morning*, and then he called this out by mistake! Then, again, the Writer says: that "they were surrounded at day-light by breakers," which, says Captain Betham, "must have been mere phantoms of his delirium, for *nothing of the kind was to be seen*—SAVE THAT OF THE SEA BREAKING ON THE BEACH." Here then it is admitted that the leadsman *did* sing out "½ less 5," though it is said to have been *by mistake*, yet, as they struck, they must have been in shoaler water still;—and breakers are admitted to have been *seen*, but they were on the *beach*. Who does not see that these are distinctions without a difference?

Again, says Captain Betham, "whether we were saved by the manner in which the Ship was handled, or whether it was by chance, it ought to be of little consequence to my unknown friend, as whoever he may be he is now on shore with a whole skin, and ought to be satisfied." What! though he has lost his passage, most of his baggage, and been subjected to fifty inconveniences besides?—It is impossible for us to say whether it was from bad management or ill-luck that the Ship went on shore, or from good management or good-luck that she got off;—but be it either the one or the other, there is no disputing that most of those who were on board had something besides a whole skin to think of, and that their escaping with that was not *all* they required, to be fully satisfied.

We shall run the risk of tiring our readers by repetition rather than give room to suppose that we are not sensibly alive to justice, whoever may be the parties that seek it thro' our columns, and we shall therefore repeat here the Extract of the Passenger's Letter, in which Captain Betham perceives such "malicious intentions and dark insinuations," though we do not; and place immediately following it, the Extract from Captain Betham's Log, sent to the *Harkaru* for insertion, that our readers may see wherein these supposed conflicting testimonies agree, and wherein they differ.

Extract from the Passenger's Letter.

"On the 31st, fearing we should pass Madras in the night, sail was shortened, when at ½ past 10 P. M. without the smallest previous suspicion, the lead not having been once have, the ship struck. It is utterly impossible to describe the dismal scene that followed. Totally ignorant of where we were, the night terrifically dark, the Ship crowded with Passengers, and lumbered with baggage, in this deplorable situation the Ship struck nine times successively, the decks covered with the women and children, for not of whom the smallest hope of life remained, as we had not even the wretched chance which boats might afford, (there being only a long boat and a jolly boat); every article on deck was now thrown overboard, carriages, buggies, horses, &c. &c. It was a truly awful hour to us all, after suffering the most miserable anxiety; but by the determined activity of Mr. Geary, the Ship was got off—what a change from despair to hope, yet it seemed but a momentary respite, for the man in the chains immediately afterwards sung out, "½ less 5" at the same instant was heard "breakers a head, breakers a beam." I am satisfied every man then considered himself on the brink of Eternity; how anxiously did all listen for the leadsman's call! fortunately she deepended to ½ six, when the anchor was let go. You may imagine what our feelings were until day dawned, dreadful indeed was the situation it disclosed, land in sight, a tremendous swell, and breakers all around us. At 6 A. M. 1st January, the cable was cut, and we stood out to sea, the wind from N. E. went on increasing during the day, at length it blew a dreadful gale, which continued on the 2nd, during the night of which day it blew the most violent hurricane that the oldest sailor on board had ever experienced, the sea was running mountains high, and too well aware of what severe damage the Ship had sustained, there seemed little prospect of our ever weathering such a gale. Heaven only knows how we did weather it. On the 3d the wind abated, when we were to the Southward of Madras; we have passed the time since in the greatest anxiety as the Ship is known to be severely damaged; we are now on our way to Bombay where there is no doubt the *Partridge* will be condemned."

Extract from Captain Betham's Log.

"At 11 bore up for Madras; on the 31st at 10 P. M. while in the act of getting a cast of the lead, the ship struck the ground, where she remained about 20 minutes, during which time she struck with great violence fore and aft. The ship's company employed throwing overboard every thing on the deck, Passenger's baggage, spare spars, hen-coops, &c. &c. &c. in order to clear away the boats, every person on board expecting, from the violence of the shocks, she would go to pieces every minute;—the pumps were driven out of their beds, ladders unshipped, and every thing denoted instant destruction; after being in this appalling situation some time the ship was observed to forge an end, and every possible exertions were made by the crew, aided by the great exertions of the numerous passengers, to make sail upon the ship, which fortunately for us was done, and, after two more severe shocks, she started off, by the assistance of her sails, into deep water; at 11 being in 6½ fathoms let go the best bower and furled sails, not knowing to what extent the ship was injured, sounded the well and found to our great joy she made but little water; during the night it continued to blow a strong gale from northward to eastward with the shortheavy ground swell, which caused the ship to pitch very heavy, a strong current running to the S. W. by W. at the rate of about 6½ knots per hour,

the pumps going; considered the ship had received very serious injury abaft, as the rudder and stern frame worked a good deal while at anchor:—At day light saw the Armegan hill bearing W. by N. about 4 or 5 miles: at 7 set the close reefed fore topsail, cut the cable and made sail out to sea; at this time the weather had every appearance of an approaching gale. I therefore thought it prudent to get a good offing before night. At sun-set frequent heavy squalls accompanied with rain, ship's company employed making the necessary arrangements to meet the threatened gale, pumps going: about midnight, the gale increasing, shortened sail as requisite: at 2 A. M. January 2d, the ship labouring very heavy from a tremendous high cross sea, and blowing with the utmost violence accompanied with rain. I found it necessary for the safety of the ship to heave her to, which was immediately done under the close reefed main topsail: all hands employed at the pumps, finding she made water the remaining part of the night. Between the hours of 1 and 4 the wind blew with the greatest violence and very variable, shifting 4 or 5 points without any notice. I had great anxiety for the safety of the ship. On the evening of the 3rd at 6 P. M. after a heavy fall of rain, the wind began gradually to moderate: at day light on the 4th the gale having completely broken up, made sail; at 8, thought it necessary to call a consultation of my officers, when it was the opinion of us all, that we ought to proceed to the nearest port for repairs. On the 5th at noon there being every appearance of fine settled weather, and the ship not making any great deal of water, determined to make all possible haste to the port of Bombay."

There is no material difference in these accounts. Both admit that the Ship struck on a Shoal which was not necessarily or unavoidably approached, and which the *Partridge* had no more occasion than every other vessel bound to Madras, to go near. Both admit that the lead had not been have before she struck. Both admit the fears of all on board for their safety, and the expectation that the Ship would go to pieces. Both describe the decks being cleared by heaving every thing overboard, and both testify to the severity of the weather. The bearing the leadsman sing out 4 less 5 after she struck, which it appears from Captain Betham he did do, tho' not mentioned in his Log, and the seeing breakers the next morning, which Captain B. also admit were seen, thought they were on the beach, are therefore matters that do not affect the accuracy of the Passenger's account in the slightest degree; for how was he to know the leadsman's mistake when they must have had *such soundings* and less too or else they would not have struck; and as to breakers, it follows of necessity that they must have something to break on, whether rock, shoal, or beach, and that whether they were on a dry beach or a covered flat, they are not the less breakers in the one case or the other. No seaman who saw at day light a foaming sea or breaking surf near him would call it any thing else than breakers, whether on a beach or otherwise, and a landsman would be still less likely to make any distinction.

To shew, however, how exceedingly careful we should be, before we consider an accidental difference of expression as wilful misrepresentation, and how those who are the most cautious in their own expressions, and who exact the most rigid accuracy from others may sometimes be misconceived, or even be really mistaken themselves, we subjoin the following Communication, which has been forwarded to us for insertion from the Isle of France by the last Ship from thence, but which we could not find room for till now.

SUITE DE LA GAZETTE DE MAURICE, No. 60.
(VENDREDI 9 FEVRIER 1821.)

A Mr. le Redacteur de la Gazette de l'Isle Maurice.

MONSIEUR, *Port Louis, Isle Maurice, le 5 Janv. 1821.*

C'est avec autant de peine que d'étonnement, que je me suis vu cité dans un rapport fait par George Betham, capitaine du navire Anglais, le *Partridge*, et inséré dans le Journal de Calcutta, No. 250, à la suite d'un morceau sur le commerce des esclaves à l'Ile Maurice. Je ne suis pas à la vérité, nommé dans ce rapport; mais le nom de ma goëlette *La Modeste*, qui s'y trouve, et les relations momentanées que j'ai eu avec ce capitaine dans la rade de Ste.-Marie, Isle de Madagascar, ne me laissent aucun doute que ce ne soit de moi qu'il ait voulu parler.

Si l'intérêt de la colonie ne se rattachoit au redressement des faits consignés dans ce rapport, forte de ma conscience, fort de l'estime générale, j'aurais gardé le silence, me contentant de déplorer en moi-même la conduite de ce capitaine, qui n'a pas craint de payer de la plus noire calomnie un service, à la vérité léger en lui-même, mais auquel les circonstances pouvaient donner quelque prix.

Je pense, Monsieur, que vous ne vous refuserez pas à insérer dans votre feuille, et le rapport du capitaine George Betham, littéralement traduit, et le mien, plus exact et plus véridique, que je vous envois.—J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

J. BOUDET.

Extrait du Journal de Calcutta, No. 250.

RAPPORT DU CAPITAINE GEORGE BETHAM.

Dans la matinée du 3 Juillet, 1820, avant d'avoir jetté l'ancre dans une petite baie, située au S. O. de l'Isle de Ste.-Marie (Madagascar), vers les 6 heures du matin, le temps étant très variable, nous apperçûmes un navire, par le bossoir de babord; supposant que c'était un de nos croiseurs, je me dirigeai sur lui, dans l'intention de lui parler; mais le temps s'étant embrumé, nous le perdîmes de vue. Dès qu'il se fut éclairci, j'envoyai un officier au haut du mât, pour tâcher de retrouver ce navire; mais il ne put le découvrir, ce qui me donna lieu de penser que c'était un négrier. Nous nous trouvions alors par le travers de Tamatave, une des principales places de la côte de Madagascar.

Nous ancrâmes dans la baie vers le soir du même jour. Le 5 au matin, nous vîmes une voile, sous pavillon Anglais, s'approchant du mouillage. Je la reconnus de suite pour être la même que celle que nous avions vue le 3; et lorsqu'elle fut ancrée, j'envoyai mon bâteau le long du bord. Par son retour, je sus que c'était la goëlette *La Modeste*, partie de l'Isle de *France*, depuis 7 jours, et allant (suivant son rapport) à la baie d'Antogil, pour y prendre une cargaison. Mon officier et les canotiers, qui montèrent à bord, *regardèrent dans la cale, et virent sur le lest une grande quantité de manilles et de chaînes*, sans presqu'aucune autre espèce d'objet.

D'après les renseignemens que j'ai eus d'un soldat Français en station dans cet endroit, par l'autorité du Gouvernement Français, à ce qu'il m'a dit, je ne forme aucun doute que ledit navire ne fut un négrier.

RAPPORT DU CAPITAINE BOUDET.

Le 28 Juin, 1820, je fis voile de ce port, sur la goëlette *La Modeste*, dont je suis le capitaine et l'armateur, pour me rendre à la baie d'Antongil et à Angontsy, Isle de Madagascar, et y prendre un chargement de riz, seule denrée, qui avec les salaisons, fait l'objet de mon commerce avec cette Isle, depuis plus de 15 ans.

Le 5 Juillet, vers les dix heures du matin, me trouvant par le travers de la rade de Ste. Marie, j'apperçus un navire à 3 mats (Anglais) qui y était mouillé. Présumant que ce navire, qui me parut être de 5 à 600 tonneaux, y était venu en relache, dans sa traversée d'Angleterre dans l'Inde, et le tems étant fort beau, je me décidai à aller jetter l'ancre près de lui jusqu'au lendemain. J'étais, d'ailleurs bien aise d'apprendre de lui quelques nouvelles, dans le cas où il aurait eu une courte traversée. J'appris par un officier qui vint un moment après à mon bord, dans son canot, que ce navire était le *Partridge*, capitaine George Betham, expedié d'Angleterre pour Madras et le Bengale; qu'il avait à bord 32 passagers; sur les informations de cet officier je lui appris, à mon tour, le nom de ma goëlette et sa destination,

Une heure environ après, le capitaine et plusieurs passagers vinrent à mon bord; ils s'enquirent avec empressement des nouvelles de l'Isle Maurice, et me demandèrent si je voulais me charger de leurs lettres pour cette colonie; je leur répondis affirmativement. Ils se plaignirent ensuite de grande difficulté qu'ils éprouvaient, ou pourrions dire de l'impossibilité où ils étaient de se procurer avec des chelins, des provisions fraîches et divers autres objets dont ils manquaient, les naturels se refusant à recevoir cette monnai qu'ils ne connaissaient pas. J'offris de suite au capitaine, de partager avec lui les provisions que je pouvais avoir, et j'envoyai à son bord 30 volailles, du sel pour saler ses bœuf, de l'huile à brûler, de l'ail, des oignons, etc. etc. etc. Je refusai le payement, que voulut me faire le capitaine, de ces objets, et je n'accepta que la moitié d'un fromage, et un jambon, qu'il m'envoya. Le lendemain, 6 Juillet au matin, le navire le *Partridge* mit à la voile, après m'avoir expédié ses lettres pour notre Isle.

Voilà le rapport des faits tels qu'ils se sont passés, et dont, sur mon honneur, j'affirme la sincérité. Maintenant qu'on compare ce rapport avec celui du capitaine Botham; pour peu qu'on examine les circonstances présentées par ce dernier, et les conséquences qu'il en tire; pourra-t-on ne pas être frappé des invraisemblances et des absurdités que renferme son rapport. Il me répugne de les relever toutes; je me bornerai à une seule réflexion, si naturelle qu'il est impossible que tout homme qui lit ce rapport ne la fasse pas à l'instant. Quoi! la goëlette *La Modeste*, destinée, d'après l'opinion du capitaine George Botham, à faire le commerce des noirs, apperçoit un gros navire Anglais, qui certes doit lui être suspect; et au lieu de l'éviter, comme elle en a le pouvoir, puisqu'elle est à la voile, et que ce navire est loin d'elle à l'ancre, elle vient au contraire mouiller près de lui; bien plus, elle ouvre ses panneaux, ses écoutilles, et étale aux yeux du capitaine et des passagers venus en foule à son bord, *les menottes, les fers*, les instruments de douleur qu'elle emploie pour son commerce! ..... Ah! capitaine Botham, malheureusement pour l'humanité, il ne serait peut être pas impossible de trouver quelques hommes aussi méchants, aussi ingrats que vous; mais je doute qu'on put en découvrir un seul aussi absurde dans ses raisonnements!

Au surplus, je le répète, s'il ne se fut agi que de moi, j'aurais dédaigné de répondre au capitaine George Botham. Ce que j'ai fait, je le ferais encore pour lui, et pour tout autre qui serait dans une pareille position. Je ne veux, je n'exige aucune reconnaissance pour une sorte de service que les marins se doivent entr'eux, et dont on ne parle jamais à moins qu'on y soit forcé par la plus noire ingratitude, et par la nécessité de repousser la plus horrible calomnie.

Duke of Wellington.

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In 1809, the Duke of Wellington, for the first time, appeared in the Field as a Commander in Chief, enjoying the fullest powers without fear of supercession, and possessing the entire confidence and support of his Government.

The Campaign opened with the Capture of Oporto from Soult, in April.—I have said that the British General did not get rid of his Indian notions of straight forward hasty marches, till the end of this Campaign; and the position I think is fully established by the nature of his manœuvres on Oporto. Soult had not above 12 or 14,000 men, while Wellesley's numbers were almost double. Surely Sir Arthur ought to have manœuvred higher up the Douro, simply making the movement by demonstrations in Soult's front, so as to cut off the French Marshall's retreat through the mountains, instead of leaving that most important operation to a doubtful Corps of raw Portuguese, and to the more doubtful co-operation of a few thousand men under the same Officer who signalized himself in the Red Sea, in Malwah, and afterwards at Castalla and Tarragona? Had Sir Arthur not reversed this manœuvre, and crossed the Douro with his main body at Oporto, Soult must have been destroyed; for even without vigorous opposition to his retreat, he lost numbers of men and most of his *materiel* in crossing the mountains into Gallicia. There he swelled the force of Ney, and was enabled after a very short interval to re-appear in the Rear of the British, so as to prevent us from reaping any thing but bloody and barren honour from the well won field of TALAVERA.

That action was the first fairly pitched battle between French and English for many a day, and its consequences were at least in one respect most beneficial; it taught us the fullest confidence in the admirable and pertinacious steadiness of British Troops. If we take into our reckoning the inferior quality of the Spanish soldiery, the strength of the Contending Armies was not very different, and the main power of the French was brought to bear on the English left, which they never could force with all their efforts.

It is a bold thing to express doubts whether the Commander of the English at Talavera be entitled to any very high praise for Generalship on that occasion. My reasons for so doubting I submit to the judgment of the candid and impartial.

The position of the Allied Army was simple; and certainly so far judicious, that the best Troops were posted on the left,—the key to the position,—while those of worse quality were placed defensively in strong intersected ground. But surely there was scarcely any alternative in all this, and therefore no peculiar merit in so obvious a thing? The key to the position was defended with necessary bitterness, and the whole action was most honorable to the courage and perseverance of our Army. But it is with qualities of a higher order that we have to do at present; and I confidently ask if the battle of Talavera was any thing more than a complete *Repulse*? The British Armies, or their Generals, until lately, were not skilful in manœuvre; they could easily and thoroughly beat off an Enemy, but there they stopped; no *Hipsis* followed the baffled *thrust*. In North Holland, at Abouklir, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d' Honor, in short until the battle of Salamanca, it was every where the same: the French effected their Retreat unmolested at Talavera as elsewhere, though the laurels of the day remained to none but the crippled and paralysed English.

Lord Wellington's movements were rapid even to precipitancy before the battle of Talavera; the Light Division did not join till the day after. Considering this, and the important Positions of Sir R. Wilson and the Spaniards on the Enemy's Flanks and Rear—in a strong Country—and, in actual communication with the disaffected Capital—it was VICTOR's interest to fight at Talavera, while even one day's delay or retreat, which would have united the Light Division and Horse Artillery, and inveigled the French further from Madrid, would have been of great use to the common Cause. But a more serious point is yet to be noticed. It would seem that the English General knew nothing of the appalling movements of Soult and Ney by Bâzas on his Rear, or of their strength, until it was all but too late to escape! At last His Lordship offers the Spanish General his choice, of going to meet the unexpected attack in the Rear, or remaining to follow up the beaten Army in Front. CUESTA chooses the latter—and Wellington, leaving him, and Sir R. Wilson, sets out to drive away Soult; but finding the Marshall too strong, as well he might—hastily turns off across the Tagus, from which he continues a precipitate retreat to the Guadiana, and then wonders that the forsaken Cuesta, who thus found his Rear uncovered and his Advance opposed, is compelled to follow the example, and fly with the utmost haste for the bridge of Arzobispo, his only possible chance of escape from such overwhelming force!

In the following year, Lord Wellington took the field against Massena—and here we delight to mark the increasing experience in the General, and improvement in the mobility of his Army—The whole Campaign of Portugal was admirable; the prudence—the foresight in the Field—the secrecy and completeness of the preparations for the defence of Lisbon,—deserve the highest praise. The General however does not appear even then to have brought himself or his Troops to the degree of confidence necessary for acting *offensively* with effect; so hazardous a movement as that of Massena (after his Russian) along the Front to turn the Left of the English position at Busaco, would not have gone unpunished by old John of MARLBOROUGH, EUGENE, FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON. If Lord Wellington *expected* to be turned, his pressing the Mondego to fight at Busaco, was of no use, to say the least; if he hoped to stop Massena, his own Left at Sardao should not

have been entrusted to a weak and ill-managed Portuguese Detachment. It is to be wished, too, that something more had been effected against Masseena's retreating and dispirited Army, whose flight should have been foreseen and calculated almost to a day, and not an hour lost or thrown away, in the hot pursuit.

But these, after all, are but specks in the glorious brightness of this Campaign in Portugal, which taken as a whole, was a finished piece of the art of Defensive War.—"The Great Lord" and his admirable Army were gradually acquiring confidence and mobility in the Field, and were preparing to assume the initiative in turn, instead of continuing to receive the lead as they had hitherto done, from their more experienced and stronger opponents.

The signal failure of Masseena put an end to the dream of successfully invading Portugal. The efforts of the contending parties, both to the North and South of the Tagus, during the remainder of 1811 and the early months of 1812, were confined—on the part of the French, to maintaining their acquisitions on both Frontiers,—on that of the Allies, to recovering those strong places, as an indispensible preliminary to assuming the offensive at a future period. The result of these operations was completely favorable to Lord Wellington, who in the end regained Badajos, Olivenca, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almeida; and by the affairs of Almaraz and Arroyo Molinos gave the French Commanders intelligible hints of improving activity in that Army, which they had so long been accustomed to see only on the defensive.

Lord Wellington's Field Movements during this interesting period, when menaced by the separate and conjoint movements of Marmont and Soult, were distinguished, like those of the year before in Portugal, for prudence and decision, with increased self-confidence and quick information and comprehension of his Enemy's movements. The French Marshalls unable to make any impression, or to subsist their numerous Troops, were compelled to retire to their respective quarters.

There is one feature however of this Campaign, and of Lord Wellington's Peninsular Campaigns generally, on which TRUTH forbids a silence that might be mistaken for approbation: I allude to the several Sieges which formed a part of the Duke's operations. In all of these, the impartial observer traces the evil effects of His Grace's *Indian* Apprenticeship, and fails to perceive indications of that scientific knowledge acquired at the celebrated Military of Angers and established by your CONSTANT READER.

For the faults of the bloody and barren conflict of Albera consequent to the first Siege of Badajos, Lord Wellington is no further responsible, than in having committed so important a Service as that destined for the separate Army in the Alemtejo, to a rash or incompetent Leader. This error however was committed but once. But the three Sieges of Badajos, were all of the Duke's planning; and the last successful by accident alone. In a quarter where success was not designed; as far therefore as the merit or demerit of the Commander is to be weighed, they were *all* Military failures, and all from the same causes—want of means—impatience—and disregard those admirable maxims of Vauban, which are a standard text book in every French school, and of which Lord Wellington could not be, or ought not to have been ignorant. Unfortunately he had learned the *practice* at least of this branch of his Profession in India, where the usage (as to the Siege of Hattras in 1817.) was to despise the Irregular Fortifications, weak Artillery, and feeble resistance of the Native Towns; and either to carry to carry them by a coup de main; or with a few guns, to make something resembling a Breach, and without crippling the defences or covering the approach, to precipitate a scrambling Assault from a distance that enabled a brave and skilful garrison to reduce the storming column to a tumultuary mob, before they could arrive at the point of attack. Even in India we have at last been compelled by fatal experience to abandon this barbarous system; but to have ever attempted such a thing against the experienced Generals or Troops of France, does appear temerity of the most singular kind. Notwithstanding all the extenuations urged by the candid and able Historian of the Peninsular Sieges,* it seems evident that on no one occasion was there a sufficiency of means—time—or patience for any of the Sieges that were undertaken.—I do not even except the attack of Ciudad Rodrigo from this censure, tho' its works were irregular, and although it was successfully assaulted. It is no justification that there was not time for more regular preparation and approach at those Sieges; for what time was used by failure at Burgos and in the two first Sieges of Badajos? and where is the credit for time saved by the third Siege of this place, when it failed at the points attacked and succeeded by chance in a quarter not contemplated? It was not on such chances and hazards that Marlborough and Eugene besieged places even less regular than Badajos. The strongest places have been surprised, or taken by a *coup de main*, but nothing—not even success itself—can be correctly said to justify the formal attack of a strong place unless a fair calculation of time, means, and probable opposition without and within, holds out a strong presumption that it must be carried, by the application of those Rules of Art which have been demonstrated to be infallible.

In 1812 Lord Wellington at last fairly assumed the offensive, Portugal being solidly secured. The fluctuations in the fortunes of this Campaign were singularly great:—The splendid battle of Salamanca gained against Marmont who was considered one of the first of the French Generals in point of *Tactics* if not of *Strategies*, was a great and just triumph to Lord Wellington, his Army, and all England; and although the French attribute their defeat to their General's ill-timed wound, they never were able to prove the allegation, to the satisfaction of any but themselves; on the contrary it would seem that in the very attempt to turn the English, Marmont was himself turned and broken. That the defeat was so well and so decidedly improved as it might have been, is a more knotty point. Lord Wellington appears to have considered the moral effect of reoccupying Madrid, and the chance of overtaking Joseph and his Troops before they could retire on Suchet or Soult, as of more consequence than moving towards Valladolid or direct on the Ebro, when Burgos would have been less prepared to resist, or might have been slightly masked. The fatal attack of that place changed the face of affairs, and compelled His Lordship to evacuate Spain and retire once more on Portugal. But still the consequences of the Campaign were most important, and the battle of Salamanca besides directly liberating Andalusia and the South, infused into the Spaniards and their Allies a confidence which they never afterwards lost.

It is on the Defence of Portugal, however, that the mind loves to repose, with almost unqualified satisfaction, as the distinguishing epoch of Lord Wellington's career; because it feels that little or nothing was left to chance. With a mixed force inferior often in numbers, and always so in quality, he baffled the spoiled child of French Victory, effectually saved Portugal, and rolled the spirits of desponding but persevering Spain—*constando restitit Rem*. Although it was reserved for his Grace to gather many subsequent Laurels, and to be the Victor in many more brilliant and splendid Combats, it is to this Campaign that he owes his place among the great Captains. The reputation derived from success when numbers preponderate and circumstances favour, is short-lived though popular and dazzling: the Military Fame that endures,—and that survives the passing interest of the day, is acquired by perseverance under difficulties—by struggles against superiority of force—by the retrieval of seemingly desperate affairs. It is to these qualities that the Marlboroughs—Eugenes—Fredericks,—and Wellingtons owe their solid reputations: it is on his Italian Wars, and his prodigious efforts in 1814, that the Military Fame of Napoleon will rest in the eyes of Posterity. From the opening of the Campaign of 1813 on the Douro, Lord Wellington had a decided superiority, not only in force of men, but in force of opinion. The infatuated presumption of Buonaparte had at last wearied out Europe; and his Retreat from Russia gave the signal for universal Revolt. The French Armies in Spain could no longer be reinforced; the whole Country was more than ever influenced against it's merciless oppressors; and the difficulty of subsisting their Armies,—which from the very beginning of the contest had sorely pressed on the French, and neutralized their best efforts—now bore on them with increasing severity.—The superiority, physical and moral, which the Allies thus acquired, they preserved to the last,—even to the signing of the Armistice at Toulouse. While therefore we admire and approve of Lord Wellington's able advance along the Douro—the arrangements for the easy defeat of Vittoria—the obstinate perseverance with which he rescued his Army from the skilful and unexpected manœuvres of Soult in the Pyrenees—and the steady progress of his after operations in the South of France,—we abstain from bestowing on these meritorious exertions the hyperbolical praises which have been so profusely showered on them by partial Writers. I do not doubt but that His GRACE, if ever he writes his own Memoirs, will be no less lavish of candid eulogy on the talents and constancy of his antagonist SOULT, than was the excellent EUGENE towards VENDOME and VILLARS.

April 5. A LIBERAL WHIG.

* Colonel Jones,—whose opinions escape him at every page of his interesting Work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of Mr. G. Bailard, *in Answer to the Query of* Miles, *regarding the privacy secured by the Regulations of the Bengal Military Funds to the Accounts of its Constituents, will have an early place.*

The Letter of Von Powell, *on the want of a Map of Calcutta, will appear.*

The Military Queries of Q, from Benares, will have a place.

Attention will be given also to the Statement from the same place, regarding a Bull on an Odd Trick at Whist.

The Query of V, regarding the Conversion of Pagans to Christianity, will appear.

The Letter of A Mull *from Nagpore, on the Culture of European Produce in Nagpore, is received and will be published.*

The Correspondent from Hattra, signing himself A Friend to Mr. Bull *has received a copy of the article of the Paper of March 19, regarding a Dispute between Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Carmichael; but is informed that it is from an English Paper of September. When he writes again in such terms as Mr. Bull allows to do one, it would be better to affix his real signature, as such signature has no weight when coming anonymously. We know nothing of the merits of the case, and simply perform our duty in repeating what we find in the English Papers for general information. If there should at any time be any thing so republished from English Papers which either this Editor or any one else has it in his power to contradict or disprove, our pages are always open for such replies, but anonymous threats can neither do honour to the cause in which they are made, nor to the character of the person who makes them.*

Burning of Women.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

About a year ago, within Sealdah, application was made to the Magisterial power for permission for a woman to burn herself with the corpse of her deceased husband, who had been one of the principal Tax-gatherers of the District. The answer given was to the effect that the Suttee must not take place, as the Magistrate did not consider himself vested with power to grant the prayer of the application. The Suttee did not take place; and the woman is now alive and well.

No further steps were requisite to prevent the Suttee, nor would ever be so, I am confident, if it were only known by the Natives that the majority and the wisest among their own countrymen abhorred, and that the Government disapproved of the practice; and if it were only understood by the Officers of Government that they were fully authorised to prevent a Suttee, and which they and a few of the most intelligent Natives (by whom your *Journal* has occasionally been perused) begin to think is the case, from having seen so many instances mentioned in it of the European Officers having interfered and prevented Suttees taking place, without having thereby incurred the displeasure or censure of Government.

The publication, in your *Journal*, of these cases of Suttee, which have been prevented by Civil and Military Officers, and of several papers, shewing that the sacrifice is not approved of by the first Hindoo Lawgivers, or by the wisest men among the Natives of the present day, has already had the effect of changing the opinions of some of our countrymen who had before some doubts with regard to the duty imposed upon them of using their utmost endeavours to prevent the practice, and I am satisfied will ultimately (though slowly) have the effect of putting an entire stop to this barbarous custom throughout India; for, let it be repeated, it only requires the Officers of Government in the interior to discountenance the practice, and the Natives themselves have too great an abhorrence of it to induce them to wish its continuance; for with them it is like the practice of Duelling among ourselves, which many a man who has abhorred has, from a deficiency of religious principle and of fortitude of mind, countenanced, by accepting a challenge; but who, at the time he has gone out to fight, has upbraided and condemned the legislative and executive powers of his country for permitting such a murderous practice to exist.

I could not look upon a poor woman whom I once saw upon the burning pile without being pierced to the heart with the reflection that she possibly thought at the time, what she durst not utter then, and could not utter so as to be heard a few minutes afterwards when the flames approached her, that "You appear to feel for me! why, to save the honor of myself and my country women, which is dearer to us than our lives, have your countrymen, the Rajahs and Ally Professors, not enacted a Regulation which would prevent the possibility of my thus suffering, and enable you to save me from this approaching torment?" I, [illegible]

Dec. 2nd March, 1821.

Question of Hindoo Law.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The first part of the Letter of your Correspondent Philanthropos which appeared in your Journal of the 5th instant asking whether purchase of a Native of India, not being a British Subject, has ever been decided by the Supreme Court of Judicature of Calcutta as illegal? can be easily determined by a reference to any of the Law Authorities at the Presidency; the next question could also be answered satisfactorily by the same authorities; and for an answer to the third, I refer him to the "Famous Act of Parliament" itself.

The latter part of his Letter I shall attempt to answer, and I hope to his entire satisfaction. This part of his Letter I understand to embrace two distinct points of Hindoo Law, the first of a writing, the second of a contingency, both bearing on the leading principle that the Debtor is imprisoned.

1st. "Does there, in Hindoo Law, exist any peculiar clause, by which a man may (under certain circumstances) sell his wife and children to liquidate his debts?"

2d. "Is there any rule of Hindoo Law which authorises a Creditor to sue in a Zillah (I suppose he means) any Court for a decree or order, as a matter of right, sale of the wife and children of the Debtor?" The proceeds to be given on part or in full payment as the case may be (or just debts).

The first question is answered as far as relates to women of the priestly tribe, and to women of family, by a text from Ramayana. "He who sells a woman of the sacerdotal class, he who sells her, and he who enslaves a woman of family, shall be amerced, and the enslavement is null."

On this text, commentators say, "He who enslaves a woman of family (a female who preserves the honor of her family) voluntarily offering herself, or he who delivers her to another, shall be fined." Here we have a distinct disavowal of the legality of the sale of women of a particular class and family, although it may be their own wish, and as there are no texts which authorise the sale, or which even sanction the sale of a female for sale, the inference to be drawn is "A man may not sell his wife, and family for the payment of his debts."

The two questions, like all questions of Hindoo Law, admit of objections, doubts, disavowals, and qualifications; but I confess I cannot find any ordinance in favor of a Debtor having power to sell his wife, &c. and altho' numerous authorities allow that "a man may barter even himself, his wife, and his children, in a religious gift;—all these are retrievable by money." It may be necessary to insert, in elucidation of this, that it was customary for Hindoo princes, when performing vow-offers, to bestow in sacrificial gifts to the officiating priests and holy men, whatever wealth they might demand; and we read in Hindoo history, of a mighty monarch, Hari-

chandra, who, after he had given all his wealth to the holy sage, Viswamitra, at a sacrifice, gave himself in slavery to a Chandala (outcast). As its date occurred not more than forty thousand years since, near Moorshedabad, when Raja Raja Ballabha, a wealthy native of the Vaidya (medical) class performed the sacrifice Nawan, he gave away in presents to the priests every particle of his property, and at last he gave away his wife; his son immediately ransomed her, but she was for ever after prohibited from eating with, or residing with her husband. I mention these two examples to show that a wife may be given (দান করা) in a religious rite.

With regard to the second question, I adduce texts to shew in what manner the Hindoo Law givers have determined procedure against Debtors. "A Debtor when arrested, if he acknowledges the debt, may be dragged before the public assembly, and may be confined until he pay what is due;" if he disavows the debt, of course it becomes a title of Judicial investigation, and the validity (or otherwise) of the arrest is determined. "A Creditor may recover property lent, *by the mere resentment to moral duty*, or by the mediation of friends, by a suit in Court, by artful management, or by distress, and finally by legal force." "When a Creditor forces a Debtor to pay, by confining his son, his wife, or his cattle, or by watching constantly at his door, that is termed lawful confinement." The note on this is, "however, that should not be done by which he (the Debtor) may be exposed to great danger." "A King is enjoined to ratify any means, even of a compulsatory nature, by which a Creditor may have gotten possession of his own property. Neither a wife nor a mother shall be compelled to pay the debt of her husband, or son."

"A man (excepting one of the sacerdotal tribe, who on no account can be allowed to be retained in slavery even voluntarily) may make himself a slave; and on this consideration obtain resolution of the debt."

It would be rather a paradoxical statement, if a Law, which does not even deal o a wife or a mother to pay the debts incurred by a husband or a son, could sanction the sale of a wife to pay a debt which she is acknowledged not to be answerable for, unless "when a widow, and receiving the assets, by which receipt she becomes immediately responsible for the debts incurred by her husband during his life time;" however the question is determined in the negative by the subjoined authority of Chandeswara. "Daughters, sons, and the rest should not be sold; therefore from parity of reasoning no Debtor whatsoever can be compelled to sell his children in as much as the act is immoral."

To enter into any dissertation on the various means, which Creditors have the power to use, in behalf of recovery of just debts, would lead me to a digression which I have not at present leisure to undertake.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Benares, March 19, 1821. P——.

Note—We cannot help expressing our great obligations to our learned and intelligent Correspondent, for so readily giving to the Enquirer, who proposed his Queries through the medium of this Journal, the information, which perhaps few persons are deeply enough read in Hindoo Law to have replied to. We trust, however, that every succeeding year will abound with discover proofs of the great benefit of a Free Press, affording for the benefit of the community, information that would be otherwise like the talent given to the Servant in the Scriptures, laid up in a napkin, and of no use either to the owner or to others.—Ed.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,	1	57
Evening,	2	21

Moon's Age, 15 days

Interesting Discovery.

(Communicated by an Intelligent and Respected Correspondent.)

A short time since, in removing an Old Building at Burdwan, it was found that the ends of the Beams, resting on the Walls, and covered as usual with Masonry, were wrapped in the leaves of the Lotus (*Nelumbium Speciosum*) and the Timber was found to be very sound and untouched by insects: This practice of encasing the ends of Beams in Buildings, is, if the testimony of Hindoo Architects can be trusted to, of very antient date, and used as a defence against the destructive ravages of White Ants.

Captain Kemm, the Barrack Master at Burdwan, has the merit of the discovery.

Indian Oats

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As I am persuaded that you are well disposed to insert in your valuable Journal any information regarding the products, &c. of these extensive regions, which ought to be considered as the richest gem in the British crown, I take the liberty to enclose to you a few grains of black Oats, which, in some of my recent excursions, picked out of several fields in which Wheat was growing, and in some few instances also found by me amongst Barley. I also send you a rough sketch of a single grain, done in pencil, not having colours by me. There is also another sketch of a single naked grain, which appeared to me so singular in shape, that I could not refrain taking a fac-simile of it. The original is also sent to you, trusting it will reach you sound. It has the appearance of a mutilated grass-hopper, and would answer admirably well, I think, as an artificial fly, for angling.

Oats have always been understood by Europeans to be unknown to the Asiatics, until they were imported by them into India, either from Europe, or the Cape of Good Hope. In this, as well as in many other more serious matters regarding India, we have lamentably erred. It must be an original production of the soil, as it is well known to the Natives, and has been so for a very considerable time back, perhaps, long before Europeans had any intercourse with India.

It is reasonable to suppose, that Oats must have been once cultivated by the Natives of this country, merely from the circumstance of a distinct name being current for such a grain, although the culture of it for years past may have been neglected, because the Natives might have been ignorant of its being a wholesome food for man.

This grain is universally known in the Tirhoot District by the Name of "Jeyh." It is in some respects different from the White Oats at present cultivated, being smaller. The latter has never more than two grains in one coat, or ear, with no even barb shooting from the largest; and attached to the smaller one, something like a flower or blossom appears. In the Black Oats found growing wild, you will observe by the samples I send you, that each has a crooked barb as if jointed, that close to the grain, is quite black and stiff, the exterior part of a straw color, and very delicate, yet stiff. The grain of this Black Oat, has also a down whitish down on it, and is sweet to the taste.*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Tirhoot, March 27, 1821. A CULTIVATOR.

* These Specimens have been received, and answer the description given of them, but are too much injured by conveyance to admit of Drawings being made of them for publication.—Ed.

Original Poetry.

Written outward bound, during a calm, in the Indian Ocean.

Dread Phœbus now from all the vault is driven,
And falls o'er other climes his fiery wheels:
A sweet relief is spread through scorched heaven;
Our fever'd blood a soothing respite feels.

The soft blue sky has girt her beauteous zone;
The planets glow, the gaudy meteors glide.
And now fair Cynthia mounts her solemn throne;
And Seeds of glory fill the concave wide.

The placid bosom of the mighty deep
One boundless gem of trembling lustre seems.
For underneath the trembling spirit's sleep,
Their fery charm'd in soft bewitching dreams.

The stately ship, with all her ramparts, lies
A mass unwieldy, on the torpid main;
Her crowded canvass, tow'ring to the skies,
With quiv'ring fondness, woos the wind in vain.

The toil-worn sailors, doom'd the watch to keep,
Whom oft far diff'rent scenes have compass'd round,
Stretch'd on the deck, are wrapt in balmy sleep,
While nature muses on the pause profound.

Oh! to the heart, how dear is such an hour.
How far is noisy pleasure left behind,
When contemplation sheds her hallow'd pow'r,
And breathe a sacred sadness o'er the mind!

But, when the wild waves sink in silent rest,
And all expansion owns the gentle joy,
Whence is this sudden tumult in my breast?
Why bursts, on nature's calm, this troubled sigh?

'Tis busy memory rushing on the brain,
And touching every tender bosom string;
Waking the "joys of grief," the pleasing pain,
Which soothe to softness, while they keenly wring!

Tho' distant now are Albion's dear-loved shores;
Tho' vast the winding path of desert wave,
Where rain rides, and many a tempest roars,
O'er many a sailor's solitary grave!

Yet the fond soul, on fleet affection's wings,
Heedless where'er its "mortal coil" be hurl'd,
Wafts not the lagging wind, but homeward springs,
Swifter than lightening o'er the convex world!

And active fancy glows with lucid light
On every form which memory can renew;
While retrospection decks the past delight
In charms, perhaps her presence never knew.—

Softly, she now restores each time-worn scene,
Where I have rov'd, while yet my heart was young;
When life's gay morning, beaming all serene,
Free as the lark, I carol'd and I sung.

I wander on the banks that blossom fair,—
Rest in the grove,—mild twilight's glory bernal
And every sacred glow, which warm'd it there,
Back to my heart, with added force returns.

Again I hear the voice of friendship warm.
Again I gaze on beauty's angel beam.
Again I clasp my soul's eternal charm.
Oh! say a moment sweet delusive dream!

No!—all retires, and I am here before;—
'Twas but a vision form'd by fancy's fever.
To mock a bosom, alas too keenly torn,
With bliss departed,—and alas for ever.

What art thou, man?—a back on life's wild wave;
By every chilling gale of fortune toss'd;
And oft must every scourge and danger brave,
To land, at last, on Disappointment's coast.

For, who has ever reach'd that bay of rest,
Of which the Syren Hope so sweetly sings?
Alas! that shore is neither east nor west,
Where Sorrow spreads not wide her sable wings.

Come, then, INTEGRITY, be thou my helm;
PRUDENT RESOLVE, be thou my Pilot true;
And should the angry waves of fate o'erwhelm,
I will endure them,—and be tranquil too!

And when the voyage, and all its cares, are past;
My hulk laid up,—each sail for ever furl'd,
Be this my solace,—*I have done my best*
And "There's another and a better world!"

Calcutta, 1821. VIATOR.

MARIA.

Where'er I wander, still I find
Maria's image haunts my mind;
In Nature's every charm I trace
Her graceful form, her lovely face;
I see her love-illumined eye,
At midnight, in the cloudless sky;
And the clear fountain is to me
An emblem of her purity;
And when I pluck each loveller flower,
That blooms around her favourite bower,
And in my wreath, with art, dispose
The lily, violet, and rose;
The beauteous garland seems to say,
"In me Maria's charms survey."

If, rising at the dawn of day,
I lonely o'er the mountain stray;
Or seek the forest's gloom, to shun
The fervor of the noontide sun;
And hear the thrush, the shrubs among,
Pouring her mild and plaintive song,
So softly, on my listening ear;
I think Maria's voice I hear.
When evening spreads her mantle, o'er;
The silent earth and lonely shore,
In musing mood, I wander far,
And gaze upon the western star;
And think, "does my Maria too
With softened heart thy radiance view?
Does she too muse on days gone by?
Does she too watch, with glistening eye,
The loveliest planet of the sky?"

Alas, that hearts so fond, should o'er
Be doomed to languish in despair!
In sleep alone I find relief,
A vision comes to soothe my grief:
It is my own Maria, she
Whose love is more than life, to me;
To speak our raptures words are weak,
I press her hand, I kiss her cheek,
I feel her bosom heave, her eye
Floats in the tear of ecstacy—
Alas 'tis but a dream—with sleep
The vision flies—I wake to weep.

Dinapore, 1821. W.

Hyderabad Races.

THIRD DAY.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1821.

A Plate given by the Resident, value 1000 Rupees for all Horses carrying 8st. 7lbs.—Heats 2½ miles.—Entrance 50 Rupees.

Captain O'Toole's b. A. *Poor Pat*, black and yellow, 1
Mr. William's c. A. *Silvester*, crimson and white, .. 0 *drawn*
Mr. William's b. A. *Coulan* entered at the Post, ... 2 *drawn*
Captain Moore's b. A. *Kildare*, at the Post, ... 3 2

Time 5' 11"—*2d Heat* 6' 14"

1st Heat.—*Poor Pat* took the lead. *Kildare* lay alongside for the first half mile, and *Coulan* about three lengths behind. In the next half mile *Coulan* passed *Kildare* and closed with *Poor Pat*, laying alongside to the distance Post, from whence they ran in neck and neck, *Poor Pat* winning by half a neck.

2d Heat.—*Coulan* was drawn, having been severely lamed. *Poor Pat* led by several lengths, and won the heat with ease.

2d Race.—A Subscription Purse for Colts, weight for age (By culls Standard) 350 Rupees each Subscribers, P. P. and 350 Rupees from the Fund.—Heats 1½ miles.

Major Walker's *Buchshee*, ... 0 *drawn*
Mr. William's *Moty Sing*, ... 0 *drawn*
Mr. Filmer's *Engineer*, ... 0 *bolted*
Major Macleod's *Young Pickle*, ... 1

Young Pickle carried off the Plate, *Engineer* having bolted.

FOURTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1821.

A Plate of 1000 Rupees given by the Turf Club for all Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lbs.—Heats 2½ miles.—Entrance 50 Rupees.

Colonel O'Kelly's b. A. *Loosey*, blue and gold, ... 1 1 *dis.*
Mr. Filmer's b. A. *Tug*, green and white, ... 4 3 2
Mr. William's g. A. *Cockey*, crimson and white, ... 3 2 1
Mr. Macleod's *Young Pickle*, ... 0 *drawn*
Capt. O'Neale's *Honesty*, entered at the Post .... 0 *drawn*

Time 1st *Heat* 5' 15"—*2d Heat* 5' 26"—*3d Heat* 5' 41"

1st Heat.—*Cockey* took the lead, and rated it with *Honesty* along side for a mile and half, *Tug* laying about three lengths, and *Loosey* 66 yards in the rear at the last mile. *Loosey* closed in gallant style and soon took the lead. *Cockey* slackened his pace, and *Loosey* carried the heat, coming in two lengths a-head of *Honesty*.

2d Heat.—*Honesty* proving lame was drawn. *Cockey* led at a moderate pace, *Tug* on his quarter, and *Loosey* two lengths behind. *Loosey* closed at the last mile and took the lead as in the former heat, and won the race handsomely, but on being pulled up he fell so dead lame as to be unable to carry his rider to the weighing stand, and he having dismounted without orders, *Loosey* was declared distanced.

3d Heat.—*Cockey* took the lead, and kept it winning the heat by several lengths without difficulty.

3d Race.—Whim Plate 300 Rupees from the Fund and 300 Rupees Entrance—14 hands and aged 9st.—Heats 2 miles.

Col. O'Kelly's g. A. *Curragh late Silvester*, 7 13 9 .... 1 1
Mr. William's c. A. *Silvester*, ... 7 8 12 .... 3 3
Capt. O'Toole's b. A. *Poor Pat*, ... 0 2 0 .... 2 2

Time 1st *Heat* 4' 0"—*2d Heat* 3' 5"

1st Heat.—*Curragh* went off at a stopping trite, *Poor Pat* laying on his quarter, and *Silvester* two lengths behind; close running between the two former throughout, *Curragh* keeping his place, and winning the heat, by about a length without a touch of the whip.—A beautiful heat.

2d Heat.—a close Start, *Curragh* leading, *Pat* in his quarter for the first mile and half, when *Curragh* reined on his antagonist, and won the heat by a length and a half. *Silvester* well up.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1821.

Subscription S. Stakes 350 Rupees each P. P. and 350 Rupees from the Fund, one 3 miles heat carrying 8st. 7lbs. Winners at this meeting carry 5lbs. Extra.

Poor Pat being brought to the Post without an antagonist, had half the Plate assigned him.

3d Race.—A Hunter's Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund, and 100 Rupees Entrance to be added for all Arab and Country Horses carrying 11st.—Heats 2 miles.—The winner to be sold for 1000 Rupees if demanded within ½ an hour after the Race. The second horse to have the refusal.

Mr. Muscta's b. A. *Darwar*, ... 2 *drawn*
Mr. William's b. A. g. *Jack*, crimson and white, .. 3 2
Captain Moore's b. A. *Kildare*, green and white, .. 1 1

Time 1st *Heat* 4' 26"—*2d Heat* 5' 31"

1st Heat.—A wide Start, *Jack* leading about length a-head of *Darwar*, and *Kildare* a neck in rear of the latter, for the first mile when both gradually closed with *Jack* and passed him. *Kildare* took the lead near the distance post and won the heat handsomely, coming in a length a-head of *Darwar*, *Jack* several lengths in the rear.

2d Heat.—*Darwar* proving lame, was drawn. The first mile was ridden in a canter, *Jack* leading by two lengths. In the next mile they were brought to their rate, which *Kildare* took the lead and won the heat easily.

A match between Mr. Dicky's b. A. *Brass* and Mr. Mitrow's b. A. *Thoroughbred*, carrying 8 st. one 1½ mile. *Time* 3' 14"

A close start, *Thoroughbred* leading for the first half mile, when *Brass* took the lead, and won the race without difficulty, coming in two lengths a head of his antagonist.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Trichinopoly, on the 5th of March, by the Reverend Mr Rhenn, Mr J. M'Nemara, to Miss Sarah Brown.

At Cannanore, by the Reverend John Dunsterville, Staff Serjeant James Barlow, to Miss Charlotte Chillingworth.

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Godby, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 17th of March, the Lady of Captain Macqueen, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Neemuch, on the 8th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel John Ludlow, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, the infant Daughter of Thomas Learmouth, Esq.

At Seory, Bearbhoom, on the 19th instant, the infant Daughter of J. V. Bacon, Esq. aged 7 months and 9 days.

At Vizagapatam, on the 19th of March, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Elizabeth Ure, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Ure, of the Madras Establishment.

At Bombay, on the 21st of March, Ferdinand De Mierre, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Nautical Notice.

Bombay, March 25, 1821.—This evening arrived here the transports *Benevolence*, *James Scott* and *England*, from *Zeer* 17th instant with troops and stores. The *Ann Bice* with 8 convicts, prisoners, came down in the *Benevolence*. All the other transports will leave Zeer by the 20th. Another ship coming in signalled from Bengal, probably the *Medea*.

LAW APPOINTMENT.

JOHN TURNER Esq Clerk to the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206	0 a	206	8 per 100
Dubloons, ...	.....	....	30 12 a	31	0 each
Joes, or Pesos,	.....	....	17 5 a	17	9 each
Dutch Ducats,	.....	....	4 4 a	4	12 each
Louis D'ors,	.....	....	8 4 a	8	8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	.....	....	191 4 a	191	8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	.....	....	3 6½ a	3	7 8 each

Printed at the Union Press, in Gerstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

Calcutta.—Ship Launch.—At about a quarter before three o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, was launched from the Building Establishment of Messrs. Breen and Co. in Clive Street, a beautiful Brig of about 220 Tons, called the *Brougham*. She went off in excellent style, in the presence of a large concourse of Spectators, among whom were upwards of 200 Europeans, who retired to a cold Collation provided for the occasion by the hospitable Builders.

Bombay, March 28.—We learn that during the stay of the *Cornwallis* at Macalla in October last, the *Bombay Merchant*, (Grab Snow) belonging to some Natives of this port, arrived there, on her way to Bombay from Mocha and Judda, with a valuable cargo and Treasure to a large amount that after having made some necessary repairs, she proceeded sailing in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay; but to this day she has not made her appearance.

During the time she was at Macalla a suspicious vessel manned with Frenchmen had arrived there, who reported that they belonged to the Seychelles, that their Captain, an Englishman, had fallen overboard and was drowned; this vessel is stated to have sailed about the time that the *Bombay Merchant* did, and it is probable that she has fallen a prey to those fellows, who it is supposed had turned Pirates: the name of their vessel they reported to be the *Lord Nelson* cutter.

This is the only probable conjecture as to the fate of this vessel; it is not likely she has foundered at sea, nor is there any shoal or island in the way on which she could have been wrecked, nor is it probable that she has again lost her passage.

Mr. Abyssinian Pearce, whose death we announced in our last Number, has left all his papers by will to Mr. Salt.

It is reported at Malta, that there is likely to be a War between Austria and Naples, and that the Neapolitans have sworn to destroy the whole of the Royal Family on the Austrian Army entering their frontiers.

Commerce throughout the Mediterrean in very slack.

Lord Stangford, was expected daily at Constantinople; Sir Graham Moore had arrived at Malta.

The Honorable the Governor was at Dolka a large town 18 miles west of Kaira, on the 16th instant, from thence he goes to Baroda, for a short time, so that he will be at the Presidency as soon as expected.

Some cases of Cholera have occured here lately, but not of so violent a species as before.

The transport from Zoora commenced coming in on Friday last, most of them have since arrived, the remainder may be excepted daily, with the exception of the *Byramgore*, which has conveyed General Smith and his suite to Kishme, which will perhaps delay her for some time. The Arab prisoners, about 150 in number, many of them young boys, landed yesterday morning.

Kishme, March 11.—"The Persians are very jealous of our occupation of this place, a Vackeel from Shiraz, is now here, but the purport of his Mission is not yet known."

A Comet has been seen in the N. W. quarter for these some evenings past.

The Cantonments are now pitched in a fine elevated spot of ground, about ¾ of a mile from the town of Kishme.

The *Conde de Rio Pardo*, came in during this last week from Siam, she has brought us but little news, and has rather damped our expectations of establishing traffic, with that place, as the exactions and preventions are many. We learn however that the Portuguese have established a Factory there, and that several Ships had been chartered by the Dutch Government, to load Salt from Siam to Batavia; among the Ships so chartered, were the English Ships *Jessy*, Lindsay, *Jane*, Maughan and the *William Nelson* (P. T) Pearson; the Dutch Commissionly who accompanied these ships, departed on the first ship not very well satisfied, with the difficulty he had experienced.

Colombo, *March* 17—His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief arrived at Trincomalie in H. M. Ship *Eden* on the 7th instant—we learn that Sir Henry Blackwood was to sail again in a few days for Cochin and Bombay.

The Supreme Court arrived at Trincomalie on the 8th, and we hear would be detained there, by the business of the Session to be held at the station, about four days.

We are much concerned to state that the Honourable the Paisne Justice was obliged to relinquish his design of accompanying the Court to Trincomalie—At Chundjenam, finding himself too much indisposed to proceed any farther, Sir Richard Ottley came to the resolution of returning to Jaffna, where he arrived on the 11th, having suffered in some degree from the fatigue of the journey, but we trust not seriously indisposed. We hope to be shortly able to announce Sir Richard's arrival at Colombo, and his perfect restoration to health.

The *Duke of Lancaster*, took her departure for Liverpool on Thursday last, March 15th.

Passengers from Ceylon—Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Kelly; Thomas Eden Esq. Ceylon Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, H. M. 83rd Regiment; Staff Surgeon Marshall; Children: Misses Louisa and Francis Eden; Catherine and Anna Maria Kelly—Masters John, William and Arthur Eden; and Richard and Francis Kelly.

It is found that the Cinnamon alone shipped on board the the H. C. Ship *Clyde* is sufficient to complete the loading of that vessel, without waiting for the Tonnevilly Cotton and Piece Goods,—a part of which also was to have been freighted in the *Clyde*—She therefore resumes her voyage to England tomorrow. We have not yet seen a list of her Passengers from hence.

The departure of the H. C. Ship *Richmond* is now delayed, solely from the portion of her cargo that is to arrive from the Coast—of which no tidings have as yet been received.

We understand that the *Moira* is to call here from Bombay for the remainder of the Cinnamon investment of the present season.

The *Friendship* sailed for Batavia on the 14th instant.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the *Eclipse*, Captain Stewart, from England the 7th November, and Mauritius 14th February.

Passengers by the Eclipse.—Miss Shept on, Miss Bayley Miss Searle, J. W. Bennett, Esq Masters George Bennett, Robert Tod, Esq. M. D. 83d Regiment J. M. Jones, Esq. Surgeon R. A. Lieutenant R. Price; J. Pollexfen, Esq. Naval Ship Wright, and Mrs. Betts and family.

The only intelligence which we have as yet been able to learn, is that the second reading of the bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 123 to 95, on the 6th of November.

Epidemic—It is distressing to find that the Epidemic is now raging to a very great extent in Calcutta, both among the European and Native population. All accounts, however, from the Mofussil represent its ravages to be more peculiarly severe throughout Lower Bengal; to such a degree, indeed, as to surpass in violence the experience of any preceding period, since it was noticed as a generally afflictive malady in 1817. In the Burdwan district, and other quarters at short distances from the Presidency, the number of victims has been much increased by accidental circumstances. In consequence of some existing configuration in the heavens, which obtains influence in regulating the superstitious observances of the Hindoos, unusual multitudes of devotes have lately crowded to the banks of the Ganges from the Western parts of Bengal, and the mortality among these unfortunate creatures, on their return towards their homes, has been truly dreadful. It has been remarked also that the villages, in which they have stopped on their journey, have been invariable afflicted with the malady after their departure, and extensive tracts of country may be said to have been in consequence converted into one form scene of misery and lamentation.—*Hurk.*

Map of Calcutta.

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

YOUR NEW COMER's remedy for the universally acknowledged difficulty of finding one's way to particular parts of this City and Suburbs, is not the most efficacious that could be imagined. If *every* street, lane, *&c.* had its *Direction-Board*, a man might perambulate them a week before he found the spot that he wanted. To have no other guide in like undertaking a voyage without chart or compass, trusting merely to landmarks. Let me remind JOHNNY NEWCOME, then, that he would make more progress in topography in five minutes by means of a *Map*, than in as many days by means of *Direction-Boards*. It is true that that simplest of all contrivances—a Map is not to be'had for love or money, amidst all the *fumium et opes, strepitumque* of this capital! It is really high time that this reproach should be removed. Every body is ready to give his money, but the Engraver won't take it, that is, won't earn it. Two Maps are wanted, one of Calcutta, Chowringhee, *&c.* on a large scale; the other of Calcutta on a smaller scale, with the environs.

April 14, 1821. VOX POPULI.

Chowringhee Theatre.

The Comedy of *The Beaux Stratagem* was performed at Chowringhee on Saturday evening, and although the House was not of that overflowing description, which is supposed to give a fillip to the spirits, and to stimulate the exertions even of Amateur Actors,—their energies seemed to be in no way influenced by the paucity of their audience; and the manner in which the Play *went off*, shows that the reciprocal dependence of *good acting* and *good houses* on each other, is not so great as is generally supposed.

To those who are acquainted with this admirable Comedy, who appreciate the richness of dialogue, the brilliancy of wit, the happy vein of humour, and the discrimination of character, which distinguish this production of the inimitable Farquhar, who moreover remember the admirable manner in which on a former occasion, the easy assurance and insinuating impudence of *Archer* were represented, and who call to mind the irresistible effect produced by the truly comic powers of *Scrub*; it will not appear an exaggeration, to say that the Performance of Saturday has seldom been surpassed, even on our boards.

The performance of *Archer* was fully equal to the expectations which must always be entertained of that Gentleman's acting, whose variable and universal powers leave no room for apprehension of the failure of any part which he may undertake. The acting of *Scrub* was a master-piece of Low Comedy, every look and gesture was nature itself. The part of *Aimwell* was sustained with gentlemanlike ease, and with the unembarrassed air of freedom which that Gentleman has acquired since his last representation of this character. *Boniface* was respectably performed, and very well dressed;—and the other characters were well supported.

Miss Williams's *Mrs. Sullen* was, as every performance of that interesting Actress must be, sustained with ability and elegance. If it were possible to find fault with any part of it, it might be objected that she spoke rather too fast and in too high a key. When it is recollected how delightful Miss Williams's enunciation is, and how melodious are the lower tones of her voice,—her auditors will be apt to regret not a little the absence of those attractions, which so greatly enhance her powers. Mrs. Cook was *Cherry*, and played it with a liveliness and spirit, which added not a little to the attractions of the evening.

It is not to be denied that the *ill-omened* notes of the Prompter, were heard oftener than was consistent with the perfect harmony of the Piece. This is a sort of accompaniment bad enough when *ad libitum*, but when it becomes an *obligato*, it is by no means satisfactory to the ear.

Various reasons are given for the thinness of the audience, some ascribe it to the heat of the weather, others to the *repetition* of the Play, and some even insinuate that the *pruning knife* has not been applied with sufficient freedom to check the luxuriance of Farquhar's imagination. If such really be the case, I fear our fastidiousness will soon deprive us of some of our richest as well as most rational gratifications.—*From a Correspondent.*

Agricultural Report.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for March, 1821.

THE WEATHER during the greater part of the Month has been cloudy and for the most part pleasant. From the beginning to the middle of the month, frequent, and in some cases heavy, showers of hail and rain have occurred, with variable winds. From the 23d to the 31st the atmosphere has been clear with hot westerly winds.

THE WATER OF THE BHAGRITTY AND GANGES have experienced a rise during the month of about eight inches altogether, and the navigation of the former at the end of the month presents the same appearances as at it its commencement. Middling sized budgerows and boats of 300 maunds continue to proceed up and down with ease. The Bhagritty may remain navigable for such budgerows and for boats of 200 maunds until about the 20th of April.

The Ganges was continued for three months longer navigable than was the case last year. The chief cause of this is, that most of the sand banks, which created shallows at as early a period as January last year, have been removed by strong currents in the river, which operated favorably to that effect, in September, at the end of the last rains.

THE INDIGO OF ASIN AND KARTIC has been regularly and progressively improving during the month.

THE MULBERRY (Toot) has also advanced prosperously and increased in growth very rapidly, so as to have every appearance of turning out a very profitable speculation to the ryots.

THE BARLEY, WHEAT, GRAM and other PULSE CROPS have been nearly all gathered in during the month, and the produce has been in general luxuriant. Such as remain uncut are of the latter (November) sowings, and are also so ripe that the grain harvest might be entirely completed in the course of a few days. Such seed crops as yield oil have been also gathered. The great produce obtained this year in all kinds of grain enables the ryots to sell at one half the prices which corn has fetched for the last two years. Through mismanagement, however, their stocks of pease *&c.* have suffered from the rains of the month, and the fodder intended for their cattle has been thus lessened or damaged.

THE INDIGO SOWINGS OF *Falgoon and Cheit* commenced about the earlier part of the month, and the copious showers, which have fallen, have been favorable to most of the planters and ryots for sowing the greater part of their cultivation. Yet the rain has been more partial than general throughout the Mofussil, for in some quarters it has fallen to the depth of 6 or 7 inches, but not to more than 2 in others. Owing to the greater part of the month being cloudy, the plant of the latter sowings, has thriven, *on the light soils*, as well as could have been expected, its growth being *from four to eight leaves*. But the plant, *on the heavier soils*, is far from being in a promising condition, as the excessive heat and hot winds have scorched the earth to such a degree that its growth has been imperceptible. Should rain not occur so on the latter plant will be destroyed, and that which enjoys a light soil must also suffer greatly, besides it being subject to the depredations of insects.

THE ROADS are still good between the Presidency and Rajmahl.

Hurk.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, ...	2	39
Evening, ...	3	3

Moon's Age, ... 16 days

Instructive Dialogue.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In most parts of the world, with some exception, a Court of Tax-gatherers first demand the amount of the Tax, and on refusal or demur, summon the party before them. In Calcutta they manage things differently. *Here* they first require a personal appearance, no matter from what distance the party may have to come, nor in what weather, "cold, hot, wet, or dry;" and *then* demand their Tax; I received such a Summons a few days ago, and, instead of complying with it, warned the nominal Complainant (an Officer of the Court) not to repeat so unreasonable a proceeding, at the same time giving him more information as to my liability to pay the Tax in question than his unprecedented mode of applying for it entitled him to expect. And so the affair passed, without my being punished for contumacy or rebellion. If, however, I had obeyed the Summons, we may suppose some such Dialogue as the following to have taken place:—

Judge.—Who are you, Sir?

R. S.—I am summoned here by an Officer of this Court, whose name I never heard of till I saw it in his *Letter Patent*, to answer to a complaint which *he* has against me; and I desire to know what it is?

Judge.—The complaint is that he does not know whether you are proprietor, or only tenant of the house No. 46, in Elysium.

R. S.—Did he ever ask me that question, or take any other step to acquire the information?

Judge.—No.

R. S.—Then, the complaint against ME is that YOUR Officer has been negligent and blundering, and you have summoned me to answer to that complaint?

Judge.—Yes.

R. S.—And what punishment is to be inflicted on me for these his offences, in addition to my loss of time, and of solids and fluids, in travelling from Elysium in this sweltering weather?

Judge.—Only that you shall declare, orally, whether you have a fee simple in the Elysium aforesaid, or are only a copyhold inhabitant.

R. S.—Well, having given, under compulsion, the required information, I suppose there is some Court of Justice where I may refer my complaint, and where your Worship's proceeding from beginning to end may be revised?

Judge—That's your look out. I am here to levy Taxes and sign Papers. I am not answerable for errors of judgment.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

April 14, 1821. ROBERT SMITH.

Hyderabad Races.

SIXTH-DAY.—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1821.

A Subscription Cup, value 2,500 Rupees, the residue to be put in the Cup, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 23d of February 1821, for Purse Plate, match, or S. Stakes, 8 st. 7 lbs. Heats 2½ miles. Entrance 100 Rupees to be added.

Mr. William's g. A. *Hibernia*,	2	2
Captain O'Toole's g. A. *Dick*,	2	3
Captain Jones's b. A. *Sym*,	1	1

Time 1st Heat 5' 16"—*2d Heat* 5' 22"

1st *Heat*.—*Sym* took the lead, waited on by Dick for a mile and half, *Hibernia* having lost ½ a distance at starting, lay several lengths behind. In the last mile *Sym* gained on his antagonist, and won the heat easily. *Hibernia* ran to save his distance.

2d *Heat*.—A close start and close running for the first mile and half, *Dick* leading with *Sym* along side and *Hibernia* at his heels. In the last mile *Hibernia* and *Sym* passed *Dick* and rated it in. *Sym* won the race handsomely.

2d *Race*.—Purse Plate of 500 Rupees, with 25 Rupees entrance to be added, free for all Horses that have saved their distance during the meeting—the Horses to be weighted by the Judges two days preceding the running, Heats 2 miles.

Mr. William's c. A. *Silvester*, 8st.	1	1
Colonel O'Kelly's b. A. *Swallow*, 8st.	2	2
Mr. Filmer's b. A. *Tug*, 9st. 12lbs.	0	*drawn*

Time 1st Heat 4' 18"—*2d Heat* 4' 15"

1st *Heat*.—Both went off at score, and rated it in beautiful style for the first mile, *Swallow* leading by a neck on the rise, *Silvester* gained the lead, and kept it winning the heat by a length and half. A beautiful heat.

2d.—*Silvester* took the lead, *Swallow* on his quarter, both in hand for half a mile when they were brought to their rate, and the heat was hard contested, but the little Galloway could not head, and lost by half a length.

SEVENTH-DAY.—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1821.

Nagpore Veelim Plate of 500 Rupees, with 10 Goldmohurs, entrance, to be added for the Winning Horses of the meeting to be handicapped by the Judges.—Heat 1¼ miles.

Captain O'Toole's *Poor Pat*, 8st. 5lbs.	2	2
Colonel O'Kelly's *Curragh*, 8st.	1	1
Mr. William's *Silvester*, 7st. 6lbs.	4	0
Captain Moore's *Kildare*, 7st. 13lb.	3	3

1st Heat 3' 2"—*2d Heat* 3' 1½"

1st *Heat*.—*Curragh* took the lead and kept it, close run by *Poor Pat*, who rated it from the post. Beautiful running throughout, *Curragh* winning the heat by half a length. *Kildare* well up. *Silvester* several lengths behind.

2d *Heat*.—*Curragh* again led, *Poor Pat* at his heels, and *Kildare* several lengths behind—There was again a close and most beautiful heat between *Curragh* and *Poor Pat*, the former keeping the lead and winning as before, by half a length. *Silvester* did not start.

After *Curragh* had won the race, he was challenged by *Poor Pat* to run another heat for 500 Rupees both Horses carrying 8 st. 5 lbs. challenge accepted.

This heat was run exactly as the second, *Curragh* leading, and winning by half a length a most beautiful race. *Time* 3' 6"

Match between Mr. William's b. A. *T. H. Z.* and Capt. O'Neale's b. A. *Shamrock*—one 1½ miles heat, carrying 9 stone. *Time* 3' 6"

Shamrock went off two lengths a-head of *T. H. Z.* who gradually closed in the first mile, but could not head.—In the last half mile *Shamrock* gained on his antagonist, and won the heat by two lengths

A Sweepstake of 500 Rupees each Subscriber.—Heats 2 miles, carrying 9st. 7lbs.

Mr. William's c. A. *Scheidam*,	1	1
Mr. Andrew's g. A. *Pedlar*,	4	*drawn*
Mr. Filmer's b. A. *Hock*,	2	2
Captain Jones's g. A. *Brandy*,	3	3
Khan Sahib's b. A. *Rum*,	0	*dit.*

Time 1st Heat 4' 38"—*2d Heat* 4' 40"

1st *Heat*.—A good start and close running for the first mile, when *Scheidam* took the lead, and he and *Hock* rated it in, leaving *Brandy* and *Pedlar* several lengths behind. *Scheidam* won the heat by two lengths, *Rum*, not being of the proper sort, was distanced.

2d *Heat*.—Very close running for the first mile and quarter, *Scheidam* leading; *Brandy* then lost ground, and *Scheidam* having the speed of *Hock*, carried the heat by three lengths.

EIGHTH-DAY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1821.

A match between Captain Sutherland's b. A. *Nameless*, and Mr. Filmer's g. A. *Rob Roy*, carrying 9st. 7lbs.—Heats 2 miles for 1000 Rupees. *Time* 4' 14"

Nameless and *Rob Roy* were competitors for the first Maiden at the last meeting, which was won with great difficulty by the Highlander, *Nameless* challenged him with the same weights and for the same distance.

1st *Heat*.—*Nameless* took the lead and kept it followed close by *Rob Roy* for the first 1½ mile, when he headed considerably and won the heat with ease.

The second heat was run in last time and won with greater ease by the Bay.

From heavy rain over night the course was deep and bad.

N. B.—The Hyderabad Subscription Races will commence on Monday the 26th November 1821, with a maiden plate of 1000 Rupees 8, 11, each Subscriber for all Arab Horses who have never start ed on any occasion for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or S. Stakes carrying 9 st. Heats 2 miles and to be closed on the 1st August, 1821.

5 Subscribers or no Race.—4 Gentlemen have Subscribed.

Same Day.—A Subscription Purse of 400 Rupees, each Subscriber p. p. for all Arab Horses, who have never won on any occasion Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or S. Stakes carrying 8st. 2lbs. Heats 2½ miles and to be closed on the 1st August 1821.—4 Gentlemen have Subscribed to this Purse.

Hyderabad, 15th March, 1821.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Colombo, on the 3d of March, by the Reverend G. M. S. Glenie, Mr. J. J. Staples, to Miss Anna Daughtin.

BIRTHS.

On the 16 h instant, at the House of the Honorable J. Fendall, Esq the Lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 25th of March, the Lady of Anthony Troyer, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th instant, Robert Bruce Hough, the Infant Son of H. F. Hough, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Medical Establishment.

At Allipore, on the 12th instant, Sergeant Major John Price, of the Calcutta Militia, aged 36 years and 2 months; after a short illness, leaving a wife and 6 children, to lament his loss.

At Bandorah, on the 25th of March, Mr. Brando Monte, aged 25 years and 7 months, leaving a disconsolate wife and 2 children and a great circle of friends and relations and to deplore his loss.

At Madras, on the 6th of March, in the 79th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, Sufferjee Smallijee, a very respectable Merchant, well known at Madras, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives, by birthrights and all who knew the worth of an honest man.

Nautical Notices.

We understand that the ship *Boyne*, Captain R. Ferguson, is now fitting up for Passengers, to sail for London direct in all December next. As she will be one of the first ships of the season, a more favorable opportunity cannot offer to those who may be desirous of sending Children to Bengal.—*Ind. Gaz.*

The ship *Moira*, Captain Hornblow, arrived safe at Bombay, on the 25th of March.

Passengers.

Passengers per Moira from Madras to Bombay.—Colonel Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Captain Donchae, Lieutenant Gordon, Lieutenant Fryeay, Lieutenant Franklyn, C. J. Cook, Esq. William Brown, Esq. W. H. Twentyman, Esq. Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Reeve, Misses M. A. White, M. A. Wilson, S. Wilson, C. Wilson, Moira Griffith, Mary Trotter, Chatfield, Laing, R. Mcquiar, E. Mcquiar, Eliza Reeve, and Mary Reeve, Masters Edward Wright, R. M. Ogilvie, John Fallowfield, Arthur Jones, William Trotter, John Haig, J. J. W. Cox, John Griffith, K. A. Stringby, J. C. Wilson, C. J. Cook, G. W. F. Cook, L. A. Cook, E. K. Cook, W. H. Twentyman, W. Wall, W. Fitzpatrick, H. Fitzpatrick, C. Fitzpatrick, F. Sandford, and S. Sandford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications that reached us on Sunday and yesterday are too numerous to be acknowledged in detail. We shall use our best exertions to give them room in the order of their respective claims.

Errata.

In the Letter of Lieutenant Macnaghten, in Reply to Lucius printed in the Journal of the 2d instant, in page 502, column 1, line 15 16, from the top, For "*imprudence*" Read "*impudence*."

From some accident in the falling out of certain letters from the press after the types were set, and their being put in the wrong places afterwards, several of the words in Letter IV. on the Duke of Wellington, assumed an appearance that must have made them nearly unintelligible but for the context. *Soult*, the French General, had his name metamorphosed into *poult*. *Spanish Soldiery* became *spanishpoldiery*. This explanation is to shew that these errors are entirely attributable to the Pressmen, and not to the Compositor, or the Corrector of the Press, as they occurred after their labours were finished.

Postscript.

It was not until after our Paper had gone to Press, and the types were all occupied, that the Reprint of the Colombo Paper appeared in an India Gazette Extra, which we cannot therefore give at length, but shall re-publish to morrow. The Debate is brief and unsatisfactory, being from the *Observer*, a Weekly Paper of November 6th, and publishing in the Evening, a Sketch of the Proceedings of that very day.

It begins with a *continuation* only of the Marquis of Lansdown's Speech, broken off on the preceding Saturday, at the moment of adjournment. He stated his reasons for voting against the Bill, and intreated the House while they had yet time to reflect, to pause before they gave their assent to a measure, the existence of which they might hereafter have but too much reason to lament.

The Duke of Northumberland rose to express his opinion; that the allegations contained in the preamble of the Bill had been *satisfactorily and substantially proved*, and voted for the Second Reading of the Bill.

Lord Howard was at first favorable to the passing the Bill, but having watched its progress, he had seen enough to make him think that whatever cause there might be for suspicion, there was no evidence sufficient to justify such a measure.

Lord Calthorpe said a Bill of Degradation would have been proper if a Case had been made out against Her Majesty, but that not being the fact, he hoped the Bill would be rejected, tho' he should hope the House would follow it up by some Resolution for the vindication of their honour and that of the sex!

The Earl of Kenilwillen went along with Lord Liverpool in bringing in the Bill, but the progress had shewn him so much of contradiction and falsehood that he could not conscientiously vote for it.

The Marquis of Stafford opposed the Bill. He could not be heard by the Reporter.

Lord De Clifford thought the conduct of Her Majesty shameful, but the Bill was so objectionable that the sooner they got rid of it the better.

Lord Grantham would say Not-Content to this Bill, tho' he could not put his hand on his heart and say Not Guilty.

The Earl of Blessington opposed the Bill. Lord Gosport also opposed it. The Duke of Athol briefly supported the Bill. The Duke of Sombreet considered it unjust, and therefore opposed it. This is all that is said of those speakers.

Lord Grenville, in a speech of *considerable length*, supported the Bill. The Report is less, however, than 30 lines.

Earl Rosslyn opposed it. Ten lines contains all he is reported to have said.

At 3 O'clock the House became impatient, and cries of "Question" led to the orders for Strangers to withdraw.

On the division, the result was, Contents 123, Non Contents 95. The House adjourned till the next day, when it was expected the Bill would be committed.

The only paragraph of News besides this, is, that Lieutenant Parry, who had returned to the Admiralty, had penetrated through Lancaster Sound, and discovered several New Islands, but could not get farther than 113 W. Longitude, in consequence of the ice.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gerstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

King's Letter.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

SATURDAY, MARCH 31 1821.

Fort St. George, Thursday, March 29, 1821.

THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS having lately transmitted to Fort St. George a Letter from THE KING TO THE NUWAB OF THE CARNATIC and this day having been appointed for its delivery to *His Highness*, the Troops in Garrison, consisting of His Majesty's 34th Foot, the 2d Battalion 6th, 2d Battalion 10th, and 2d Battalion 21st Regiments of Native Infantry were paraded at an early hour, under the command of Colonel Hewitt, C. B. and marched, right in front, to form a street, in conjunction with the Horse Artillery and the Corps of Grenadiers from the Mount,—extending from the Darbar to the Gateway of the Government House.

The Honorable The CHIEF JUSTICE, His Excellency The COMMANDER IN CHIEF, The Honorable Mr. STRATTON, and The Honorable Sir GEORGE COOPER had been invited by The Honorable The GOVERNOR to meet at the Banqueting Room,—where the whole of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Services, Civil, Military and Marine, and all the Gentlemen of the Settlement were assembled.—The Flag and Signal Staves of the Fort were decorated with the Flags of different Nations; and the Shipping in the Roads presented a similar display of Colours on the occasion.

At about 7 o'clock the Procession began to move towards Chepauk.—The ROYAL LETTER placed on a costly crimson Velvet Cushion, was borne by the Chief Secretary, accompanied by the Persian Translator to the Government, upon an Elephant splendidly caparisoned.—It was escorted by the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 34th Foot, with the Regimental Colour, preceded by the Garrison Band.

As the LETTER passed, the Troops in succession presented arms; and, on entering the outer Gate of Chepauk it was saluted with 21 Guns from the Saluting Battery in the Garden.—His Highness The PRINCE OUZUM JAH, The NUWAB's brother, was here seen advancing, out of respect to *His Majesty's Letter* to meet the procession.—On joining it *His Highness* fell in to the left.

Arrived at the Palace, and The Honorable The GOVERNOR having been received by The NUWAB in the Veranda of the Darbar,—the ROYAL LETTER was removed from the Elephant.—It was carried by the Chief Secretary to the foot of the Musnud, which the NUWAB now mounted; The Letter was presented to *His Highness* by The Honorable The GOVERNOR—under Royal Salutes, in succession, from the Horse Artillery, the Fort, and the Battery at Chepauk.—It was afterwards read by the Chief Secretary—as follows:

THE KING'S LETTER.

GEORGE *the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.*

To His Highness the PRINCE AUZUM JAH, Omdat ul-Omrah, Mohktar ul-Mulk, Rushmat-ul-Dowlah, Mahomed Mansour Khan Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Nabob Subahdar of the Carnatic.

It was with much concern that we received Intelligence of the death of your Highness's Father, the NABOB AZEEMUL DOWLAH, whose well-tried fidelity, and excellent character were fully known to us, and had long secured to him our sincere respect and esteem.

Deeply suffering in mind under the recent privation of several of our nearest and dearest relatives, and more especially of a beloved and highly revered Father, who, but a few weeks ago was removed from this transitory state, to receive in a happier and ever during life the reward of virtues which will endear his memory to the latest posterity, we are the better enabled to sympathise, and condole with your Highness on the occasion of your own loss.

It is however, vain to repine at the ordinances of the Almighty, who, in His infinite wisdom, has appointed a narrow limit to human life;—it rather behoves us to imitate the bright examples of our departed Parents.

We congratulate your Highness on your peaceable and undisputed succession to the station and dignities of your Illustrious Ancestors.

Your Highness will doubtless be highly gratified at the appointment of our trusty and beloved Sir THOMAS MUNRO, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and a Major General in our Army, to the important Office of Governor of Fort Saint George, for which he has been selected as well on account of his meritorious services in India, as under a firm persuasion, that, from his many excellent qualities, and chiefly the kind disposition, which in a more subordinate situation, he uniformly manifested towards Our Indian Subjects, no one was better calculated to secure their attachment to our rule and Government.

We are convinced, that, in all his transactions with Your Highness, it will be the constant endeavour of Sir THOMAS MUNRO to promote Your Highness' comfort, and we trust, that Your Highness will repose the utmost confidence in his wisdom and friendship and ever conform to his advice, which Your Highness may be assured, will on no occasion have any other object than to preserve unimpaired the harmony which so happily subsisted between the British Government and your Highness's Father, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

We heartily pray, that your Highness, enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, may long continue to fill your present exalted station; and to we bid you *farewell*.

We are your affectionate Friend,

(Signed)

Given at our Palace of Carlton House, the 20th day of May, 1820, in the First Year of our Reign. } GEORGE R.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

The Persian Translator to the Government then read a Persian Translation of the Letter; and after another Royal Salute from the Horse Artillery, repeated by the Fort, and followed by the Saluting Battery in Chepauk Gardens, three Volleys were fired by Corps in succession from the right.

Khilauts were then presented by *His Highness* to the Chief Secretary and to the Persian Translator to Government; and, in conclusion, the Honourable the Governor addressing *His Highness* in Persian took occasion to advert to his long acquaintance with His Highness' Family; the interest which he had always taken in its prosperity; and his solicitude for the encrease of its honor and renown.—The arrival, at this moment, of the Letter from His Majesty, which had just been read, he could not but regard as a most auspicious event; and his having been the medium of delivering it to *His Highness* was to him a source of peculiar gratification. He felt assured that the harmony, which had so long and so happily subsisted between the British Government and the Carnatic Sirkar, would be strengthened and cemented indissolubly by this act of his Sovereign.—It was the first wish of his heart, and would be his constant prayer, that their Friendship should be everlasting.

During this part of the Ceremony The NUWAB stood up on the floor of the Durbar, supported by the Honorable the Governor on his right.—*His Highness* appeared to be much affected by Sir Thomas Munro's address. At the close of it he again took his seat on the Musnud, and received a few Nuzurs; but shortly afterwards arose, and politely inviting The Honorable The Governor to breakfast, conducted him to another part of the Palace, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for the whole party.

On returning to the Darbar, The NUWAB re-ascended to the Musnud, The Honorable the Governor taking his seat to the right of it; and Nuzurs were now presented to *His Highness* by several of the Rhengs and principal Sardars of the Soubadarees.

On taking leave Ittar, Goolab, and Pan, with Chaplets of Roses, &c. were bountifully distributed by His Highness, who then accompanied The Honorable the Governor to his Carriage.

Calcutta.—Coroner's Inquests.—On Monday last, two Inquests were held. One of these was on the body of Rydeonath Birkar, who, we understand, being oppressed, with decrees, and harrassed with the terrors of an impending debt which he had not the means to pay, hung himself with a lamp cord—Verdict, *Felo de se*. The other was on the body of a Mussulman, who was drowned; but how, and in what manner no witnesses that had been called could prove. It was, however, ascertained from other individuals who were not called as witnesses, that the deceased had been seen in a state of intoxication; and strong suspicions are entertained that he must have perished in that senseless state, by slipping into the Tank where he was found—Verdict—*Found Drowned*.

Bengal Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

There appeared in your Paper of the 11th inst. a Letter signed MILES, enquiring how far the Regulations of the BENGAL MILITARY BANK secured to the accounts of its Constituents, a privacy similar to that enjoyed by the Depositors in the BANK FOR SAVINGS, instituted at home, under the patronage of the Court of Directors.

Such a question need not have been asked anonymously, but I am glad that it has been, for I will take the opportunity of its reply to give a short sketch of the ORIGIN, OBJECT, and CONSTITUTION of the Establishment, from which others, besides the immediate Querist, may obtain an insight, apparently much wanted, into its CHARACTER and USE.

It will be remembered, that about twelve months ago, there was proposed to the Army a RETIRING FUND, and it was in the discussions to which this project gave rise that the idea of the MILITARY BANK had its origin. Without entering into the merits of those discussions, it is unavoidably necessary for our present purpose to bring forward the one uncontroverted argument against the expediency of the Fund, which particularly suggested the existing Institution. It was shewn, *That, if the contingent benefit offered by the Fund could be secured, it would still be at an expence beyond its real value*—and more than this—*That Military Allowances were now reduced to so low a scale, that Officers could not afford to appropriate a certain portion of their incomes to such a purpose without a great probability of being straitened in means for current expenditure, and without a demonstrable certainty of sacrificing every chance of* INDEPENDENT PROVISION, *by the slow, but sure process of accumulation.* This lamentably correct view of the low state of Military Finances, I say, indicated the inexpediency of the proposed Retiring Fund, and at the same time by a very natural association led to the suggestion alluded to; in short, to speak plainly, and I hope unoffendingly, it was a consideration of the *predominant poverty and not the predominant wealth of the Army which originated the plan of the* MILITARY BANK.

The apparent paradox of this assertion will disappear as we consider the OBJECT of the Institution, to which I now proceed. It was seen, I have observed, that under the circumstances in which the majority of Officers were placed, their aggregate expenditure equalled their aggregate income, or so nearly so as to render the certain abstraction of any portion liable to serious objections. But it did not necessarily follow that the two, the income and the disbursement, should always keep pace; it was evident, *that while the one was fixed, the other was subject to great irregularity so that a surplus would occasionally remain in hand, always however liable to be required for some sudden contingency. It was also admitted, that by fortunate escape from such contingency there might and would sometimes be a sum at the disposal of the holder without fear of subsequent inconvenience.* And lastly, *that few as the instances were, it was possible under all (but very untoward) circumstances, for an Officer by dint of persevering privation to save something.* To afford a *safe and easily available Depositary for these casual accumulations was then the* OBJECT *of the* MILITARY BANK. This object I think will be found suitable to the view taken of the pecuniary resources of the Officers of our Army, and leave no tenable ground for the charge of incongruity in offering a Bank to men for whom a Fund was considered unadvisably expensive. It now remains that I shew what gave its form to the CONSTITUTION of the Establishment.

The controlling Management of the business is vested in Twelve Directors. It is I suspect very generally believed *that these Gentlemen were chosen by Government*, but that is a great mistake, *the names now in the Direction were submitted (with their own consent) to Government by the Projectors in the original plan*, under an impression that by the countenance and co-operation of men of rank and reputation, those for whom the Bank was intended would derive confidence, and the Institution obtain public character, without which the facilities required of Government to render it efficient could not with propriety be asked.* The business of the Directors is, *to determine the appropriation of the aggregate sum periodically collected, to frame any new law which may appear requisite, to hear and decide on any point submitted to them, and to authenticate general accounts.* But they do not, I beg to inform MILES, by the Rules of the Institution, *exercise any supervision over or interference with individual accounts.* He may rest assured that *privacy is both provided for and practised*, and that the Directors seek to know nothing of the affairs of *Individuals*, unless their attention is solicited by the Depositor himself to rectify any supposed grievance, or by the Secretary, when he considers any particular transaction as irregular or in violation of the legitimate purposes of the Institution.

There occurred in the preliminary stages of the plan, a discussion which I shall mention, to shew that the subject of inquiry which has given rise to this letter was not overlooked. When it was first submitted to Government, it was put into the hands of its Officers connected with the Pay Department, to ascertain how far it was convenient and desirable to accord the aid solicited. By one of these Gentlemen it was proposed to simplify the business, by at once receiving into the Treasury such sums as individuals might desire to deposit, a plan which was immediately objected to, on the very ground of the consequent exposure with which it was manifest no advantages would ever render the Institution acceptable. Of the Treasurers and Secretary, offices of indispensable necessity, the published Rules sufficiently explain the duties, they were also nominated in the original plan, not from any supposed preferability to many others who would have been equally able and willing to undertake the very simple business, but from the circumstance of an intimate friendship between the Original Projector of the Bank and some Members of the Firm, with whom too he was in communication on the details of his plan. I shall only add that the motive which led them to accept the solicited assistance, has led them to give, with their own personal services, that of their Office, which they will continue to do so long as the business can be conveniently conducted without a separate establishment. The whole expence of the Bank does not yet amount to forty rupees, and most of that sum has been in postage.

What has been above advanced, considered impartially with the Rules published through the regular channel of Army Notifications, will hardly fail, I think, to give, as intended, a correct idea of the CHARACTER and USE of the Military Bank, to remove present and prevent future misconceptions. The Bank professes to have been formed for the sole purpose of assisting the junior branches of the Army, who, *if they can manage to save money at all, must do it on a very small scale; who are generally so situated that they cannot without difficulty and expence*, (beyond measure disproportionate to the amount) *place such savings in a safer place than their camel trunks; and who are liable, by the most trifling events, a change of station, or the death of a horse, suddenly to require whatever surplus may remain in their possession.* Consistently with this, and usefulness only to Constituents who dwell in small sums of which they never have an immediate command, are its proceedings; *it offers no specific interest and at the same time allows no option to the Depositor as to the appropriation of his particular fund, but employs the accumulated capital in the aggregate, and with reference rather to security and ready convertibility into cash than to profit.* Its use and character is then that of a safe and easily available Depository, into which small sums may be placed, without expence, for the simple purpose of accumulation, and from which they may at any time be withdrawn, to meet an urgent expence, or when they have acquired sufficient magnitude to be fit for more profitable occupancy.

I have no inducement to be the champion of the Bank, except a very high opinion of its utility; with desultory attacks I cannot engage, but shall always be ready to answer, either thro' the medium of your Journal, or by direct communication, such candid enquiries as MILES.

I should be happy to conclude this letter by publishing the name of the worthy and well-intending Projector of the Establishment, but I have not his permission; of this, however, I have

* The Regulations provide for this body being gradually replaced by others chosen by the Depositors themselves.

no doubt, that long before he shall leave the Army there will be many of his Brother Officers tracing their improved prospects to the assistance derived from his benevolent labours.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

April 14, 1821. G. BALLARD.

Letter of Lucius.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Letter from Hyderabad, signed LUCIUS, speaks the sentiments of a bad heart, ushered forth under the cloak of Criticism. To say the least of the body of his Epistle, is to declare that it breathes throughout a spirit of vindictive rancour against Lieutenant McNaghten, which surely the production of that gentleman cannot have promoted. No, Sir, I should conclude the harsh language of LUCIUS to have been studied and arranged, while he was labouring under the torment of disappointed expectation, or under some more unbearable mental agony, which had helped him in discharging the venom of his tongue in terms of diabolical hyperbole. To use his own phrase (with more justice than he does), I rise from the perusal of his letter with feelings of disgust; which I experienced the moment I perused his second paragraph, and perceived it to be nothing less than a sarcastic and disingenuous attempt to impress the Public with an idea that the 5th Division has been panegyrised much above its real merits. I am aware that you are not an advocate for drawing conclusions from passages in Letters, upon the general, and often fair, principle, that the correct conclusion of a Writer's sentiments cannot possibly be formed by any other so justly as by himself, but the true intention of a paragraph of the nature of that above alluded to, cannot be mistaken; and every impartial reader will, I think, draw from it the same conclusion that I have drawn, if not a more uncharitable one.

I observe LUCIUS was at the battle of Seqnerz which he terms nothing more than a "rout of Bajee Rao's followers by the fire of the Horse Artillery, and the charge of one Squadron of Cavalry." In the first place I should like him to tell me what else a victory is than the "rout of the hostile leader's followers, by the troops of the victors," and be more glorious, according to the poetry of the latter? What (speaking in the contemptuous and contemptible style of LUCIUS) was the victory of Sutabuldee owing to, but to the charge of three weak Troops of Cavalry and the consequent rout of Appa Sahib's followers? But, Sir, LUCIUS is wrong even in his numerical account of the Conquerors of Bajee Rao, for the Light Infantry Battalion of the 5th Division, and the 6th Cavalry, and Captain Fodier's Corps were all present, besides the Squadron and Horse Artillery, neither of which could have acted but for the proximity of these supports. It was a rout, Sir, and such a rout as Bajee Rao had never before experienced, although long pursued and, I may say, hemmed in by several strong Divisions of the Army of the Dekkan, which might till this day have been pursuing him had it not been for the total overthrow of his Army by Colonel Adams. I mean no manner of reflection on those Divisions, far from it, but as one of the late 5th Division, I must say that I perceive clearly the motive with which the whole production of LUCIUS was evidently penned, and which was to deprive Colonel Adams and the gallant men he commanded, of that applause which their merit had procured for them; and to call in question the purity of Lieutenant McNaghten's motives, in language to which he dare not attach his proper Signature.

It appears by the new Theory advanced by LUCIUS, that to make a *Battle*, great loss must be sustained by the Conquerors; but a very famous General called PYRRHUS seemed to be of a different way of thinking, when after having obtained a victory over the Romans, for which he paid as dearly as they did "one such victory more and I shall be undone." On this point, Sir, I hesitate not to affirm before the whole Army that the arguments of LUCIUS would discredit the youngest Cadet at Woolwich. The greatest boast of our greatest Generals has been their own trifling loss, and the magnitude of the Enemy's, and where it can be said that a deed was achieved "without the loss of a man" on the side of the Conquerors, the glory and honor are reckoned the most complete. I could mention an instance or two during the late war, of battles which cost as many brave Officers and men from a pell mell system of attack, but which would have been accounted much more glorious if the loss on our side had been less; but I wish not to appear invidious. LUCIUS laments that Lieutenant McNaghten did not give us a list of casualties. I lament it too, for I am convinced that nothing would have added so much (in the opinions of really military men) to the fame of Colonel Adams, as a circumstance serving to show that he achieved such astonishing successes, with the loss of not more (excluding the Sutabuldee business) than two hundred men killed and wounded, though that number exceed, perhaps, the expectations of Chandah Lucius!

With regard to the correctness of Lieutenant McNaghten's Narrative, I can only say that I had as many opportunities as most of the Officers of the Division, whereby to be enabled to judge between him and LUCIUS, and I can most solemnly declare that there is not one error in the whole composition, to the utmost of my information and recollection. In describing Chandah as "a straggling town, surrounded by a wall which was breached in 6 hours," LUCIUS must either have lost his memory, or be guilty of most wilful and unpardonable misrepresentation; for every one who was present at the Siege of that *strongly fortified* City, knows that the breaching Batteries continued playing for more than 30 hours before the Breach was practicable; so that the assertion which LUCIUS here wantonly and knowingly makes, proves by its very incorrectness the unmanly character of him who made it. What he says of Colonel Adams's reasons for postponing the invasion of the Hills proves either his ignorance or his malice in a most wonderful degree, for he is positively wrong in *toto*, and the real circumstances of the case are to be found in Lieutenant McNaghten's Memoir, and do infinite credit to Colonel Adams's skill and foresight. If LUCIUS can demonstrate that Lieutenant McNaghten has given the wrong reasons, then he may fairly substitute others; but till then, both truth and justice cry to him "*hold, hold!*"

The arguments of LUCIUS clearly prove that his abilities as a Logician and a Soldier are much about a *par*, for he ought certainly to prove the opposite assertions false and groundless before he endeavours to substitute his own in their stead; and to prove this he should show us what are his means of information, what access he has to public documents, &c. in order that we may know how far we may safely give credence to his testimony of the Author he abuses, and whose *sources* of information are entirely unexceptionable. LUCIUS grieves to think that the descriptions of the Battle of Seqnerz, and the Siege of Chandah may be received at home as true specimens of our mode of warfare." I on the contrary hope they may, rather than some other exploits I could mention; for I am of opinion that they are calculated to add lustre to the pages of any History. The attack on the Peshwah is not to be surpassed, as far as it serves to prove the courage of our Troops, or the skill of our Commander; but if it is to be tried by the test of the number of lives lost on our side, although this is *rather* greater than what the author to LUCIUS mentions, it will not appear even a victory! Chandah was a Town most strongly fortified, having 50 pieces of serviceable cannon of various calibre, and in all out of which *there was not a shot*; while the means of attack were in no degree proportioned to those of defence; but wherefore do I mention these, when both these exploits have been recorded and appreciated by those who possess better judgments, better heads, and (I fear) better hearts than LUCIUS. Our loss at Seringapatam was trifling in the extreme, but our glory is not *lessened* thereby. In conclusion, I have only to say that if I have made use of warm language, it is unstudied, and from the heart; but free from any of the malevolent feeling which I grieve to say characterises the production of LUCIUS. My sole endeavours are to expose aspersions unjust as they are unfounded, and evinced by the shameful manner in which LUCIUS has spoken of, and determined the motives of one of our Officers, whom I do not hesitate to pronounce a Gentleman of the most independent and honorable principles, and who is justly esteemed and admired by all who know him.

Upper Provinces. RECTUS.

Slander and Libel.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In my last, I contented myself with hinting to Mr. Q. the respectable and learned Correspondent of the *Harkaru*, the expediency of knowing how to write English before he ventured to commit himself in print. In his Reply, he was brief, as becomes a man having the fears of Criticism before his eyes.

But I have not done with your honorable friend.—By way, therefore, of enabling you to eke out another fraction of those "straggling columns" of which he speaks, and which every one must see you have so much difficulty in filling up, from the want of Correspondents, and the manifest unpopularity of your Journal,—I would ask the worthy Q. what he thinks of a man, who, skulking under an anonymous disguise, is brave enough to insinuate that a particular Individual is a downright *Thief*, and intends to appropriate to his own use, Money raised under colour of a Subscription to relieve Sufferers by Fire! Of course this is not a Libel of the most atrocious and black description;—it is *not* malignant Private Slander of the basest kind;—it is not to be compared, in be sure, with the deadly sin of publishing a Complaint from an injured Individual against a negligent Public Boat Office, though transmitted by a Magistrate who had investigated the wrong;—neither is the amiable Q.'s *safe* and cruel insult to be spoken of in the same breath with your *criminal* negligence in inserting a silly Letter about Merit and Interest, from a Correspondent whom you might have surrendered to the consequences of his own act, if you had not screened him, to your own detriment, and the risque of ruin!—I wonder what the Bench and Bar would call this mean and cowardly Slander!—Not Libel, to be sure!—that is an offence peculiar to the *Calcutta Journal!*

As to the conduct of the Newspaper that published Q.'s Letter,—it is needless to remark on that. Every day affords additional proof of the lengths to which the deadly malignity of jealous Envy will carry a declining Rival.*

April 10, 1821. Q. E. D.

*Note.—Such an insinuation as that of our appropriating to our own use Money sent us by the Benevolent for the Relief of the Distressed, even after a publication had been made of the Subscriptions received, and after it had been made known as publicly that the amount was deposited in one of the Banks of the City, where an account of its Disbursement would be made out,—has about the same effect on us, as we should imagine would be produced by any Anonymous Slanderer, jostling Mr. Corrie and Mr. Thomason profligate Libertines, or Mr. Palmer and Mr. Crattendon, unfeeling Misers, or any other Individuals same equally undeserved. Such aspersions do no real dishonour;—though the Assassin who thus stabs in the dark, and the Conductor of the Paper through which such base insinuations are permitted to be made, are, we fear, deeply dishonoured by such conduct.—Ed.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Captain Gerard John Hendy, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Miss Anne Eliza Gelli, late of Calcutta, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Ensign Hay MacDowal, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. William Boyd Ince, late of Calcutta, deceased—Thomas Brackon, Esq.

Mr. Benjamin Blake, late of Parnea Indigo Planter, deceased—Mrs. Mary Blake.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Smith's Letter, in the Journal of yesterday, in page 573, line first, omit the words "with some exception."

Line 40—For "refer," read "prefer."

Line 41—For "revised," "read reviewed."

Sufferers by Fire.

If the disposition of the Indian Community to relieve the Sufferings of their Fellow-Creatures, had kept pace with the Afflictions with which one only of the Elements of Nature has been sufficient of late to cover them, we should not now have to state that the Sums subscribed for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in Chanam Gully, will be inadequate to replace the tenth part of the losses sustained on that occasion only, and that the idea of including others in the Relief, however humane and just, had there been Funds sufficient, must be abandoned.

Those who have any doubts about the proper distribution of the Money are invited by an Advertisement to attend at the Spot on Thursday Morning, whether they contributed their mite or not. We shall say nothing to those who so unfeelingly endeavoured to interrupt and divert, by ridicule and sarcasm, the flow of human benevolence,—alas! more in need of stimulants than of checks in every country;—they have their reward. But it is a consolation, also to think that there are some who are not to be diverted from their firm and settled purpose, by any weapon of anonymous;—they too we know, have THEIR reward.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Apr. 16	Stanmore off Cal.	British	C. Gray	Kaulan	——
16	Cornwallis	British	J. Moo	Rangoon	Mar. 28
Apr. 17	Norfolk	British	J. L. Maingy	Penang	Mar. 8
17	Ranger	British	S. Ashmore	Sumatra	Apr. 2

Brig *Nesbitt* spoke the *George Crutenden* at Sea, in Lat. 12. 28 North and Long. 90. 27 East, all well.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Perth, on the 18th of September, Gilbert Stuart, Esq. the younger Son of Springland, to the amiable Miss Margaret Stewart, only child of Dr. Stewart, of Beechcliffe.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the 14th instant, the Lady of George Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Sea, on the 31st of March, on board the *Forbes*, the Lady of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Poulton, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Captain Grey, of the Half-pay of His Majesty's 38th Foot, and Commanding the Troops of her Highness the Rani of Travancore, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Batavia, in August last, Frederick Gerard Delicise, Esq. in the 55th year of his age. He was many years Custom-Master and Magistrate at Trincomalie, and received many thanks for his assiduity from Lord North and General Sir Thomas Maitland; he was universally beloved and is now much regretted; the poor has lost a great lost in him, for his door was always open to them for their relief, and has left numerous relatives to lament his loss.

At Cuddalore, on the 27th of March, Lieutenant J. Tulk, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry; his warmest eulogy is to be found in the tears and regret of his nearest connexions.

At Madras, on the 18th of March, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian Fortitude, Sophia Rainey, the Widow of the late James Rainey, sincerely lamented by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gurgin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

Asiatic Society.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chowringhee on Friday the 14th of April, at which the Most Noble the Marquis of HASTINGS presided.

Major ROUGEMEADE, proposed at the preceding meeting, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

On the resignation of HOLT MACKENZIE, Esq. one of the Members of the Committee of Papers, Colonel GEORGE FAGAN was elected in his room.

A letter was read from the Secretary, addressed to the Committee of Papers, in reference to which it was resolved that the Museum be put generally under the charge of the Secretary, with the establishment, as voted in former Proceedings, and that one of the Members of the Society be requested to exercise such superintendence over the Museum as affects the scientific classification, and proper arrangement of the articles it contains. Dr. ADAM having signified his readiness to undertake the task, it was unanimously resolved that he be nominated Superintendent of the Museum.

A letter was read from Mr. GIBBONS, presenting another model of the Chinese monster (described in our last report) in the name of CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

Mr. GIBBONS also presented two weapons used by the inhabitants of the Garrow Hills.

Dr. ADAM presented a collection of marine productions, consisting of thirty specimens of Shells, in pairs, three of Coral, and a piece of rock, bearing some beautiful varieties of Gorgonia, or Sea Fern. The Shells, with the exception of two from the Mauritius, are the productions of the South West Coast of China; and the rock with the Gorgonia was procured at Malacca, from a Fisherman who had recently dragged it up.

A letter was read from R. S. MONTAGU, Esq. presenting to the Library the *Grammatica Latina Tamulica*, manuscript copy, and the *Arsacidarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia, per* VAILLANT. Paris 1728, octavo.

A letter to the Most Noble the President from Monsr. JULLIEN, of Paris, was read, transmitting to the Society, a *Notice sur les Signes Numériques des Anciens Egyptiens* by M. JOMARD, and the 10th and 11th numbers, 4th volume of the *Revue Encyclopédique*.

The Marquis of HASTINGS presented four Numbers of the *Monumens Anciens et Modernes de l' Hindoustan*, in the name of Monsr. LANGLES.

Mr. WILSON, the Secretary, presented to the Society two illuminated Sanscrit Manuscripts, the *Ramgita* and *Ram Caprcha*, in the name of Captain FELL, and on the part of Colonel WILFORD, two autograph manuscripts in Latin, the Commentaries of MONSERRAT, a Jesuit Missionary at the Court of AKBER.

An Essay by Colonel WILFORD on the Boundaries of Ang-Gangam, its Mountains, Forests, and Rivers, from Sanscrit and Classical Authorities, was also read. Of this elaborate and learned work, by one of our most celebrated Orientalists, we shall endeavour to give some idea by adverting to a few portions of it, which particularize the new authorities he has consulted, and some curious and important points of identification with classical names.

This Essay, including the ancient geography of the Gangetick Provinces, will consist when completed, of three sections—the first describes the boundaries, mountains, and rivers; the second will contain a description of the various districts. The third section will consist of a comparative view of the geographical accounts of these countries by PTOLEMY, and other ancient geographers in the West, and those of the Pauranics;—and lastly historical descriptions of some of the principal towns, such as Palibothra and Patalipatra.

Mountains.—Of the mountains Colonel WILFORD observes, that there are to the north of India three ranges; *Himo*, or snowy, is to the north of Nipala, or Nyapala; *Hema*, or the golden mountain is beyond Tibet, and *Nishadha* is still further north. Nyapala is between the *Podapa*, or foot of the mountains, and *Himo*. Our ancient geographers were acquainted with the two first, *Himo* or Imaus; *Hema*, *Hemodo*, *Hemodo*, or *Emodus*. Their information was no doubt very defective, and their ideas concerning them were of course very indistinct, and confused, as it appears from PTOLEMY's map. Our author has added an inferior range, which he calls Bapyrhus. This range with Imaus and Emodus, he has disposed in the shape of the letter Y. Imaus is the shaft, and the others make the two branches; *Emodus* is to the left or north, and *Bapyrhus* to the right or south. *Emodus*, beyond Tibet, is entirely out of its place here, and of course must be rejected. *Bapyrhus* is derived from the Sanscrit *Bhima-pada* or *Bhaya-pada*, or the tremendous pass up and down the mountains; literally tremendous footings, rests for the foot, or steps. These words are pronounced by the Nayphlese *Bhimphel*, *Bhimpher*, and *Bhimphel* or *Bhimpher*; but in Hindoo they say *Bhim-paid*, *Bhim-pair*, and *Bhim-peid*, *Bhay-paid* or *Bhay-pair*. Fear and terror are spread over this immense range, and strangers and travellers are dismayed at the sight of them. The Pauranics admit, it is true, this etymological derivation of these words, and of Bhimpar or Bhayapar the dreary mansion; but they have transferred the sensation of terror from strangers and travellers to the inhabitants themselves, and accordingly they have framed several legends.

The *Dumzi* of PTOLEMY imply the southern mountains, from the Sanscrit Yamya, and Yamasya, which signify the south; because Yama rules there. These words, in the spoken dialects, are pronounced Jamya and Jamasya, from which last the Greeks made Dimasai, or Diamesa for Jamasa; and when PLINY says that the Hindoos called the southern parts of the world Dramasa, we should read Diamasa or Damasa. Besides Jama, or Plutu, is supposed to reside particularly there also; hence these mountains, or part of them, are called Jama-dhara, which imply either the southern mountains, or the mountains of Yama, the ruler of the South in Sanscrit. In the spoken dialects they say Jamdhara, from which BERNIER made Chamdara.*

Colonel WILFORD then passes to the mountains to the east of Bengal. Between that country and Tripura, there is a range of hills which passes close to Comillah, then all along the sea shore, and ends near Chittagong. This range is called *Rashmandana* in the Cshetra-cumasa, and in the district of Chittagong, there are two portions of it; one is called *Chandra-sechara*, or *Chandra giri*; in this is Seta-cunda, or the pool of Seta, and the burning well. The other portion is called *Viracsechar*.

The mountains, as well as the country to the eastward of Tripura, are often called *Rosang* by the natives. When we read in Major Dow's History of Hindoostan that SULTAN SUJAH fled from D'hacca to Arakan, through the almost impervious forests and mountains of *Rangamati*, it is a mistake, as it should be the forests and mountains of *Rosang*. It is not likely that that unfortunate Prince should fly from D'hacca to Rangamatia the borders of Assam, a great way towards the north; but it is natural to suppose that he would dart at once into the wilds of Tripura and Rosang.

Forests—The Forests which cover the Vindhyan mountains are in general called *Jhati chanda*, always pronounced *Jhari-chand*, in the spoken dialects, which signifies a country abounding with *jhari*, or places overgrown with thickets and underwood. According to Major Dow's History, when the Emperor FIROZE III. in the year 1358 was returning from Bengal, he passed through the *Palmaratta* forests, which is one of the old names of Patna, once the metropolis of that country. These forests abounded in Elephants, and the Emperor caught many. For a similar reason the mountains and forests of *Jharchand* are called, in the Peutingerian Tables, the *Lymodus* mountains abounding in Elephants, and placed there to the south of the Ganges. They really were in the country of Magadh, or Magd, as generally pronounced, and which was also the name of Patna and of South Behar. Much information concerning India was derived from Arabian Merchants and Sailors, with whom the Greek and Roman fleets were chiefly manned. These prefixed to the name of countries the Arabic article *Al* as in *Al Tibet*, *Al-Sin*, &c. Thus they said, Al-Magd for Magadh, *Al-Maries* and Al-Aryyana, for Mara, or Maries and Aryyana, from which the Greeks made Limyrica and Larica. El-Maied or Patna is placed in the above Tables 250 Roman miles to the eastward of the confluence of the Jumna with

* Account of Assam. Asiat. Res. Vol. 24 p. 175.

the Ganges, and its name is written there Elymaide. These forests, are called Rieshaven or Bear-forests, and the inhabitants Bhallata, or Bhallatha, Bear hunters or Bear killers. There are the Phyllitæ of PTOLEMY, and the *Bulloits* of Captain ROBERT COVERT. There were also the Dryllo-Phyllitæ, probably from some place near Derowly. The Condali, now the Gonds (as Bangala from Banga) were part of the Phyllitæ. This shews that the Bear hunters were spread over a most extensive region.

Rivers.—The first river of note below Hurdwar, and on the right side of the Ganges is the *Calindi* or *Calini*, for both are used indifferently by the natives and which falls into the Ganges near Canoge. The royal road from the Indus to Palibothra crossed this river at a place called *Calinipassha* according to MEGASTHENES, and now probably Codaligunge: Calinipassha in Sanscrit signifies a place near the Calini. The next river is the blue *Yamuna* or *Calindi*. In the spoken dialects it is called Jumuna, Jumna, and Jubuna, particularly in Bengal. It is called Diamona by PTOLEMY, Jomanes by PLINY, and Jobares by ARRIAN, probably for Jobanes or Jubana. It is called Calindi because it has its source in the hilly country of Calinda, called Culinda in the geographical commentaries on the Maha-Bharata. It is the Calindrine of PTOLEMY, from Calindan, a derivative form from Calinda.

Magnet Rocks.—In the Chatur-varga Chin-ameni it is declared that the Daity as, having been once defeated by the gods, fled from before them; but finding no place of shelter, their counsellor Sucracharyya created an immense Magnet like a mountain, which attracted the arrows of the gods, which were pointed with iron. Indra perceiving this struck the mountain with his thunder and divided it into numberless splinters; some fell upon the land, some into the sea. One fell into the sea to the South East of Chattala or *Chattgaub*, and this is the reason why it is so difficult to get over that sea! We are acquainted with two splinters of that mountain, one near the mouth of the river of Negrais, and called by the natives Maui, and by us Diamond Island, which denominations are simply synonymous, for the jewel was known formerly in Europe under the name of Adamant, which originally signified a Diamond. The French say to this day *Aimant*, not surely on account of its love of iron. These Magnetick rocks of which we are now speaking are mentioned in the Arabian Nights, and in the English translations they are called the rocks of Adamant. The other splinter is near Parindra, or the Lion's place in the Lion's mouth, Sincapur. These magnetic rocks constitute the Maniolæ islands of PTOLEMY, which, he says, attracted the iron nails of every ship that passed that way. There were ten of them, and among the islands of Sincapur, there are about ten larger than the rest. Their name, Maniolæ, is obviously from Maui, in a derivative form Maniyala, which is admissible in the present case. EL EDRISSI has placed such another splinter, or rock at the entrance of the Red Sea, and calls it Mandeb, which Colonel Wilford takes to be from the Sanscrit Manidwip, and in the spoken dialects, Maui-dib.

We could with pleasure bring to the notice of our readers many other passages from the learned work of Colonel WILFORD in which he traces the course of all the principal rivers towards the sea—comparing the Greek with Sanscrit authorities, and introducing a variety of interesting observations,—but our report would in that case be drawn to an inconvenient length.

An Abstract of the *Raga-Jansa*, a Sanscrit Poem by the celebrated CALEDASA, by Captain FELL of Benares, was also laid before the Society. CALEDASA, a Brahmin, was born in Tirhoot, and is supposed to have lived about 50 years anterior to the Christian era. The Poem consists of nineteen Cantos, and contains an historical account of the progenitors of Rama, to the fourth degree, and of his lineal descendants, forming a genealogical table of twenty-nine Princes. CALEDASA is said to have been one of the nine Gems of the Court of the Prince of Dhar in Malwar. The site of that ancient capital is still to heaven, we understand, about two miles to the south of Oujien. The name of CALEDASA is known to the English reader by Mr. H. H. WILSON's translation of the *Cloud Messenger* of that distinguished Poet.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Dum-Dum.

This attractive little Theatre is to be opened again on Wednesday Evening, we perceive, with the Pieces mentioned in the Advertisements of the day. We have heard from all who attended on the last occasion—and the Audience was never more full, or (fashionable as the phrase is, than on that occasion,—that the characters were throughout, supported with great credit, and that the *Debutant*, Sir Archy McSarcasm, was equal to any thing that had even been seen in India, without any exception whatever.

At this successful Candidate for Dramatic Fame is to appear again as we learn, on Wednesday next, those who were so charmed with his acting on the last occasion will be glad to see him again, and those who did not enjoy that pleasure then, will be happy, we should suppose, to profit by this opportunity of sharing the delight he communicated to others.

Had we not been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending on the last occasion we might have spoken more explicitly on the subject; but as it is, from all the accounts we have heard, we feel fully justified in predicting an Evening of great pleasure to all those who may attend.

Epidemic.—An impression having got abroad that the tremendous Epidemic which was so awefully destructive in 1817, is now raging with great violence in Calcutta and various other parts of Bengal, we have much pleasure in having it in our power on undoubted authority, to state that the dreadful accounts which have been circulated on the subject are not entitled to implicit belief. That a few fatal cases have lately occurred in Calcutta we are aware, and those cases have been enough to fill every person with apprehension and alarm; but among the European population, at least, there is no foundation for asserting that the disease is now unusually prevalent. About a week ago, a death took place which was ascribed in the public papers to Cholera Morbus, although there was not, we are told, a single symptom which indicated the existence of the disease. We need not point out to our readers the injurious effect of rumours which attribute peculiar mortality to any place or period: for when true, the task of communicating the fact is a dispiriting and a melancholy one, but when erroneous, it is certainly incumbent upon us to use our utmost endeavours to remove the anxiety and distress which such information invariably occasions.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Select Vestry.—We learn with satisfaction that the Members of the Select Vestry are about to establish, under high patronage, a Committee to be in communication with themselves, for the purpose chiefly of visiting the Poor, who apply for relief, at their several dwellings, in order more entirely to prevent imposition, as well as to give the utmost possible efficiency to the distribution of the public Alms.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Surveying Ships.—On Monday we noticed the return of the *Nearchus*, Surveying Vessel, to Madras Roads, from her cruise. It will be recollected that she sailed from Calcutta about the end of December last, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the existence and true position of the Bale of Cotton Rock. The Pilot Vessel *Sophia*, fitted out as a Surveying Vessel, had been employed last year on the same enterprize, but returned unsuccessful after meeting with very severe weather. The weather experienced by the *Nearchus* has been much more pleasant and favorable for careful examination, but we understand that she has not had more success than the *Sophia*, as no Bale of Cotton Rock has been at all seen. Of the extent of the measures taken in the present case, to become assured either of the existence or the non existence of the rock, we are as yet ignorant, but we can scarcely doubt that the report of Capt. Maxfield will tend to corroborate the opinion that has been long entertained by the most experienced Indian Navigators, that no such danger exists.

Our accounts from the *Nearchus*, after stating the failure of her search, inform us that she was to stay a few days at Madras for refreshment, and subsequently to survey the shoals on the Coast, to the Northward of Madras, which have risen to greater consequence than formerly, from the frequent

accidents that they have of late occasioned. This duty was expected to be performed, so as to allow of the ship reaching Calcutta about the beginning of May, or at farthest the middle of that month.—*Hurk.*

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 14, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned Second Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite their Names respectively.

Artillery.—Second Lieutenants James Alexander, 16th June 1820; Edward Cumberland Thomas Bestock Hughes, ditto; Henry Clerk, ditto; Edward Fitzgerald Day, ditto; Henry Humfrey, ditto; William Anderson, ditto; Joseph Turton, ditto; Frederick Bland, ditto; and John Leonard Mowatt, ditto.

Cavalry.—Cornets George Leigh Trafford, 16th July 1820; and Robert Aitken, 22d August, ditto.

Infantry.—Ensigns Kenneth Francis McKenzie, 9th July 1820; Joseph Corfield, ditto; Isaac Cooper, ditto; Richard Edmond Battley, ditto; Herbert Compton, 13th July 1820; Christopher Henry Naylor, ditto; William Fergusson Beaston, ditto; Hugh Trow, 16th ditto; Patrick Grant, ditto; Alexander John Fraser, ditto; Samuel Twemlow, ditto; William George Cooper, ditto; William Green James Rebe, ditto; Joseph Lindell Farrer, ditto; Colin Troup, ditto; Richard Somerville, 20th ditto; James Burney, ditto; John Burney, ditto; Francis Carleton Reeves, 23rd August 1820; Owen Lamer, 3rd September ditto; John Blanshaw, 24th ditto; and William Young Torckler, 26th ditto.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon James Morton to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Rungpore, vice Assistant Surgeon Forbes, permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 26th September 1820.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their Appointment as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Mr. John Foley, and Mr. Henry Mackintosh, arrived in Fort William the 8th April 1821.

Major Trussott, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and Deputy Superintending Surgeon Charles Robinson, having, respectively, forwarded Medical Certificates from the Cape of Good Hope, their leave of absence is extended for Six Months, under the operation of the Regulations of 31st October, 1820. The former from the 29th February 1821, and the latter from the 19th Dec. 1820.

Misapprehension appearing to exist as to the extent which the special indulgence of Boat Allowance, sanctioned by Government to Cavalry and Horse Artillery Officers, when ordered to repair to Ghazeepore, for the purpose of admitting Horses into the Service, the property of the Honorable Company, is intended to embrace; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies to the Army that return Boat Allowance to his Corps, can only be passed to an Officer, who may actually have been serving with it at the period of his nomination to the Committee.—Officers absent from their Regiments when appointed to the Ghazeepore Committee, will draw Boat Allowance from the Station where the order may reach them to Ghazeepore, and in return thence to such Station, provided it is not below Benares.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 9, 1821.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Coulthard of the Artillery Regiment, in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Alldin of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Winfield, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff at Almorah from the 24th ultimo, is confirmed.

Captain C. W. Hamilton's appointment, on the 7th ultimo, of Local Lieutenant Kenny to act as Adjutant to the Rungpoorah Local Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Pringle, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Ensign James Burney, is directed to continue doing duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment until the 1st of June, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he is posted.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; April 13, 1821.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 3d Instant to Lieutenant MacGregor, 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieutenant Charles Christie is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Crane from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble at Cuttack at such time as the Officer Commanding the District may direct for the Trial of Subadar Ram Sing, of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, and of such other Prisoners as may be brought before it. The Officer Commanding in Cuttack will give orders for the formation and assembly of that Court, nominate an Officer to conduct the Trial, and direct an Interpreter to attend the Court.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Gardner's Horse.—Local Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Smith, from 1st April, to 1st July, to visit Moradabad, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment.—Brevet Captain H. Norton, from 28th March to 28th September, on Medical Certificate, to the Presidency.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, from 20th April, to 20th June, ditto ditto.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Benett, from 25th April, to 24th August to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant J. A. Thomson, from 20th April, to 20th August, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 16th Regiment.—Lieutenant Verous, from 5th March, to 5th June, in extension, on Medical Certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Engineers.—Lieutenant Swetenham, from 4th May to 4th September, in extension, to visit Kumaon, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant Waldron, from 20th April, to 20th July, on urgent private affairs to the Presidency.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 16, 1821.

Lieutenants M. Ramsay of the 2d Battalion 8th regiment, and J. T. Kennedy of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, are attached to the Champaran Light Infantry, and directed to join.

JAS. NICOL, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; March 31, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Howett, from 1st proximo, for 6 Months, to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Vendee from ditto, 6th ditto, to visit Kote Ghur on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 7, 1821.

Captain Mathers of H. M. 59th Regiment, has permission to visit Ghazeepore on his private affairs, and is to be absent on that account for two Months from the 10th proximo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 9, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments.

40th Foot.—Lieutenant Robt. Gordon Davidson, from the 22d Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Cox, who exchanges, 31st December 1819.

Ensign John Coulburn Drew, from the half Pay of the 79th Foot to be Ensign, vice Tait, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 8th June, 1820.

N. B. Lieutenant James Macalpine of the 8th Light Dragoons, placed upon half Pay 25 th July 1820.

1st Foot.—For—Captain William Browne, from half Pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice Clyne, who exchanges, 5th April, 1820.—*Read*—Captain William Browne *Holmes*, from half Pay of the Regiment, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; April 11, 1821.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments

8th Light Dragoons.—William Thomas Harrison, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Parker, who retires 7th September 1820.

Cornet John Henry Whitmore, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Chegett, who exchanges, 14th September 1820.

13th Light Dragoons.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Michael Childers, to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Diggens who retires, 21st September 1820.

Lieutenant Edward A. D. Maxwell, from half-pay 24th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Clarke, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 1st February 1820.

Cornet G. S. Crole to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Jordan, deceased 20th September 1820.

Lieutenant Osborne Barwell, from half pay 1st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Gales who exchanges, 22d September, 1820.

Lieutenant Alfred Davis, from half pay of the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hollingsworth, who exchanges receiving the difference, 28th September, 1820.

17th Foot.—Hospital Assistant Joseph Tregance to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ardley promoted in the 71st Foot, 12th October, 1820.

30th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Vigoreux, to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Vaumorel deceased, 7th September 1820.

Brevet Major Robert Murray to be Major, vice Vigoreux, Ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Jones to be Captain, vice Murray, ditto.

Ensign George Lynch Backhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, ditto.

George Mansel, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Backhouse, ditto.

46th Foot.—Ensign Edward Sutherland from the 87th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Carrol, whose appointment has not taken place, 5th October, 1820.

Lieutenant Tobias Purcell, to be Adjutant, vice Madigan, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st February, 1820.

47th Foot.—Brevet Major John William Hutchinson, to be Major without purchase, vice Molesworth, killed in action, 5th December, 1819.

Lieutenant Thomas W. French, to be Captain, vice Hutchinson, ditto.

Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas N. Cochrane who exchanges, 14th September, 1820.

John Dillon Browne, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, 5th December, 1819.

Ensign Eugenius McCartry to be Adjutant, vice French promoted, ditto.

53d Foot.—Brevet Major John Giles to be Major without purchase, vice Fehrsen, deceased, 20th January, 1820.

Ensign Robert Taggart to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Fitzgerald, deceased, 11th February, 1820.

William Kreffing, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Taggart, 11th February, 1820.

65th Foot.—Ensign Henry Dunnithorne to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Place, promoted, 5th October, 1820.

Charles Estridge, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Coleman who retires, 4th October 1820.

Gentleman Cadet John A. Walker from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dunnithorne, 5th October, 1820.

Ensign Thomas Coleman, to be Quarter Master, vice Johnstone, deceased, 4th October, 1820.

Surgeon Arthur Stewart from the 71st Foot to be Surgeon, vice Burrell, deceased, 12th October, 1820.

67th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon to the Forces James French Mr. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Greig, whose appointment has been cancelled, 28th September, 1820.

69th Foot.—Captain John Nixon Read from the 13th Foot to be Captain, vice Browne, who exchanges, 7th September, 1820.

87th Foot.—James M. Ogilvie, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed to the 46th Foot, 5th October, 1820.

Assistant Surgeon James Monk, M. D. from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice James Robson who retires upon half pay of the 21st Light Dragoons, 4th March, 1820.

90th Foot.—Ensign William John King to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Moulson, deceased, 29th January, 1820.

Lieutenant John Twigg, from half pay of the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Chapman who exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th September, 1820.

Memorandum.—The Commission of Captain Henry Blake (at present on half pay 6th Garrison Battalion) as Captain in the 87th Regiment has been antedated to the 30th December 1808, but he cannot be allowed any back pay.

Head quarters, Calcutta, April 14, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Cheane, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

89th Ditto.—Lieutenant Van Buerle, from ditto to ditto on his private affairs.

Head quarters, Calcutta, April 15, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major C. J. Doyle, from half pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion to be Major, vice F. S. Tidy, promoted in the 59th Foot, 30th March, 1821.

59th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major F. S. Tidy, C. B. from the 14th Foot, to Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice A. McLeod, deceased, 30th March, 1821.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th instant, the Lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a Son.

On the 19 instant, the Lady of Mr. Henry Butler, Assistant at Palmer and Co's., of a Son.

At Dinapore, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. A. Currie, of the 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Cotton—Neither the market here, nor those in the interior, afford much subject for observation since our last. No transaction, we believe, has taken place here during the week—there is still very little in this market, and the only circumstance we can state, to give an idea of the present price, is, that holders would enter into contracts for China market Cotton at 15-8, in screwed bales, deliverable in six weeks to two months. At Mirzapore and Bogwangolah the price remains stationary—at the quoted rates at the former market. Cutchoura could be landed here at about 16 rupees, in screwed bales.

Indigo.—The opinion which we ventured to express in the Price Current of the 15th of September last, of the produce of the present season not being likely to exceed 70,000 to 75,000 maunds, turns out to be pretty correct—very little more can now be expected to arrive, and the total importation to the 11th instant is 71,435 factory maunds, that of last year to the same period was 105,506,—as it may be desirable to see how this has been disposed of, the following exhibits the exportation of it up to the present date.

Gt. Britain	Foreign Europe	America	P. Gulph	by Total Fact. Mds
41,001	10,300	6,060	7,924	65,321

The difference between the importation and exportation of the crop of the present season (6,014 factory maunds) is accounted for by the loss of weight, from the period of its transmission from the interior to the time of shipment, estimated at 4 per cent,—the quantity that is consumed in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, may be taken at about as much more, and the small quantity that is still in the market,—this is now too trifling to enable us to state prices with any degree of accuracy, we have therefore discontinued our quotations.

Grain.—In Rice there is no alteration—Wheat has advanced 2 to 3 ahnas.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this since our last.

Piece Goods—Are in fair demand—the only alteration we have to notice is Tanjiab Sannahs, which have advanced 4 to 5 rupees.

Saltpetre and Sugar—Are dull—the stock of the former is large, and the best will scarcely fetch our quotations.

Freight to London.—This may be quoted at £4 10s. to £5, with no appearance of any improvement taking place soon—the only vessel at present loading for London is the Maughan, and it is expected she will be despatched in two or three days.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

We have been able to command only a single page for our Asiatic Department to day, though we have upwards of Fifty Communications from Correspondents, on different subjects, waiting for insertion. Tiresome and uninteresting as the Debates regarding the Bill of Pains and Penalties has become to us, from the tedium of going thro' page after page without either meeting with a new fact, or seeing any of the old ones put in a new light, there are yet so many of our readers who expect us to give them all that is said on the subject, that we follow our duty rather than our inclination in occupying so large a portion of our space with this one question. We have given in our first Sheet, a Report of a Meeting on what we consider to be a matter of much greater importance, so that the Reader may not be entirely confined to one subject, and that too worn out in fact and exhausted in argument; and we shall sincerely rejoice at every opportunity which can be afforded us of giving our space and attention to the many Original Communications on local topics now on our hands. We shall do our best to satisfy the conflicting claims of all parties in this respect; and recommend, on their parts, the exercise of that patience which we are ourselves so incessantly called on to practise.

New Governor General.—We are glad to observe that Lord Lauderdale, in his Speech on the Second Reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, in the House of Lords, on the 2nd of November, in allusion to the report of his going to India as Governor General, declared he had no more thought of going to India than he had of going to the North Pole.

Goruckpore.—Letters from this station, dated April 9, state that the most boisterous weather had prevailed there since the 25th of March, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, day and night. But although there had been no rain, the crops throughout that district had been more abundant in the present season, than for many years past.

On Monday the 26th of March, a splendid Entertainment was given at the Circuit House, to Major Huthwaite, on his approaching departure from the Station, by the Civilians of Goruckpore, who took this opportunity of showing the high regard and esteem they felt for him. At 8 o'clock, all the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, the arrangement of which reflected the greatest credit on the Managers. The whole house, particularly the Hall, was most splendidly and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Band of the Goruckpore Light Infantry attended.

Some of the Letters say that this was one of the most splendid Entertainments ever given in the Upper Provinces. We regret, however, that none of them furnish us with reports of the Speeches made on the occasion. After the removal of the cloth, the following Toasts were given in succession:—

1 *The King.*
2 *The Duke of York and the Army.*
3 *The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.*
4 *The Governor General.*
5 *The Bengal Army.*
6 *The Bengal Civil Service.*
7 *The Honorable Company.*

The arrangement of the Toasts might have been better managed, we think. The omission of "The Queen," at a meeting of festivity (for the order for expunging her name from the Liturgy does not preclude her being toasted at dinner, we presume), is particularly marked, and shows how differently the Managers of this Meeting felt and thought from those who entertained the Admiral, Sir Henry Blackwood, Major General Sir William Keir, and the Chiefs of the Navy, the Army, and the Bench at Calcutta, on St. Andrew's Day last. "The Queen" was then given, and drunk, with an enthusiasm never surpassed on any occasion in that Hall. If the Duke of York, indeed, should be drank as a member of the Royal Family, notwithstanding the history of his connection with Mrs. Clarke, and the Duke of Clarence, also, notwithstanding his various attachments, we cannot see, upon what principle of fairness or equity, the Queen should not be equally considered a Member of the Royal Family, until legally expelled from it, and why she should not be toasted at a Festive Meeting as well as those who are beneath her in rank, and not much superior to her perhaps in virtue. She may be too bad to be prayed for,—the Heads of the Church may settle that point—but that she should be too bad to be "Toasted" is really hard to believe, considering what a wide circle is included in this mode of complimenting at festive Meetings in general. While she has, however, the enthusiastic cheers of millions in England, she will not feel the want of a sympathetic feeling in her sorrows and sufferings at the splendid Entertainment of Goruckpore.

The Letters mention that the President, Mr. Bird, prefaced the Health of Major Huthwaite, with a Speech which lasted half an hour, was expressive and eloquent, and did great honor to the purity of the Speaker's feelings and the excellence of his heart. Major Huthwaite made a short but most appropriate Reply, and was visibly deeply affected at this testimony of respect and esteem from so many respectable and worthy friends.

On the retirement of the Gentlemen from the table, to join the Ladies, there was a brilliant display of Fire Works, after which Dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit and animation till a late hour. Supper followed, some excellent Songs succeeded; and it was near day-break when the party broke up, all highly delighted with the Entertainment.

Bombay, March 30.—An overland dispatch was received yesterday, via Constantinople and Bussorah, which brings down the English news so late as the 18th of October. The kindness of our friends has enabled us to publish what follows, chiefly extracts from Paris papers of the 12th to the 21st, and some paragraphs from a London letter of the 12th.

Our Readers will no doubt anticipate that the most prominent article relates to the Queen, and in fact it does so; all other business seems to be at an end; the interest which Mr. Brougham and her other defenders have created is beyond parrallel, and the voice of the country is so much in her favour that we have little hesitation in saying that it will most likely end in a full acquittal. We hasten, however, to lay our extracts before the public without further introduction, commencing with Mr. Brougham's Speech.

The concluding part of it is perhaps the most impressive, that was ever uttered in a court of Justice, and he has even excelled himself and left the Grattans, the Currans, and the Phillips's, far, far, behind.

We have not heard an article of Shipping or Commercial News, but a report prevails that the *Bombay Merchant* left England about the middle of October.

Colombo, March 19, 1821.—His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood sailed from Trincomalie for Cochin and Bombay, on the 13th, in H. M. Ship *Leander*. Henry Blackwood, Esq. Captain—*Passenger*: W. Pitt, Esq. Naval Master Attendant at Trincomalie.

The following Ships took their departure at the same time with the *Leander* from that station:—H. M. Ship *Liverpool*, F. A. Collier, Esq. C. B. Captain, for Cochin, with *Stores*—H. M. Ship *Eden*, F. I. Lock, Esq. Captain, for England.—H. M. Ship *Dauntless*,———Gambier, Esq. Captain, for Madras—*Passenger*: J. Hunter, Esq.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	*Names of Vessels*	*Flags*	*Commanders*	*Destination*
Apr. 15	*Merope*	British	G. Parkyns	China
17	*Generaux*	British	L. Beaugeard	Isle of France
17	*Four Brothers*	French	R. Morin	St. Malo

Duke of Wellington.

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The progress of our inquiry respecting the Duke of Wellington has at last brought us to the 3d great æra in his Military *Life*, when he was placed at the head of the Allied British, Hanoverian, and Belgic Forces, in the Plains of Flanders, and opposed for the first time, to the greatest of all the French Commanders, the Emperor Napoleon himself.

The Theatre of War was Classic Military Ground, rendered memorable by the exploits of the greatest Captains of modern times, Conde,—Turenne,—William,—Villars,—Boufflers,—Vauban,—Eugene,—and Marlborough. Neither Wellington nor Bonaparte had ever before appeared on this difficult field, and as they were also for the first time to be opposed in person to each other, the Friends and Partisans of either looked with eager hope or breathless anxiety to the impending trial of strength between their respective Champions. Fortunately for Humanity the struggle though bloody was brief; the single Battle of Waterloo decided the issue, and so complete was the Triumph of the British and Defeat of the French Commander,—whose cause, and almost existence depended on success,—that not even the shadow of resistance was afterwards opposed to the progress of the Allies, who quietly took possession of the Capital and Kingdom of France, overturned the intrusive Government, and once more forced the unpopular and feeble Bourbons on the unsteady throne of their Ancestors. History has scarcely recorded a defeat more complete in itself, more fatal to the vanquished, more signal in its results.

But after the first dazzling effects of this splendid event begin to fade, and the mind has leisure and repose for calm retrospection, we begin to enquire into the concurring causes that produced such a magnificent catastrophe; and in this process of apportionment, we are led to examine into the precise share, which each of the Actors in this wonderful Drama may legitimately claim, as having contributed to the grand *Denouement*.

There is yet alive and *rife* such a mass of contending interests, prejudices, and partialities, on this great question, that the search after Truth is encountered by violence and impeded by no common difficulties at every step. He undertakes a hopeless task who expects to make converts, when the ears of his hearers are shut against any opinions that are grating or unwelcome to self-love.—The range of investigation, however, is somewhat narrowed by the reflection that we are not in this place called on to discuss the influence which the momentous Political events that *preceded* the Battle of Waterloo, exerted on the Campaign itself; our business is merely with the *Military* Merits of the Leaders.

Under this limitation then, we may likewise dismiss all consideration of the Political *consequences* of this great Battle. Signal and complete as that Victory was, it would not of itself have led to the unresisted march of the Allies to the French Capital under any other circumstances, but those which marked Bonaparte's situation at that period. He was in fact Emperor of the Military only—not of the French Nation; and though the pride, bigotry, and folly of the Bourbon Family had rendered them so detested that they only reigned over the miserable remnant of *Ultras*, yet the numerous landholders of France, and the mercantile class, only preferred Napoleon as the lesser of the two evils. They all along remembered his Wars—his Despotism—his Blockades, and his Conscriptions: they suspected and feared him. It was therefore sufficiently evident, that the Emperor held his precarious footing by the single tenure of Military success, and so conscious was he of this himself, that he risqued all to gain a splendid battle:—that lost—the game was up;—for the day was gone by when enthusiasm could pour out the entire population of France into the ranks of her Armies:—even in 1814, Napoleon had vainly tried to rekindle the embers of this feeling; he failed because he was not the National Champion fighting for a PRINCIPLE—but a mere selfish Competitor with others for Arbitrary Power. The bulk of the nation stood aloof, and looked on with the resignation and apathy of the loaded Ass in the Fable,—fated to be driven,—indifferent to the choice of a Driver.

Even if the English and Prussians had been destroyed in Flanders, in 1815, it seems more than doubtful whether France could have made head against the numerous Forces that were advancing on her from so many other quarters. It is well known that she had no other Army of any strength, besides that in Brabant, to complete and equip which she had put forth all her powers.—In the case we have supposed, the remnant of Wellington and Blucher's defeated Armies would have retired on friendly countries, while Napoleon, after sustaining, of necessity, great loss in forcing them, could scarcely have followed up his blow with any effect or to any distance,—and so have left France almost without defence against the impending masses of the Austro-Russians.

The French Emperor, however, built much on the *eclat* of beating Blucher, and in particular Wellington. He reckoned greatly, no doubt, on the moral effect which such an event would produce, in stimulating the torpid nationality of France, and intimidating the confederated powers. We know that he deliberately rejected the scheme of a Defensive War, though powerfully recommended by some of his best Generals, and as this project, when we advert to the experience of 1792 and 1814—to the vast resources and compactness of France—and to the number and strength of her fortifications—would seem to have been the more eligible under ordinary circumstances, we are led to the conclusion that an Offensive Campaign was preferred from motives of policy alone. Napoleon felt that he had lost his hold on the affections of the French nation, and that at least one *grand coup* was indispensible to the recovery of his unstable footing. He risqued all on that hazard, and when it failed him, he threw up the cards in evident despair: the anarchy that prevailed in the French councils and the divisions among the subordinate Chiefs precluded any efficient attempt at further resistance, although a considerable Force was assembled from Grouchy's entire Corps, with the *debris* of the fatal field of Waterloo, and other reserves. There was no one acknowledged Leader to take Napoleon's place, and no general or common sentiment of resistance: the Allies quietly walked over the Course.

But while we thus in justice deny to the Victors, the merit of *all* that followed their Triumph, *every* Military man must admit that under *any* political circumstances, the Military consequences of a Defeat so complete and signal as that of Waterloo could not but be most fatal and stunning to the Vanquished; of this, and to its fullest extent, the Conquerors are of course entitled to all the credit. But in regard to the more limited question with which we have mainly to do at present, I must take leave to express my doubt whether the Duke of WELLINGTON's Campaign in Flanders, with all its brilliancy and splendor, has much assisted to decide the palm of superiority between His Grace and BONAPARTE, in reference to the higher qualifications of Generalship. There was, in point of fact, no sufficient field for the display of first rate Military Talent, in a war of only four or five days duration, and which embraced no combinations of Sieges and Movements—no operations on the great scale. The Combatants on both sides, animated with the most deadly rage and bitter hatred, seem to have thought of little else than how they could most speedily come to blows: that point gained,—they fairly fought it out to the last; and in the end, the stoutest carried the day and almost annihilated their opponents. It was far otherwise on the same stage, with Marlborough and Eugene — Villars and Boufflers—in the wonderful Campaign of Lisle, or in the bloody field of Malplaquet, where the last great effort of Lewis XIV. to uphold a sinking cause, was made with an *acharnement* (to use a word for which we have scarcely one corresponding) not surpassed even at Waterloo; where 100,000 men were ranged on each side to decide the mortal strife—and yet where the French effected a skilful retreat after more than one fifth of the combatants in each Army were *hors de combat*.

Brief as the Campaign was, in 1815, I am greatly mistaken if it will not be generally admitted by future historians, that several capital errors were committed by the Commanders on both sides.—When Napoleon had resolved on striking the first blow—his preparations for which were conducted with infinite vigour, secrecy and effect—he had to chuse between two great and distinct plans of operation. His first attack was necessarily on the Prussians, who stood between him and Wellington; if he had followed them up with his whole force, manœuvring on their *right*, and pressing forward his own *left*, they must have been driven back in a line far diverging from the great road to Brussels. He would thus have cut off all communication with the English, the Prussians would never have recovered from the disorder of their first defeat; the Forest of Soignies in this manner turned,—the Duke of Wellington must have fallen back precipitately to protect Brussells and his own rear; and after disorganizing Blucher by unrelaxing pursuit, the French could have suddenly turned short upon His Grace with superior numbers, while the Prussians would have been unable to succour him, and Napoleon might then have profited by the anticipated disaffection of the Country and the Capital.—It is difficult to see what material obstacles the Duke could have opposed to the execution of this plan, if commenced on the 15th of June and *perseveringly* followed up, as Bonaparte had so often done before in Italy, Germany, and in Champagne: for even on the 16th, the British and Allied Troops, who had been completely taken by surprise, as well as Blucher, were but slowly collecting their scattered Divisions—some of them occupying Cantonments of more than 30 miles extreme distance: they were not in *Military* communication with the Prussians at Ligny, and had the most imperfect information of what was passing in that quarter.

The other plan consisted in only amusing the Prussians on the 16th with demonstrations *to their right*—while with the mass of his Troops, Napoleon in person should overpower the successive echellons of Anglo-Belgians as they came up fatigued and unsupported, and so drive them piece-meal into the defiles of the Forest, where inevitable confusion and rout must have ensued.

Of these plans, the first may be thought the more eligible—1st, because the Prussians *must* in either case have been first attacked seriously and driven back—whence it became easier to follow them up with perseverance, than to change the operation:—2d, because the English, badly informed and slowly rassembling, were less likely to be of service to Blucher on the 16th and 17th, than he, to aid them, if *they* had been the party pressed on those days;—3d, because their collecting at Quatre-Bras in front of a small but active French Corps of demonstration—or even their pushing such a Corps back on the Sambre, while the Prussians were forced to the North East, played Bonaparte's greater game, and brought him nearer to Brussels than them. But unfortunately for himself, the Emperor was tempted from that singleness of great purpose which had so often before distinguished his operations. He adhered steadily to *neither* plan, or rather he tried *both*, and failed in attempting too much, thereby throwing away the recognized advantage which a General possesses, when with one strong Army, he is opposed to two *separated* Corps, each considerably weaker than himself. It is now generally admitted, that on the 14th of June, the total of the French Army was at most 120,000 men. Blucher had about 90,000 in all, and Wellington 80,000. After the encounter of the 15th, Napoleon with about 75,000 beat Blucher with 65,000 at Ligny, (part of the Prussians not having come up)—while the rest of the French—2 Corps and a Division of Cavalry, in all near 35,000—were detached under NEY to oppose the English at Quatre-Bras. Had one Corps only been so employed, and had the French attacked Ligny from their *left* instead of their *right*—it is difficult to see how Blucher could have escaped entire destruction. Bonaparte indeed perceived his error, and called up one of Ney's Corps to strengthen his *left* and envelope the Prussians: but it was too late; and to complete the blunders of the day, he ordered up Count d'Erlon, without communicating his object to Ney, or directing the corresponding change in the efforts of this General, whom he still unreasonably and *unjustly* exposed to make head *offensively* against the increasing numbers of the English! An immediate and fatal consequence of this was that Ney recalled d'Erlon when he had half performed his flank movement towards Ligny, and could not return in time to be of effective use at Quatre-Bras; and thus nearly 20,000 men were lost both to the Marshal and his Master, and spent the day in fruitless marches and countermarches without firing a shot!

Yet even then, it might not have been too late to follow up Blucher with a superior Force after his severe defeat at Ligny, and to drive him far to the East of the Line of Wavres. But, tempted by his Fate, as some will say—at least tempted by the seducing hope of easily humbling his great Rival, the far famed Wellington, who was retiring with a steadiness to which the Emperor had been little accustomed—Napoleon changed his plan of operations, and with his main body of 67,000 turned to pursue the English, while he left no less than 36 or 40,000 under GROUCHY to follow up Blucher.—In this we see the same fatal error of a *double* or *divided purpose*:* Grouchy was too weak to effect any thing useful against so pertinacious an opponent as Blucher, even when beaten†:—while he was too strong for a mere corps of amusement or demonstration: 20,000 additional troops on the 18th, every one will allow, would have given the French a *decided* superiority at Waterloo, and that bloody contest must have been decided before the Prussians could have come up to turn the scale as they did.‡—It is admitted by the more recent and candid of the French writers—and distinctly so by the attached and partial Fleury himself—that the notion of Grouchy's taking a decisive part in the action of the 18th, by a flank movement, was entirely an after thought of Napoleon's, who did not expect until that very morning that the Duke would hazard a general engagement till he had cleared the Forest of Soignies.§ The orders to co-operate do not appear to have been sent to Grouchy till day light on the 18th, nor at all events to have reached him, till it was too late, and the expectation that under such circumstances effectual co-operation could be derived from the Marechal, was equally unreasonable and unmilitary—evincing great ignorance of the ground and of the relative positions and strength of Grouchy and Blucher.¶

That Grouchy, with near 40,000 successful Troops might have done more than he actually did effect, against the beaten and retreating Prussians, I think there is reason to admit, notwithstanding what this General has alledged in his own vindication. But whatever blame attaches to him, must clearly *refer* only to want of enthusiastic energy on the night of the 16th, and on the 17th June. By the 18th, Blucher had effectually rallied, and the French, greatly inferior in numbers, had more than enough on their hands in keeping their own ground: their feeble and tardy flank movement towards

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* "L'Empereur sans perdre de tems, voulait dès la pointe du jour (le 17.) attaquer *d'un coté* les Anglais, et *de l'autre* faire pour suivre sans relâche l'armée de Blucher."—(de Chabeulon, v. 2, p. 170.)

† Blucher says "Le désordre se mettait dans les Rangs Anglais la perte deait été considérable; les Reserves avaient été avancées en Ligne: la position du Duc était des plus critiques," *&c.*

‡ "L'Empereur avait pensé que Lord W.—isolé des Prussiens, et *présentant* la marche du Corps de Grouchy, qui *pouvait* en passant le Dyle se porter sur son flanc ou sur ses derrières—n' oserait point garder sa position et se retirerait sur Bruxelles. Il fut *surpris*, lorsque le jour lui découvrait que l' Armée Anglaise n' avait point quittée ses positions." &c. &c.

"Napoleon *prevint sur le Champ* le Maréchal Grouchy qu' il allait *probablement* livrer un grand battaille aux Anglais, et lui ordonnait de pousser vigoureusement les Prussiens, de se rapprocher de la grande Armée le plus promptement possible." &c. &c. Fleury v. 2 p. 172.

§ "Chose remarquable—*il ne vint dans l' esprit de personne*, que les Prussiens pussent être en mesure de faire sur notre droite une diversion sérieuse!"

¶ "A midi et demi l'Empereur, *persuadé* que le Maréchal Grouchy devait *être en mouvement*, fit donner le signal du Combat." *&c. &c.* Fleury v. 2, p. 175, 176.

Waterloo was anticipated by several hours by the Prussians, after whose appearance on the right and rear of the French, the issue of the great battle was never for a moment doubtful; and nothing can justify Napoleon for the cruel and useless obstinacy of prolonging the struggle, instead of making the best of what day light remained, to effect a tolerable Retreat.

But while the remarkable Military errors which the Emperor committed, are thus distinctly admitted, even-handed Justice requires an equally frank an candid indication of the faults of his opponents. These will readily have suggested themselves to the Military Reader, from the perusal of the preceding comments on the conduct of the French Generals, and a less detailed notice of them will therefore suffice.

1. The Duke and Blucher were completely taken by surprise at the opening of the Campaign. The assemblage of 4 Corps—the Imperial Guard—and the offensive Cavalry of France, on the Sombre, indicated what was to follow—and the rapidity of Napoleon's personal journies on such occasions to join his Armies, was matter of notorious history: yet he burst on Blucher with a suddenness as well as impetuosity—like that of a summer thunder storm—which in the disjointed condition of the Allies, ought to have been irretrievably ruinous to them, and would have been so, in Bonaparte's better days. Whatever truth there may be in the Ball-room anecdotes about Pinton's declining to remain even one night at Brussels, it does seem undeniable that the Duke should have had better knowledge of what was passing on the Frontier, than to have remained one hour after Sir Thomas. His proper post was in the vicinity of his point of Rendezvous—leaving to his Lieutenants, the duty of collecting and forwarding the Troops: the Divisions were still scattered over a vast extent of country, when in prudence their junction should have kept pace with the preparations of the French.

2. It may be doubted whether Quatre-Bras, with reference to this separation of the Troops, was not too hazardously far in advance. If Bonaparte had attacked the Prussians with his whole force at Ligny le the 16th, the fatigued Allies could have rendered no effectual aid. If, on the other hand, his main effort had been directed on the English Rendezvous, they must have been destroyed in successive Divisions as they came up. In a Military point of view, the Duke will scarcely be thought justified for thus risquing so much. He had no right to reckon on the errors of Napoleon, or the incredible steadiness of his own weak and fatigued Troops.

3. A Division of His Grace's Army which was detached to his right on the evening of the 17th to meet a Demonstration of the French on that flank, was not recalled early on the 18th as it might have been, since the French Corps, to which it was opposed, returned to the main body without delay. By this want of information, Colville's Division was wholly lost to the English at Waterloo—did not fire a shot, I believe, and scarcely was aware of the tremendous battle which was raging in the centre.

4. To fight a General Action, and that of no common expectation, in front of a great River—an extensive Forest—or defiles and mountainous country, has, I think, always been reckoned among those operations which are absolutely proscribed in War. This was however done at Waterloo. The Forest of Soignies extends in every direction for many miles, it is said to be almost impenetrable except by a very few narrow *chausses* and paths—which were of necessity dreadfully encumbered with Troops, baggage, and wounded: if the British Army had been worsted, total confusion, disorganization, and rout must have ensued. It is true, on the night of the 17th, Blucher promised to co-operate on the flank of the French: but I put it to the candid and to those who are not led away by results in judging of motives, whether the Duke of Wellington had a right to count with certainty on this precarious aid? Neither His Grace nor Blucher knew with any precision what portion of the whole French Army was opposed to each: and if in the night of the 17th, Napoleon had once more changed his plan, and deceiving the English, busied with their cumbrous preparations for the morrow's fight, had marched off with 40,000 men to fall on the Prussians with Grouchy—what must have been the result to the Allied Cause? Yet operations as bold were actually effected in Champagne only the year before! But even if Bonaparte, instead of wasting 8 hours of the 18th in waiting for Grouchy, had commenced his attack at day break, as Lord Wellington *ought* to have expected, where would have been the co-operation of the Prussians, the first of whose Brigades did not make its appearance till near 8 in the afternoon? With the most sincere and enthusiastic admiration of the unparalleled courage of my countrymen, I cannot, as an honest man or candid Writer, declare my belief that they would have won that glorious day without the Prussians. It is true the Allies were somewhat more numerous than the French, but the absence of Colville's division made numbers about equal in the field, and there were not above 45 000 of the remainder, (English and Hanoverians) on whom steady reliance could be placed, while the French reckoned at least 65 000 and those their choicest Troops.

But to all this, the ready answer will be opposed—that notwithstanding the errors alleged, *the Duke of Wellington completely succeeded!* If success alone be the criterion by which Commanders are to be judged; if their own faults and the blunders of their opponents are all to merge in the single consideration of the *Result*, then this answer is complete and triumphant. But I do not address these Letters to that class of Readers which is only capable of judging *by Events*: I appeal to those of a higher order, who are not dazzled by success into the surrender of their candour, their discrimination, their reason. To such, I venture the opinion, that while the Duke of Wellington is entitled to share in the praises so justly due to his admirable Army; for their unequalled Heroism and Constancy, and while he claims of right the *peculiar* merit of activity, presence of mind, firmness, and rare knowledge of, and confidence in his Troops, the Campaign of 1815 has not substantially added to his previous Military Reputation as a General in Chief.

April 10, 1821. A LIBERAL WHIG.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. William Patten, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. J. Llewelyn, of a Daughter.

At Valparaiso, on the 22d of November, the Lady of Captain James Henderson, of the Bengal ship *Hercules*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, Miss Jane Blanchard, daughter of the late Mr. William Blanchard, Indigo Factor, Jaffergunge, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

At Nuddea, on the 19th instant, Lucy Mary, the infant daughter of R. DeCourcy, Esq aged 10 months and 22 days.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 31st of March, after a severe illness of six weeks, which he bore with truly Christian patience, Serjeant George Frederick Conrad Heimmuller, aged 23 years. This excellent young man, the descendant of an ancient and honorable family in Hanover, was a Lieutenant in the King's German Legion, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. On the termination of the late war, and consequent reduction of the British Army, he was one, among the many that were led away by the seductive promises of Don Mendez, and had entered the service of the South American Patriots. Returning to London, he was compelled to resign the hopes he had entertained, of again procuring a Commission in the Military Service of his own Country; and, contrary to the advice of his friends, but rather than lead an inactive life, he enlisted in the Service of the Honorable Company. His truly upright conduct and honorable principles, which ensured to him the good will and approbation of his Officers, soon led the way for advancement; but he was snatched away by death on the very eve of promotion. His amiable virtues and affectionate disposition, will ever live in the breast of his afflicted Widow, while his endearing qualities will long be remembered by his sorrowing relatives and friends.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

Bombay.—Private Letters from Bombay of the 23rd of March, state that little Cotton had arrived, in consequence of the wind made for high rates, by the sailers to the Northward; and doubts were entertained, if more than one-half the crop would reach that Presidency throughout the Monsoon, as two months more fair weather only could be expected, when a total stop would be put to importation; from this circumstance and from the number of ships in Port, freight to China was expected to be very low.

Disposable Tonnage.

22 Ships of the Port, capable of carrying Bombay Bales,	68,000
12 Bengal Ships, ditto,	35,000
	103,000
And 7 Honourable Company's Ships to arrive in May and June,	40,000
Total Tonnage for bales	143,000

Madras, April 7.—Since the date of our last paper there has not been any arrival from England. The *Thames* and *Thistle* (from Liverpool,) were expected to sail in November, and the *General Palmer*, and *Moffatt*, early in January: their arrival they therefore had looked for in the course of the present month.

We are authorised to state, that at a general Meeting of the Creditors of the late Firm of John De Fries and Co. held, on the 2nd instant, pursuant to notice, a Statement of the affairs of the House was submitted to the Meeting, and after the discussion of the several matters laid before them, and at the suggestion of some of the Creditors, the Trustees declared their intention of making a Dividend of at least 10 per cent, at a very early period.—Mr. Gordon, who had tendered his resignation of the office of Trustee, was invited, at the solicitation of the principal Creditors, to remain in the Trust until a Dividend shall be made.

His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, K. C. B. in the *Leander*, accompanied by the *Hyacinth*, arrived at Cochin on the 27th March. The *Alligator* was launched in high style on the 29th and letters from thence speak of her as a perfect model.—We hope to have the pleasure of seeing her in these Roads in May.

The following is an extract of a Letter from a person who was at Cochin when the *Alligator* was launched.

"She is the most highly finished Craft I ever saw, and does great credit to the Parties concerned—a perfect Yacht."

Moorshedabad, April 19, 1831.—The weather for some days has been excessively sultry, but yesterday and the day before we had cloudy weather with strong gales at sunset, from the eastward, bringing rain, the want of which the face of the country has assumed an arid appearance, and I am sorry to add that the Cholera Morbus has again made its appearance in the City, but is, I believed, confined to it and the immediate vicinity. Moorshedabad is proverbially unhealthy, and the ravages of this dreadful disease may probably be increased by the habits of the people. The Musulmans in general eat late in the evening, and then indulge their appetites to such a degree, that the extension of the stomach and abdomen is very visible; after such excess they are incapable of exertion, and like the sloth generally retire to sleep off its effects, and that frequently in the open air. Under these circumstances can it be a matter of astonishment, in weather such as we have lately experienced, that they are seized with fits of indigestion which frequently prove fatal?—Indeed, I have lately heard of some instances of their going to sleep after such inordinate eating, and in a few hours being found dead.

Cawnpore, April 10.—The country around the cantonments exhibits a most flourishing and luxuriant vegetation, and the second crop of wheat is springing up with uncommon quickness.—The first crop of the grounds appropriated to the Government studs is already stacked for the public service, though some rains and heavy squalls had excited apprehensions; these were however happily dissipated, and the Ryots anticipate a prosperous season. The natives in the adjacent towns are suffering from partial attacks of fever and dysentery, but the troops are comparatively healthy, though the hot winds have set in, and the heat of the weather is nearly insupportable. A letter from the vicinity of Bunderawar, that immense clouds of locusts were seen hovering at a short distance, as if with the intention of alighting; but that after keeping the spectators in anxious suspense for nearly an hour, those destructive legions separated in an easterly direction. The very numerous and large topes of mangoe trees begin now to make a noble and interesting appearance, being covered with fruit; in short, the surrounding landscape, though devoid of grandeur, sublimity, or even the picturesque, presents to the eye the solid and useful beauty of our general mother teeming with the necessaries and comforts of existence.—Since the review by Major General Loveday an occurrence of interest has taken place in the station. The river is very low, and but few boats are seen on its surface.—*Hurk.*

Deweular, Zillah Saran, April 9.—The hot winds have set in here so strong, particularly during these five days past, as to render every thing around us dry and uncomfortable. Clouds of sand, of burning sand, overspread the whole atmosphere and not only parch on the grass, but our faces and lips of late. Tatties are now making, which will render us a little more comfortable, but what surprises me most is the excellent state of the Indigo plant. The hot winds do not appear to have any effect upon it—perhaps this is owing to the ground round about in this Zillah being remarkably rich and good, but, as I am not a planter myself I am but little acquainted with the subject. I think of all the parts of India, in which I have been, I have never yet seen so rich and highly cultivated a Zillah as Saran. It is a perfect garden and particularly from Chuprah to this place, a distance of forty miles.—*Hurk.*

Native Festival.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Adverting to the suggestions of your Mofussil Correspondent, sometime ago, from Bankipore, with regard to the shameful depredations committed by the Mussulmans during the last Moharrum Holidays, and their ill-treatment of a Dum-Dum Officer, which appeared in the Newspapers at that time, "that a *Mockuba* or agreement may be entered into by those wishing to have *Tazeeahhouse*, upon stamped paper, which would promote the sale of that paper, and be an emolument to the Company;" I beg leave to say, that were this suggestion adopted and carried into effect here, it would certainly prevent the appearance of any disturbance whatever.

It is a plan which should not be pressed unnoticed, but be extended to every "Public Festival" of the *Hindoos* also, particularly to that which was witnessed here lately, the "Infamous Charruck Poojah," when its votaries were allowed to go about all over the Town, committing every work of roguery and dissipation, shocking to human nature. Their practice of burning *Ghunda* or poonee or tuneeep in a tomb, fixed in iron, with wooden hooks, to their waist before their Idol, the *Kalee*, occasioned the late Fire at Chunam Gully, which originated while these people were jumping and dancing in a state of intoxication, on a small Temple near the above place; and the blaze of fire, produced by their throwing in handfuls in the Tomb the powder, communicating with a pardah hanging to the door of this Temple, it soon rose to such destructive flames, as to preclude any human efforts, and level every but or combustible building to the ground.

Your's obediently,

April 12, 1831. AN EYE-WITNESS.

Libel and Slander.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I am glad to observe the privilege and privileges of the accomplished Q. in the *Harkaru* of this day. (Pshaw). Baffled malignity and detected baseness always have recourse to such miserable expedients.

No one disputed the "right" of any Individual to animadvert freely on the policy or expediency of a Subscription even "you" a *Fire*, or for any other purpose. The question is whether any man, incapable of dishonesty himself, would have ascribed dishonest intentions to one who differed in opinion with him as to the propriety of promoting such Subscription. The question is, further, whether any GENTLEMAN (and I put it in capitals after the example of Q), would have been capable of pushing forth such an atrocious accusation against a known individual, under the shelter of an Anonymous Letter!—Let Q. however *think* it he was—Had the great Slander proceeded from the known Editor of the *Harkaru*, it might have been disregarded, because that person has evident motives for crying down a Rival, and has called "*Wolf*" so long that no one now minds him. But notwithstanding the kindred graces of style, it is evident that the Letter Signed Q are not of Editorial manufacture;—who the Writer is, I rather think will never be declared, at least by himself. Few even among the most bigoted Zealots of Party would have the hardihood to proclaim that they were capable of conceiving or utterly such things against those whose opinions are opposed to their own on ordinary topics of discussion.

Q.'s powers of expression are nearly on a par with his command of language. He says he had no good right to accuse you of intending to pocket the proposed Subscription, as you had to accuse the Select Vestry of similar misconduct! That is, your crime justifies *his* following the example!—I wonder if he thinks too that proving you a *Thief* would have vindicated that Body from a like charge, if such had ever been preferred against them?

But this is another Slander of the vilest kind;—it has often been repeated by the ignorant and obscure of the Vestry, but the Chiefs themselves are too honorable and high minded to give credit to the libellous falsehood. Among the sharp and bitter things that were said and written in the keenness of that Controversy, not the most distant imputation was ever entertained against the personal honesty of the Reverend or Lay Gentlemen composing the Vestry! They were accused of loving power—of desiring to keep out the interference of their fellow Parishioners—of perpetuating their power by usurpation, and by a ridiculous System of *Sham* or Self-election; and of laying themselves open to charge of negligence or mismanagement by withholding their accounts. Accusations of this kind are every day made against men in power, often with justice—because man is every where an overreaching animal, and loves even the monopoly of doing good:—but as to the honesty of the respectable persons in question, their political antagonists were as incapable of impeaching it, as they of wishing such imputation.

Q. says he is ready to go to Law with you. But this valiant Hector in the same breath avows the source of his courage to consist in your inability to meet expences which his better lined pockets would probably not feel. Will he venture to declare seriously, even as an anonymous GENTLEMAN that his accusation was not a malignant private Libel in Law and in Common Sense?—If it be of this character, then he is indebted for impunity only to your forbearance or your poverty.

But the real quality of his *Legal* courage may be collected from it is sufficiently shewn by his contemptible endeavour to array the hand of Power on his side. I did think that even the Correspondents of the *Harkaru* and *Government Gazette* with backbiting to be ashamed of this puffed up whoop—I did hope that shame would have prevented even bad men and bad newspapers from so bespattering their weakness in controversy, by calling to Authority to protect them! We know who had the best of the argument when Justice had recourse to his thunder to end the debate.

April 20, 1821. Q. E. D.

A Gourmand's Miseries.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As you are the *Charcoal Purveyor General* of the unfortunate Inhabitants of this most unfortunate Town, I beg leave to bring to your notice the hardships which we who are fond of good eating, and not only good, but clean eating, suffer from the state of the only Market in this City of Palaces which can be resorted to for the purchase of our daily food.

This Bazar is called TIRETTA'S, and is the chief Market for the supply of the tables of European Families. The profits arising from it are understood to be considerable, and it is therefore especially incumbent upon the Proprietor to keep it in a cleanly and wholesome state.

If you ever go to Market, (and if you do not, I beg you will till you have written to clean) you will observe that the East end is appropriated to the Butchers, who are so crowded for room that a Visitor can scarcely pick his way amongst the meat displayed on the ground, and that suspended from the roof of the Building. It happened only the other day that as I was looking out, as usual, for tit-bits, my foot stumbled over a Round of Beef, and I pitched up to my elbows in a heap of Knuckles of Veal.

You must have seen also, that the Vegetable Market is left to shift for itself, and is either exposed on the walks, or crammed into a small place, crested in between the ranges of Shops, where it is difficult for two people to pass.

This brings me to the Shops, the principal object of my grievance.—They are, I conclude, the most productive of Rent, of any part of the Bazar, and every thing else is sacrificed to that. Each range of Shops swarms with inhabitants, and to any person not acquainted with the habits of the Natives, it does not require a very lively imagination to conceive what nasty Stores they make of them. The Establishment kept up by the Proprietor is neither sufficient to remove the daily accumulation of filth, nor to keep the stores of the Bearer clean. I had thought that the Magistrates could give me some redress in this matter, but when I went to the Police to complain against the Knuckles of Veal, shortly after my late accident, I was told that the Bazar was private property, and that if it was bad enough to be considered a Public Nuisance, I must indict the Proprietor before the Grand Jury.

As I hope not, however, sure that the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would find the Bill, every one not being so particular about clean eating, as persons of my character, I have preferred indicting him before you, in hope that he will read this, and see the necessity of turning out a great part, if not the whole, of the Resident Shopkeepers of this flaky, and giving more space for the exposure of Vegetables and Meat (particularly Knuckles of Veal), that he will entertain a larger Establishment for keeping it clean, and a proper person to see that it is kept so.

Should he, however, refuse to give me this redress, I vote that a Subscription be opened from 10 to 100 Rupees a head, according to a man's appetite, for erecting a New Market, place on a proper construction, to be thrown open, without hire or pay, to all venders of Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and Fish, and to be kept clean at the public expense.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Manger Lane. A GOURMAND.

P. S.—If you open a Subscription, pray put my name down for a full hundred.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening,	[illegible]	[illegible]

Moon's Age, ... 22 days

Printed at the Union Press, in Gerrish's Buildings, near the Exchange.

Dum-Dum Thermometer.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I can no longer refrain from giving you what I consider a correct state of the Thermometer at Dum-Dum, in comparison with what appears in your Journal of Saturday the 14th instant, taken at 2 P. M. each day, during the month of March last. My Thermometer is always placed in a free current of air out of the influence of the Sun's rays, but in the position your Correspondent places his Instrument, it must consequently receive an increased range by the course and influence of the Sun on the verandah after mid-day, and will account for so extraordinary a discrepancy between two Thermometers, hanging at little more than 500 yards north of each other.

Height of the Thermometer at Dum-Dum for the Month of March 1821, at the Hour of 2 P. M.

THERMOMETER No. 1.				THERMOMETER No. 2.			
March	Deg.	March	Deg.	March	Deg.	March	Deg.
1	81	17	85	1	79	17	90
2	84	18	77	2	88	18	86
3	83	19	79	3	92	19	82
4	82	20	78	4	87	20	83
5	80	21	82½	5	86	21	88
6	80	22	84	6	90	22	89
7	76	23	85½	7	88	23	88
8	80	24	86	8	88	24	92
9	82	25	86½	9	90	25	93
10	81	26	87	10	87	26	96
11	81	27	89	11	91	27	96
12	78	28	87	12	89	28	96
13	78	29	87	13	89	29	104
14	80	30	86	14	89	30	100
15	80	31	87	15	78	31	98
16	82			16	90		

For the sake of distinction I designate my own Thermometer No. 1, and that of your Correspondent No. 2. I know the Scale of the two are alike and agree; and I may observe to you that I make use of no grass purdahs to cool the House artificially.

I have the honor to be

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dum-Dum, April 16, 1821. A SUBSCRIBER.

Seats Wanted.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The vast improvements made in the Town of Calcutta are very creditable to the persons in whose hands the Superintendence is invested. "*Wellington's Square*," in particular, is a pleasant spot now, where a great number of persons have the advantage of enjoying the cool breezes of the morning and evening. It only remains to make it more commodious, by having some *Iron Chairs, Benches, or any other sort of Seats* placed around it, for the convenience of the weary and fatigued. To prevent *ill use* being made of the Seats in question, I would suggest that these be placed NEAR THE SENTRY'S POSTS. Similar Seats would be equally acceptable in the Task Square, and along the banks of the River on the Esplanade.

Your obedient Servant,

Near Chowringee Chowk, April 18, 1821. A SPECTATOR.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
6	6	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	6	4
14	0	Ditto Later Loans,	13	12

Berhampore Theatricals.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On Friday evening, the Berhampore Theatre re-opened, with *The Village Lawyer* and *The Sleeping Draught*. Many improvements had been made in the arrangements of the House, and for the accommodation of the audience, since the last performance, and although it may perhaps be deemed premature to criticise the Performances at so early a period, a few well meant remarks, without detracting from the merits of the attempts made to please, by showing the imperfections, may perhaps not be ill received.

The *Village Lawyer* is a heavy Piece; the principal character is *Sheepface*, in which was recognized the same person who so ably supported the part of *Sam* in *Raising the Wind*. He has a great command of accent, appears perfectly at home in the character he represents, and bids fair to excel as a performer, in Low Comedy. *Scout* and *Snail* were also respectably filled.

The *Sleeping Draught* is a lively little Piece; the Scenery was excellent, Dresses appropriate, and the Characters on the whole well supported. The same person who had pleased in *Jeremy Fidler* and *General Bombyne*, ably filled the character of *Populice*; his interview with the Doctor when disguised as a Dutchman merited applause, and he would make a very amiable Performer if he paid a little more attention to his by-play. The nearer a Dramatic Performance approaches to Nature the more it must be allowed to have a pleasing effect upon the mind; but when what is supposed to be spoken aside, and out of hearing of the parties on the stage, is delivered in a *higher* tone of voice than the dialogue in general, it must appear incongruous, and greatly diminish the effect. But these defects are very easily remedied, and when the difficulties that they have had to contend with in training a new set of Performers, most of whom had not even *seen a Play*, is taking into consideration, much credit is due to the Managers for the state of perfection to which they have arrived, and which promises a source of rational amusement that the Station has long wanted.

I am, Sir,

Moorshedabad, April 15, 1821. Your obedient Servant, M.

Repair of Roads.

To to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the numerous Improvements which have been made in the different Roads in and about Calcutta by the Lottery Committee. To direct their attention to any particular Road, where Improvements are wanting, and which have been neglected, though I am confident they cannot long remain so without meeting their consideration, would be by some perhaps thought improper; yet I conceive it would not be amiss in me to point out a subject which seems to deserve a more immediate notice. I mean the expediency of making packs, the Drains of the Mooryhatta Street, leading from the Chitpore Road, which have been widened by continual breaking in of its sides, to an extent, that renders it extremely dangerous to those having occasion to pass through that Road in their buggies or carriages, and even the foot passengers themselves are not safe. The only remedy that has been hitherto applied to the said Drains, I believe, to prevent this inconvenience, has been the driving green sticks into its sides, and filling up the vacancies with bricks and rubbish; but this cannot stand long, as is evident from the few sticks that are now to be seen, since the late repair, a few months ago. As this is a Road where there is great egress and ingress by multitudes of people, as also of vehicles, it is hoped that this line will not be thrown away without obtaining soon its desired object.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 16, 1821. AN INHABITANT.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th of February, by the Reverend H. L. H. Williams, A. B., Mr. Thomas St. John Hunter, of the Commissariat Department, to Mary Anne, eldest Daughter of Assistant Riding Master Ancel, of His Majesty's 8th or King's Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Captain A. Lockett, Secretary to the Calcutta Council, of a Son.

At Shahabad, on the 31st of March, Mrs. E. Bowbear, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 17th instant, D. A. Patterson, Esq Assistant Surgeon of the 19th Native Infantry, aged 24 years.

On the 14th instant, of the Epidemic Cholera, Mr. William Sills, Chief Officer of the ship *Resource*, aged 38 years.

On the 14th instant, after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. T. Kavanah, aged 44 years.

At the Presidency General Hospital, on the 16th instant, Assistant Surgeon David Aikman Patterson, late of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. Mary Malone, widow of the late Mr. Edward Malone, Cooper and Wine Merchant, aged 44 years and 6 months.

At Kishnaghur, on the 2d instant, Doctor Bodelin, formerly a Dentist in Calcutta. His death was sudden, and various causes have been assigned for it.

At Malda, on the 7th instant, deeply regretted by her disconsolate parents, Miss Amelia Johnston Bird, aged 6 years, 6 months and 22 day

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 26	Nearchus	British	Hadfield	Calcutta	Dec 29
31	Investigator	British	J Russell	Trincomalle	Mar. 28
31	Tagus	British	T. Maytar	Calcutta	Feb. 22

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 31	Ann	British	C. W. Eaton	Masulipatam

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 25	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Zoore	Mar. 1
25	England	British	J. Roy	Zoore	—
25	Moira	British	W. Hoskblow	Madras	Jan. 24
26	Mitford	British	R. Horwood	Zoore	—
26	Liverpool	British	J. Green	Zoore	Mar 18
26	Lord Minto	British	Noonds	Bengal	Jan. 20
27	Glorious	British	J. Paterson	Zoore	—
27	Ann	British	T. Hidnoch	Zoore	Mar. 19
27	Sophia	British	J. A. Bowen	Zoore	—
27	Lady Barlow	British	W. Clark	Zoore	—
27	Coroward	British	Richardson	Zoore	—
27	Upton Castle	British	Morgan	Zoore	—
27	Bombay Castle	British	Hutcheson	Zoore	—
27	Lushington	British	Mackellar	Zoore	—

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Warren, from Zoore to Bombay.—Lieutenant Davies.

Passengers per Hungerford, from Zoore to Bombay.—Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Regiment and A Prisoner.

Passengers per Scott, from Zoore to Bombay.—600 European Troops under Major Digby, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, and European Regiment and 18 followers.

Passengers per England, from Zoore to Bombay.—Bombay European Regiment followers and Engineers.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

			Rs As.		Rs As.
Grain, Rice, Paddy,	....	per maund	2 6	a	2 8
	Patchery, 1st,	....	2 3	a	2 5
	Ditto, 2d,	....	2 0	a	2 2
	Balam, 1st,	....	1 8	a	1 9
Wheat, Deodar,	....	....	1 10	a	1 11
Gram, Pa ss,	....	....	1 1	a	1 2
Dhall Urruhr, good,	....	....	1 8	a	1 9
Saltpetre, Calcutta, 1st sort,	....	....	5 8	a	6 0
	2d sort,	....	5 0	a	5 4
	3d sort,	....	4 0	a	4 12

Statement of the Exportation of Indigo, from Calcutta, for the Seasons 1813—14 to 1819—20 Inclusive.

Years.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	America.	Persian Gulph &c	Total Factory Maunds.
1813—14	78,175	606	——	6,529	85,310
1814—15	86,991	1,701	103	11,273	100,067
1815—16	69,027	1,615	8,604	17,094	106,339
1816—17	82,904	8,225	2,573	14,118	98,120
1817—18	60,729	4,472	3,412	7,561	76,174
1818—19	53,535	9,197	6,439	1,056	69,417
1819—20	69,194	13,773	8,936	11,473	101,276

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precisness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A) advance on the same.—(D) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	....	.....	35	a 40	per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	....	.....	20	a 25	per cent. D.
Flannels,	....	....	P. C.	0 a 5	per cent. A.
Hats,	....	....	.....	15 a 20	per cent. A.
Chintz, good patterns,	....	.....	20	a 35	per cent. A.
Cutlery,	....	....	P. C.	0 a 10	per cent. A.
Earthen-ware,	....	....	.....	30 a 40	per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	....	....	.....	20 a 25	per cent. D.
Window Glass,	....	....	.....	25 a 30	per cent. D.
Hosiery,	....	....	.....	15 a 25	per cent. A.
Millinery,	....	....	.....	20 a 30	per cent. A.
Muslins, assorted,	....	....	.....	15 a 25	per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	....	....	.....	30 a 50	per cent. A.
Stationery,	....	....	.....	10 a 15	per cent. A.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, ... 4 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, ... 3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, ... 3 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium ..... 30 a 31 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

HERMIT	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
	2 1 a 2 1½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 3 *
	Bombay 30 Day's sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92 *
	Madras ditto, 96 a 97 Sa. Rs., per 100 Madras Rupees	*

*Nominal.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Siccа Rupees	206 10	a	206 14	per 100
Dubloons,	.....	.... 30 12	a	31 0	each
Joes, or Pezas,	.....	.... 17 5	a	17 6	each
Dutch Ducats,	.....	.... 4 4	a	4 12	each
Louis D'ors,	.....	... 8 4	a	8 8	each
Silver 5 Francs pieces,	....	.... 191 4	a	191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	.....	.... 3 6½	a	3 7 6	each

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

Singhbhoom.—A Squadron of the Governor General's Body Guard was lately sent from the Presidency, towards Singhbhoom, in pursuit of a band of Depredators that had appeared in that quarter, and we are glad to learn, from Letters received in Town, that they have completely succeeded in routing them. A Letter now before us states that on the 16th, the Squadron came up with the Enemy, when they made a beautiful charge led on by Captain Thornton, and cut up between 50 and 60 of them. The loss on our side was trifling, two Troopers being badly wounded, 1 Syce and 1 Native Doctor killed, 5 Horses wounded and 1 missing. Both Officers and Men are said to have behaved with great spirit and gallantry in the charge.

Moorshedabad, April 20, 1821.—Yesterday evening, a gale of wind set in from the eastward, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail; some of the hail stones were the size of a pigeon's egg. The rain was very seasonable, to enable the cultivators to prepare their lands, and cool the atmosphere which has for some days past been intensely hot. The effects of the storm was more severely felt at Berhampore than in the immediate neighbourhood. Just as the gun was fired at 9 o'clock, the lightning struck the Station Flag Staff on the banks of the river, which came down with a tremendous crash. As was apparently attracted by the iron work about the cap of the lower mast, and the electric fluid passing downwards, completely rent the mast to pieces, the top mast above the cap having no iron work to attract it, is less injured, a small part only being splintered off. A tree, covered with a creeping plant, in the garden, and near the house of Colonel Edwards of His Majesty's 17th Foot, (Commanding Officer,) was also destroyed, but happily no lives have been lost, nor have I heard of any further damage being done.

Bombay, April 4, 1821.—On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, preached his last Sermon, taking his text from the 20th Verse of the 5th Chapter of the 2nd Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians; "Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ," after which his Lordship administered the Lord's Supper to a numerous body of communicants.

During this last week, his Lordship has consecrated the several Burying Grounds at Malloonga, Choupattee, and Colaba.

We are informed that his Lordship will embark on the *Sesostris* for Ceylon, either this evening or to-morrow morning, carrying with him the esteem and reverence of our little society.

Yesterday was the most gloomy day we ever recollect at this time of the year; it rained gently throughout the day, and the total want of wind, caused a very unusual closeness; H. M. Ship *Tyne* got under weigh in the afternoon, but was obliged to anchor again, and a Ship (the *Sandeng* from Bengal) was forced to anchor outside, from a total want of wind; In the evening the wind was light from the Southward, with small rain; the Barometer varied however but little from its usual standard, so that our fears of an April Gale, were soon lost at rest.

The *Grab Hyshay Merchant*, noticed in our last Number as having been so long missing, came in on Monday last, after a passage of forty days from Macalla.

We were not far out in our conjectures as to the Piratical intention of the crew of the Schooner, noticed as having been at Macalla; for though they have not accomplished their trident intention of making a prize of this vessel, yet they prevailed on the Captain and Mate to join them, and the Vessel has arrived here under charge of the Serang, and a Pilot be procured at some town near Macalla.

We are not informed as to the precise amount of the depredations committed on the Vessel, or whether the Captain only took what he considered as his own property with him.

Cotton now begins to come in from all the Northern ports, but the importation is very small for the time of the year.

Poonah, March 26.—The Thermometer has been at 110, for these some days past, in a shaded Tent.

Bhooj.—On Saturday the 17th of March, St Patrick's Day, the Sons of Hibernia in Kutch gave an Entertainment to the Resident, Mr. Williams and the Gentlemen of the Cantonment; the utmost hilarity and unanimity prevailed, and every honor was done the Saint of the Emerald Isle.

Captain Sadlier and Suite arrived at Bhooja this morning from Scind, they have been nearly a month from Hyderabad, they are all well and leave this to-morrow for Mandavie, from which place they are to take shipping for Bombay.

Self-Acting Pump.

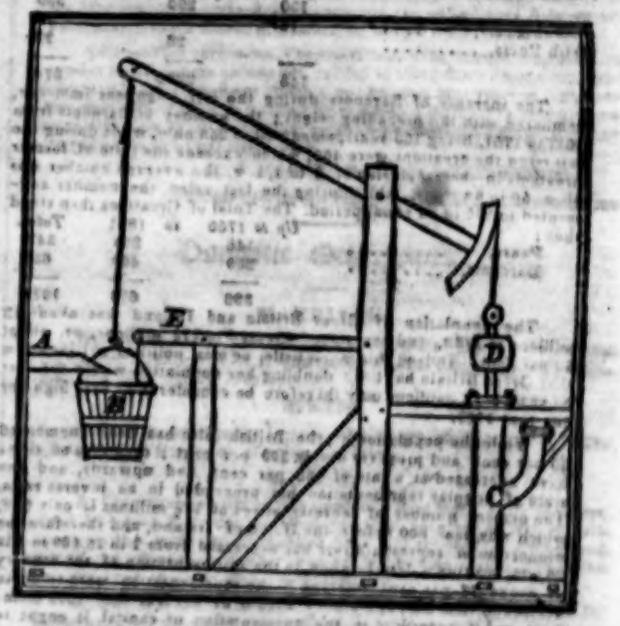
To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I take the liberty of forwarding you a Sketch, and concise description, of a Pump, which is in my opinion superior in point of effect, and in simplicity of construction, to that of Mr. Hunter.

I refer such of your Readers as may wish for a more minute description of the Pump, to Vol. 12 of the Philosophical Magazine, I forget the Number.

S——r G——y, *April* 17, 1821. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.



REFERENCES.

A. A fall of about 7 feet, from a 2 inch leaden pipe, is directed into the Bucket B. which elevated; but so soon as it falls, the Bucket descends, the stream flows over it, and goes to supply the wooden trough, or well, in which the foot of the forcing Pump C stands, of three inches bore.

D. An iron Cylinder is attached to the rod, which passes through it. It is filled with 210 lbs. of lead. This power works the Pump, and forces the water through 420 feet of inch pipe.

At E is a cord, which when the Bucket comes to within 4 or 5 inches of its lowest projection, becomes stretched, and opens a valve, at the bottom, through which the water enters itself. Eighteen gallons of water are necessary to raise the counter weight and make a full stroke in the Pump; it makes three strokes a minute, and give at each stroke a gallon to the cistern.

Crown Influence.

AUGMENTED INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN SINCE THE YEAR 1760, AND METHOD OF BALANCING POWER, IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Such very recent events have brought under public notice the enormous influence of the Crown, it will not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers, to have a Summary Review of the march of this influence during the last 60 years, as contrasted with a very notable diminution of popular weight; when it is considered, that property has been nearly trebled within the above period, and population has been augmented at least 50 per cent. in the same time.

The number of temporal and spiritual Members of the House of Lords antecedent to 1760 was 145.

The number of Peers created and brought into the House during the late reign is 226. The proportions of each rank created before the last reign, and that during its progress, are as follows:—

English Peers.	Creations of Peers. Up to 1760.	From 1760 to 1820.	Total.
Dukes, ...	18	2	27
Dukes, Blood Royal, ..		7	
Marquisses, ...	1	16	17
Earls, ...	52	47	99
Viscounts, ...	5	17	22
Barons, ...	28	107	135
Bishops, ...	26	4 Irish*	30
	130	200	330
Scotch Peers, ...	16		16
Irish Peers, ...		28	28
	146	228	374

The increase of Baronets during the last reign was immense, compared with the preceding reigns; the number of Baronets from 1611 to 1761, being 150 years, amounted to 250 only, while during the last reign the creations were 400, which exceeds the ratio of former creations in the proportion of 8 to 1, i. e. the average number was about 50 in 30 years, while during the last reign the number augmented to 200 in an equal period. The Total of Creations then stand thus:

	Up to 1760	to 1821	Total.
Peers, ...	146	228	347
Baronets, ...	250	400	650
	396	628	1024

The population of Great Britain and Ireland was about 12 millions in 1760, and has since increased to 17½ millions, or, about 50 per cent. Indeed this is too little, as most political writers allow that Great Britain has been doubling her population within the last 80 years ! 17½ millions may therefore be considered as very high for the year 1760.

While the population of the British Isles has been augmented 50 per cent. and property nearly 200 per cent.; creations of titles have increased at a rate of 160 per cent. and upwards, and the rate of popular representation has proceeded in an inverse ratio. The present number of representatives of 17½ millions is only 658, which was near 800 before the Union of Ireland, and therefore the proportion of representatives has decreased from 1 in 15,000 to 1 in 26,595, making a deterioration in the representation of the country of above 77 per cent. whereas if the representation were to be in the proportion of population it should be not less than 1200 members, and if according to the augmentation of capital it ought to amount to 2400 members, and in the compound ratio of augmented population and property, the number of representatives might in the opinion of some be properly fixed at a number which it would be utterly impossible to bring together for the transaction of public business at any one time and place.

As the above number 2400 ‡ does not appear to be too large a proportion of representatives for the vast increase in population and property during the last 60 years, the following are a few suggestions made by a friend, which appeared to him to promise many advantages in any attempt to reform Parliament upon this principle.

I.

The primary geographical division of Ireland being that of 4 Provinces, and as that country contains not much more than 4½ millions, while Scotland has about 2½ millions, and England and Wales about 11 millions, we may assume a new division of the whole of the British Isles assimilated with a new mode of popular representation.

Ireland would, as heretofore, be represented by 4 Provinces, Scotland by two, Wales by 1 Province, and England by nine, i. e. by Provinces containing populations of from 550,000 to 1,000,000, and upwards.

II.

It is proposed that each Province should be represented by its proportion of Representatives in the ratio of population as it now stands, and in the duplicate of this on account of increase of capital in the country, assuming capital to have advanced little more than 150 per cent. in the last 60 years. This would give 2400 Representatives or, 200* for each Province on an average.

III.

The Provincial Members should elect one eighth of their Members to sit in the Imperial Parliament, making in all 400 Imperial Members, who, with those returned by Government, would be fully equal to all the central business of the Empire.

IV.

Government to return any number it thinks fit, to advocate its measures. These members to be mere Orators, or, Advocates, and to have no Votes in any question.

V.

The remaining seven-eighths of the Provincial Members should constitute the Provincial Parliaments. These Assemblies might meet once a year for the general business of the Province, and have Quarterly Sessions of Committees for distinct purposes, as arranged and ordered by the Provincial Parliament.

VI.

Each Province to have a Grand Jury, annually elected by the Electors of the Provincial Capital, for the purpose of verifying the returns of Provincial Members.

VII.

Each Member of the Provincial Parliament to be elected triennially. Those of the Imperial Parliament, annually, from keeping the former.

VIII.

Every Imperial Member to receive £5 per diem for attendance, in Parliament, and for 5 days before its convocation and subsequently to its prorogation. Each Provincial Member to receive £3 per diem for attendance, and two days the same sum prior to meeting, and after separation. The Grand Jurors to have £3 per diem under the same circumstances.

IX.

Imperial Members removable after such Duplicate, if the Provincial Parliament see occasion.

X.

The votes for Provincial Members to be taken on the spot, and registered by the Clergyman and Parish Officers, in the presence of a deputation of the Grand Jury of verification, who in their collective capacity are to return the whole of the Provincial Members.

XI.

The Proceedings of the Grand Jury of verification to be public.

XII.

Every adult attaining the age of 21 years to have a vote, female as well as male. Those who cannot write to make a mark after their names, in the presence of the deputation of the Grand Jury of verification.

The above hints for forming an Outline of Reform in the mode of Representation are as much as the Writer can furnish at present.

We will however resume the subject again, should these hints provoke any discussion upon so interesting a subject, as that of the equal and free Representation of the British People, and should you deem them of sufficient interest to be inserted in your valuable Journal, the Writer begs of you to give them a place as soon as you can with convenience, in the hope that they may be afterwards put in the British Prism, as testimonials of the constant interest with which the welfare of the most favored country on earth, animates the minds of her expatriated Sons in Asia.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant.

Calcutta, April 9, 1821. (D. R.

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* Irish Bishops and Archbishops.

‡ 240 members would form too large an Assembly for the discussion of any single subject, and it is therefore proposed to divide them into 17 Chambers or Councils, 1 Imperial Central and 16 Provincial Parliaments.

* Wales containing but 546,000 souls would of course be represented by little more than 100 Members, and the Provinces of Ireland and Scotland would return more than 200 each.

‡ It is to be hoped that every individual will be enabled to write as well as read in a few years.

Colonial Education.

PORT LOUIS, ILE MAURICE, COLLEGE ROYAL.

Il existe à l'Ile Maurice, sous la protection spéciale du gouvernement, une maison d'instruction publique, connue sous le nom de collège royal. L'administration générale du collège est confiée à une commission composée de neuf membres, d'un président, de deux vice-présidens et d'un secrétaire.

Son Excellence le Gouverneur a le titre de protecteur du collège royal.

Les membres de cette commission sont:

Président perpétuel.—Le colonel G. A. Barry, secrétaire en chef du gouvernement.

Vice-Présidens.—Le docteur Burnet; M. Ch. Telfair.

Membres de la Commission.—MM. Le colonel Draper;—Vivaux, procureur général;—l'abbé Chazelet;—sir R. Barclay;—Foisy;—A. W. Blane;—B. Chesneau;—Watson;—le proviseur du collège royal, M. J. Couvreux, secrétaire.

Cette commission s'occupe de tout ce qui a rapport à l'instruction publique et particulièrement des grands intérêts du collège royal.

L'administration intérieure du collège est confiée à un proviseur, à un sous-proviseur et à un procureur gérant.

Le proviseur est le chef du collège, il est chargé de l'organisation des études. Sa surveillance embrasse toutes les parties de l'établissement; et il a seul la correspondance et tous les rapports avec les pères de famille et la commission d'administration générale.

Le sous-proviseur remplace le proviseur dans ses fonctions, en cas de maladie ou d'absence. Il professe la rhétorique.

Le procureur gérant est chargé de la recette, de la dépense et de tout le matériel de l'établissement.

Le collège fondé et institué pour le plus grand avantage des colons et des étrangers, renferme aussi les écoles primaires ou petites écoles. En conséquence, l'instruction est divisée en deux sections.

Dans la première, on apprend à lire, à écrire, les élémens du calcul, et le dessin.

Dans la seconde, on enseigne la grammaire Française, l'Anglais, le latin, la géographie, l'histoire, la rhétorique, les mathématiques, la navigation, etc. etc. Il y a pour toutes ces branches d'enseignement, seize professeurs attachés au collège royal, et qui tous exercent, depuis nombre d'années, leur profession avec succès.

Il y a, en outre de ces professeurs, deux surveillans chargés de la garde des élèves. Ils ne les quittent que pour les remettre, aux heures des classes, entre les mains des professeurs. Ils mangent avec eux, couchent avec eux dans le même dortoir, les surveillent pendant le jour, le coucher, les promenades, et les récréations.

Un médecin attaché à l'établissement est chargé de veiller à la santé des élèves, et obligé de faire deux visites par jour.

Le gouvernement veut bien s'occuper aussi d'attacher incessamment à cette école un professeur des langues Malaye et Persane, ce qui peut devenir une source de fortune pour les élèves employés dans nos relations avec l'Inde.

Il y a également des maîtres d'agrément attachés au collège mais qui se payent séparément, et à un prix modique; ce sont des maîtres de danse, de musique, et d'escrime.

Des examens et des concours publics ont lieu tous les ans, au mois d'Octobre, et, le 14 du même mois, la distribution solennelle des prix se fait en présence du gouverneur, et sous les yeux des autorités constituées.

On reçoit au collège des pensionnaires, des demi-pensionnaires et des externes.

Le prix de la pension entière est de 28 piastres par mois, celui de la demi-pension de 15 piastres.

Les externes payent cinq piastres.

La pension pour deux frères n'est que de trente-deux piastres par mois au lieu de quarante, et de quarante-cinq pour trois frères, au lieu de cinquante.

L'uniforme des élèves consiste en un gilet ou habit vestes bleu de drap ou de toile et à collet rouge, pantalon et gilet de dessous blancs.

Il y a un trousseau fixé et ordonné par les réglemens pour les pensionnaires.

Le proviseur ou directeur du collège étant le représentant naturel des pères de famille étrangers ou absens, on peut lui adresser en sûreté, de quelque pays que ce soit, les enfans qu'on desire envoyer au collège. Leurs parens ou tuteurs peuvent être persuadés qu'ils seront logés, nourris, blanchis, instruits et surveillés avec le zèle et l'exactitude la plus scrupuleuse. Une longue expérience a prouvé qu'il est de l'intérêt des étrangers, comme de l'établissement, de correspondre directement, et de préférence avec le proviseur, pour tout ce qui concerne la pension et l'instruction, les soins et l'entretien des élèves.

Située par les 22 degrés ½ de latitude, à une distance raisonnable des comptoirs de l'Inde, l'Ile Maurice offre un séjour et un asile avantageux aux élèves étrangers. Leurs familles peuvent recevoir, aussi souvent qu'il leur plaît, des nouvelles de leurs enfans, et leur tendresse n'a à redouter pour eux, ni les chaleurs excessives de l'Inde, ni les froids rigoureux d'Europe. Ils ne sont point forcés, pour leur donner une éducation solide, de mettre, entre eux et les objets de leur affection, plusieurs continents et l'Océan tout entier.

Une nourriture saine et abondante, un climat pur et délicieux, des bains d'eau vive, dans l'enceinte même du collège, des chasses et des dortoirs bien aérés, des heures d'étude et de récréation invariables, des congés et des vacances fixes, des promenades fréquentes, nul mauvais traitement, mais une discipline sévère, une tenue décente et beaucoup de propreté . . voilà de quoi inspirer la plus grande confiance aux étrangers de toutes les nations qui ont des établissemens dans l'Inde. Leur confiance sera plus grande encore quand ils apprendront que cet établissement renferme cent pensionnaires et un nombre beaucoup plus grand d'externes.

L'éducation du collège royal, ne se borne pas seulement à orner l'esprit, et à développer les facultés du corps; elle a encore pour base la religion et la morale dont on cherche à pénétrer le cœur des enfans. Chaque jeudi, ils reçoivent du supérieur ecclésiastique ou du chef de l'établissement une instruction morale et religieuse; tous les dimanches, les surveillans conduisent les catholiques à la messe paroissiale, et les élèves protestans au temple consacré à leur culte.

Tels sont les réglemens, l'organisation, et le régime d'un établissement fondé depuis quinze ans, recréé et réorganisé depuis huit ans par le gouvernement Anglais, sur un plan plus vaste et plus libéral, surveillé, dirigé, et conduit de manière à inspirer la plus grande confiance, aux pères de famille, au gouvernement, et à tous les étrangers illustres qui l'ont déjà visité.

G. A. BARRY, Président de la Commission.

Proviseur du collège royal, et surintendant de la commission.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieutenant R. J. Anderson, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to Miss M. S. Murray.

BIRTH.

At Madras, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Clemons, 9th Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th instant, of a lock jaw, Mrs. A. Baber, aged 30 years, 3 months and 15 days. She bore her sufferings with true Christian piety and resignation; she was an amiable friend, and a kind and affectionate mother; she has left five unfortunate Orphans to bewail her untimely and irreparable loss.

At Tellicherry, on the 26th of March, after a long and painful suffering, aged about 67 years, Thomas Dinzer, Esq. many years resident at Mahe.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Apr. 20	Sickal, off Calcutta	Arab	Tuhoor	Tooraroo Mar. 18
21	Amboyna	British	D. Wilson	Batavia Jan. 30

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Apr. 22	Alexander	British	B. Rogers	Pulau Condore

To Correspondents.

We have received from our Poetic Correspondent not 1000 miles from Ganjam, an Episode from the Shah Nameh, in the original Persian, with an English Translation, in blank verse. As he is particularly anxious that the English Version should be accompanied by the Persian Original, and our long-expected fonts of various Types from England have not yet arrived, it must be delayed.

We understand the Translator of this Episode has finished the Translation of four of the most beautiful DARISTAUNE *or Romances of the Shah Nameh, in blank verse, with Notes and Illustrations, as also a Life of Firdousee, the Persian Homer, from various rare and hitherto unexamined M S S., besides many other Translations in rhyme, which we hope will eventually see the light.*

From the same quarter we have received a Bill of Supplies sent from Madras to an Out-station in 1784, from Papers belonging to the late General Graher, who, at the time of his death, about two years ago, was said to be the oldest Officer in India. It is curious, as shewing that at that remote period the prices of all the articles consumed by Gentlemen in India, from Ham, Cheese, and Porter, to Claret and Champagne, were much the same as at present.

*A Letter regarding the Secretary to the Orphan School has reached us. We apprehend that the Writer, who signs himself "*AN OLD AND POOR SUBSCRIBER*" has fallen into an error in regard to the amount of the Secretary's Allowances, of which Half only is paid by the Society.—Our Correspondent does not appear to be aware of the Government School being under the same management; and hence, perhaps, under-rates the duties.—These considerations prevent our publishing his Letter without further explanation, although we might agree in much that he has said.*

Various Letters on Regulations applying to Native Christians, have been from time to time addressed to us from the Southern Provinces of India. To shew how little they deserve the suspicions in which these Regulations must have been founded, one of our Correspondents relates the well known anecdote of Welch's Corps at Pallamcottah. This is not the only instance in which we have been indebted to our Christian Sepoys, of whom there were formerly in some Coast Regiments, 1 or 200 men, if not more. In a few years there will not be one, and it is not only in the Army, but in other departments that this intolerance of Christians exists:—Instance the following, See VI. Reg. VI. 1816. "No person shall be authorised to officiate as a District Moonsiff, (the most reputable Judicial situation in the Zillahs on this Coast) unless he be of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion."

We have received several Letters from Hedserabad, adverting to the continued inconveniencies arising out of the present System of Military Pay, and indulging a hope that the present Administration, so remarkable for attention to the claims of all those engaged in the various branches of the Honourable Company's Service, will not omit investigating and remedying whatever evils may still exist in that Department.

A Letter from Gooty mentions that the Nabob of Canowl was extremely ill, and expected soon to leave this transitory world for another and perhaps a better. The intrigues generally incident to such changes at Native Courts, were there in full vigour. The character of the present Nabob is not celebrated by the exercise of any remarkable virtue.

Our valuable and respected Correspondent from the Himalayah has transmitted us two long Papers on Congelation in these regions, in continuation of former Communications on this interesting subject, to which we shall give our earliest attention.

The Letter of A SUFFERER, *on the impropriety of suffering Native Females of loose character to inhabit the public Streets of the City, is inadmissible in its present shape. The suggestion that he offers for their being restricted to a particular quarter of the Town, is perhaps unobjectionable; but this is* ONE OF THE FEW *subjects that cannot well be discussed in a Public Journal, and may therefore, with greater propriety, be referred directly to the Authorities under whose superintendance these particular matters are placed.*

A Correspondent, signing FAIR PLAY, *inquires whether Agents are justified in charging 12 per cent. interest on Money lent, while they only give 6 on Money they borrow. A person asking such a question must have such crude notions of Commerce, that a plain answer would hardly satisfy him, we suppose. If it would, we might say that Traders in Money cannot with justice be more restricted than Traders in any other article, and that each and every member of a Trading community has an undoubted right to lend on any terms he pleases, even to 100 per cent per month if he could obtain so much, or to borrow at 1 per cent per annum, if persons will supply him at that rate. The effectual check to the evil of this is, that if any man wishes to borrow money at a lower rate than the market price, he will get none to lend it, and if he wishes to lend at a higher rate than others, he will get none to borrow.*

Parody.

FREE AND POINTED—BUT NOT PROFANE.

1.

At the close of the night, when the presses are still,
And printers employ not the hands, nor the mouth,
When hush'd for a space is the screech of the quill,
Or the only quills heard are of wakening crows,
Twas thus, hurried on by the decisions of Fate,
And visions of silver converting to brass,
That an Editor wail'd his unfortunate fate,
And thought like a tiger, and spoke like an ass.

2.

"Ah! why all abandon'd to scorn and neglect,
"Should the Paper I edit so woefully fail,
"That all the amusement my readers expect
"Is daily to find me more scurvily rail!
"But mark how my anger indignantly swoops,
"On those who 'my Neighbour' presume to peruse,
"And lo! how I pity that 'Mountebank's dupes'
"Who seek in *his* columns for scans or for news!

3.

"Yet crumpling along in the bags of the post
"How few of my Papers their covers display,
"While I hear that 'my Neighbour' dispatches a host
"To every part of the world every day!
"Oh perish thou, Neighbour! and let me again,
"Oh Public! repeat what I told you before,
"My *lines* can as much as his pages contain,
"And if you'll believe me, I'll swear they hold more!

4.

"Ah, why should Calcutta remain so perverse
"As not to acknowledge the merits I claim,
"And to let me continue as empty in purse
"As I ever have been in perception and fame!
"Yet it is not for 'fame' that my wrath is expressed,
"It is for 'rupees' that my lungs I expand,
"Oh when will they visit my now-empty chest,
"Oh when will they clink in the palms of my hand!

5.

"Oh numerous Subscribers! I frequently say,
"*My* talents can never affect any hurt,
"And, great as they are, they are yours every day,
"Respectable readers, as "cheaply as dirt."
"'Tis thus I endeavour'd in vain to achieve
"A feat whose attainment I never shall see,
"To blacken 'my Neighbour,' and make you believe
"That no one your patronage merits but me.

6.

"But alas! my Subscribers are writing so fast
"As the post can arrive to forbid my assays,
"And my optics discover a vision at last
"Of horror, of terror, of dread, and amaze:
"See Debts, Scorn, and Ruin upon me alighting,
"My Neighbour "enjoying his payments in full;"
"Not "a rap" in my bag; and myself, like my writing,
"(In my own phraseology) dirty and dull."

N. B. The Compiler of the above Stanzas freely confesses that they contain several phrases not peculiarly select, but his Readers must consider the *subject* of his muse, and remember what the wise man saith, "who can touch pitch, and not be defiled?"

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

Streets and Lanes.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Observing the frequent suggestions which appear in your Journal, with regard to Improvement of Roads, &c. and the ready attention they meet with, in many instances, from the Superintendant in the Department, you will confer a favor by giving insertion, to the, and bringing to their notice, or rather that of the "Lottery Committee, for the improvement of the Town," the state of the Streets near the Portuguese Church, which is inconvenient in a very great degree, to the congregation of that Church, and their Servants, Bearers, &c. and to all who have occasion to pass that way, generally, from the Streets or *Lanes* being so narrow. An Improvement can easily be effected there by buying up two small upper-roomed Houses, in the *left* row of the Street, leading from Meerzy-hatta, to the Church, which would entirely make that part of the Street wide enough, and prevent great inconvenience to the crowds of people, who are in a manner pent up in this Lane, (as that is the only thoroughfare leading to the Houses of great part, or almost all of them,) and who, with difficulty, make their way, on occasions of any Festival in the Portuguese Church, and particularly in Lent, as it has happened this year, with Bearers, Palanquins Buggies, Carriages, Foot Passengers with their Chattah Bearers, &c. &c.

Your's obediently,

April 1826. AN INHABITANT.

Royal Birth Days.

The celebration of the Royal Birth Days having often been attended with inconvenience to the Court, in consequence of their falling in months when the Nobility of England were generally in the country, that of Her late Majesty we believe was celebrated at a different period of the year from that in which her Birth Day really occurred, for the sake of holding her Drawing Room with greater brilliance and effect.

The Birth Day of His present Majesty George the Fourth, which falls on the 12th of August, has in like manner been transferred to the 23d of April, being convenient as to the season of the year in England, and highly appropriate as the Festival of the Tutelary Saint of Britain, St. George.

In most of the Continental nations of Europe, in lieu of the Birth Days of Individuals being celebrated, the Day of the Saint whose name they bear is substituted; and there is this convenience attending the custom, that the Fêtes of every person bearing the same Christian name happening on the same day throughout the kingdom, there is much more of sympathy, and social enjoyment, in the common bond by which namesakes are thus united than otherwise, and the precise day of every man's Fête is known to all who who know his name, so that visits of congratulation take place, and men are not expected to attend to any thing but pleasure and entertainment on that particular day. If Anniversary Fêtes be *worth* keeping at all, we think this social plan of having all the Georges, and all the Andrews, and all the Patricks, to hold their Fête together on the same day, a much better plan than the Birth-Day observance, as in England.

The change which has taken place in the instance of His present Majesty giving up the observance of his Birth-Day, and celebrating instead of it the Fête of St. George, may perhaps be generally followed; but it would be evidently an inaccuracy to continue under such a change, the usual term of a Birth-Day, since that would imply the thing that is not.

His Majesty's Fête then, we shall say, was ushered in on Monday last, by the discharge of cannon from the ramparts of Fort William at sun-rise, and by a Review of the Troops in Garrison, who fired a *feu de joie* on the occasion. At noon the discharge of cannon was repeated from the Batteries, and the Ships in the River were decorated with the Ensigns of their respective nations, Foreigners as well as English, and with the usual display of signals, flags, &c.

In the Evening the Government House was illuminated, and a Ball and Supper was given in honour of His Majesty, George the Fourth. The Ball-Room was filled with the chief Officers of His Majesty's, and the Honourable Company's Services—Members of Council—Judges of the Supreme Court,—Secretaries of the Several Public Departments, &c.—and by the principal Families and Ladies of the Settlement. From the intense heat of the weather (though the breeze through the Southern verandah was powerful and refreshing) Dancing occupied but a small portion of the time: one Country Dance and a Sett of Quadrilles being all that occurred before Supper. Promenades seemed the order of the Evening, and though this, when continued beyond a certain number of rounds, fails in the attraction of variety, it is perhaps the best relief that can be enjoyed after Dancing in this climate, where sitting exposed to the breeze, however refreshing, is not without a danger, from which motion and change are free.

The Governor General and his distinguished Consort were both in excellent health and spirits, and led their guests to Supper a little after midnight. The Entertainment was altogether in a style suited to the occasion of a great National Festival, and one of its most agreeable features was the perfect freedom from all ceremonial or constraint beyond that which the feelings alone of every well bred circle must dictate. We are glad to observe, indeed, that this freedom is every where rapidly displacing the useless distinctions still existing at Madras, we believe, of pairing off the guests with so minute an attention to graduated rank as to induce a stranger to suppose that the grand object of female ambition in India is the arm or the seat assigned to them in Public Entertainments. Society, like all other enjoyments, to be relished, must have more of choice than necessity in its arrangement and composition. There are certain ranks, and certain persons, which must find themselves always at the head of every circle, by right as well as by common consent. Beyond this however, nothing can be more destructive to social enjoyment than forced distinctions. When left to themselves, certain Individuals in every party discover their relative affinities, as readily as any chemical substances can do, and those who are most agreeable to each other will be sure to find their places. It must happen, according to the pairing system to which we before alluded, that persons the least disposed to harmonize with each other are often brought together, and their intercourse must then be confined to the dull formality of cold and heartless ceremony. On the other hand, where the feelings are the only scale consulted, every various shade of affinity, from slight prepossession at first sight, to cordial friendship of long standing, and even warmer attachments, if these may safely be indulged without observation in public, will be sure to suit itself, and the result will in general be an aggregate of happiness, whether the Entertainment as a whole is brilliant or otherwise, since the pleasures of all large parties must depend on the detail, and if the kinder passions of the heart are gratified in these, every individual is happy in his own associations and is independent of the general effect. Experience, good-breeding, and Nature, all unite to recommend this emancipation, and we are delighted to observe it therefore in those circles from which it must go forth with all the influence of authority, and spread its ameliorating influence through the varied channels of social enjoyment, whether in public parties or in private life.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, ...	9	34
Evening, ...	9	56

Moon's Age, ... 24 days

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
6	8	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	6	4
13	12	Ditto Later Loans, ...	13	8

Indian News.

Goozerat.—Letters from Goozerat, dated March 28, in alluding to the late Tour of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone through that Province, speak in the highest terms of the benefits expected from his personal visit. One of them says, "Our Noble Governor has gone through the whole detail of our complicated Revenue and Judicial Systems, with such indefatigable industry, and such engaging frankness and candour, as has delighted every person, whether European or Native, who has had the good fortune to be near him. We anticipate therefore the most beneficial Reforms in almost every branch of Government, as the result of his useful inquiries." These are the men that are wanting to raise India to that degree of prosperity and happiness, which her extent, her fertility, and her vast population ought to command.

Pattiala.—At Pattiala, a Sikh town to the northward of Karnaul, there is said to be a man who has not taken any kind of sustenance during the last *nine* months.

Karnaul.—A gang of robbers who infest the road betwixt Karnaul and Delhi, lately executed a most audacious outrage. A Gentleman with his family being encamped at Gorounda, was roused at dead of night out of his sleep by the shrieks of a female, who proved to be the nurse of his child; the ruffians were strangling, and had bodily lifted her out and ran away with her, from the interior of the tent where the Gentleman and Lady were sleeping, for the sake of the ornaments about her. Being closely pursued, they at length relinquished the poor woman. Some of the gang were apprehended in the village, though many escaped with considerable booty.

Madras, April 10, 1821.—No arrivals by sea have taken place since our last weekly report, and the Roads consequently present a most deserted appearance.

The homeward bound ships *Agamemnon* and *Waterloo* have both sailed for the Cape and England—the former on Wednesday, and, the latter early on Saturday morning.

Passengers per Agamemnon—Mrs. Strange, and Mr. Deparon, Major Grand, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Floon—Messrs. Usher, Connechling, Bently, Shortt, Mayall, Freeborn, Baily, Metcalf, Graves, Flanagell, Insane Patients—47 Privates also proceeded on this ship.

The interesting spectacle of the Launch of a beautiful Man of War was presented at Cochin on the 29th ultimo. His Excellency the Admiral, in the *Leander*, accompanied by the *Liverpool*, arrived there on the 27th, and the Launch took place on the day we have mentioned. It is important to record this event with minuteness, and as the subjoined particulars of the Launch, and of the Vessel, were written from the spot, they will be doubly interesting. Our Correspondent will accept our thanks for the account which he so attentively forwarded.

"On the 27th of March arrived His Majesty's Ships *Leander* and *Liverpool* at Cochin, with the Crew and Stores for the *Alligator* Frigate, which was added to the List of the Royal Navy this day the 29th instant, by Mr. Schuler, Contractor for Ships and Vessels building at Cochin for the Navy. We cannot but congratulate ourselves on being able to produce from this quarter of India, one of the finest of Britannia's bulwarks, the elegance of construction being combined with the new mode of Naval architecture makes the *Alligator* a complete Man of War on the plan of Sir Robert Seppings, and built by Mr. Edye, His Majesty's Superintendant for Naval Works at Cochin, where the second Frigate yet unnamed is in a forward State, and the keel for a third laid down.

May this great national saving of the British oak be nursed, and the Teak of India be constructed in the bulwarks of England's pride, is the sincere wish of all who have an interest in the welfare of the Navy.

On the 5th of March was launched also from Mr. Schuler's Naval Contractor, Yard, at Cochin, a Vessel for the service of the Navy at Trincomalie, for watering Ships of War, by a Syphon—the Tank contains about 30 Tons of water."—*Courier*.

Parody.

A FREE PARODY ON THE FIRST FEW LINES ADDRESSED TO THE KUTUB MINAR AT DELHI.

Scene Bow Bazar.

Malignant Scribbler! on whose vulgar page
I see with scorn the terms inscribed by rage,
And in whose numbers, stupid yet obscene,
I read the lines imprinted deep by spleen,
Lo! here amidst these smoke-encompass'd heaps,
"The Spirit damn'd" of Soultan Khlis sleeps,
Thy princely patron, who in days of yore
Prepared himself thy typographic store,
Advised thee from thy Clive Street Press to go
With brow unblushing to S. G. and Co.
And told thee in this once-enlightened exile
A Daily Sheet of worn-out News to write,
Abusive, dull, and vile, till near and far,
Within the precincts of the Bow Bazar,
Mechanics, cobbers, scavengers, and snipe
And rogues and vagabonds, and scamps and ripe,
And all the motley scandal-loving tribe
Should on thy list their names or marks subscribe.

Slavery in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A very few years ago a Magistrate of this Zillah (Malabar), wrote to Government respecting the Sale of Men, Women, and Children, of the Pollar, Cherumakol, Pasiao, Kanakan, Kallady, Yacallan, and Nacady tribes, to the following effect.

"If the general question of Slavery, as recognized by the local usages of *Malabar*, or by the Hindoo and Mahommedan Law, is not affected by the Laws made to abolish the Slave Trade, adverting to the wretchedness and diminutive appearance of this description of Natives, it still appears to be a subject well worthy the humane consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to enact such legislative provisions as will tend to ameliorate their condition, and prevent their being sold out of the Talook, or indeed off the Estate, the place of their nativity, and, above all, from being exposed for sale, by public auction, in execution of Decrees, or in satisfaction of Revenue demands."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A FRIEND TO THE LIBERTY OF THE MIND, THE BODY, AND THE PRESS.

March, 1821.

Game of Whist.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Four Gentlemen playing at Whist, betted on the Odd Trick. One party at the point of 8, asked his Partner if he could assist him with an Honour; his Partner remaining silent, the hand was played out, when it appeared that he (the Partner) had an Honour, but that he declined answering the call, as by remaining silent, he thought himself more likely to secure the Odd Trick.

The Question therefore is, whether a Partner is justified by any Rule or established Custom in declining to answer his Partner's question, whether he has an Honour in his hand? —Some of your Correspondents may perhaps answer, this satisfactorily.

Your's, &c.

Upper Provinces, April 1821. A. B.

Sporting Intelligence.

The 5th year of the Riddlesworth Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs, h. ft. and 15 ft. if declared one month before the day of running, for the produce of Mares covered in 1831. Colts, 8st. 7lb. Fillies, 8st. 4lb.—G. M.

CALCUTTA DECEMBER MEETING, 1825.

FIRST DAY.

Produce of English Mares to carry 4lb. extra. Produce or failure to be declared 1st July 1822. No produce. No forfeit.

Nominations to be made to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, before the 1st of July 1821.

Present Subscribers.

Mr. O'Keefe's.....b. E. m. *Amabel*, ...Malvern.
Mr. Black's .....gr. E. m. *Nettle*, ...Hooer.
b. c. m. *Gipsey* ....Malvern.
b. A. Mare, ...Malvern.
Mr. Weller's ....b. c. m. *Woodly*, ...Malvern.
Mr. Robert's ....br. E. m. *Uriza*, ...Malvern.

Errata.

In printing this long List of Errata, which has been transmitted from by the Writers of the respective Letters in which they occur, we might say much on the necessity of clear and legible writing in every thing transmitted for publication at an Indian Press. Though it has been a hundred times repeated, it still requires to be told to refresh not the memories of our Correspondents in every quarter, that there is no security against many such errors as those pointed out here, but clear and distinct writing. When it is considered that to be printed the Manuscript must go into the hands of persons who cannot possibly know any thing of the subject treated on, and who are unable to detect even orthographical errors in a language which is not their native one, it may be conceived how difficult it is to approach even to accuracy. The other Newspapers of India, which are almost wholly filled with re-prints from the English Papers and other *printed* Copy, and with the few original remarks they contain written in the hand of the Editor who knows the importance of legible writing, and to which his Printers become also accustomed, may easily enough fulfil their duties; but in our case, where in addition to all this, there are frequently more than 100 Letters on various subjects published in the Journal in the course of a month, from Manuscripts in every possible variety of hand writing, it is not so easy; and we may assert with safety, that of the 12 hours generally occupied by the Editor in every day, more than half that time is painfully and unprofitably consumed in the correction of written Communications, tho' this, by far the most irksome and ungrateful part of his duty, ought not of right to occupy a moment of any Editor's time, but more particularly in a Daily Paper, where the incessant claims on his time and attention from other considerations are more than enough to occupy every moment that can be spared. In England, where the Printers all understand their duty perfectly, and every Department of a Newspaper, even to the State of the Markets, is superintended by a separate person, they know nothing of the "Miseries" of an Indian Editor, on whom devolves the drudgery of every Department, even to that of re-writing on some occasions, the Manuscripts of Correspondents, which none but an Englishman and one in some degree acquainted with the subject could decypher, so that if put into the hands of the Printers in its original state it could not fail to go out full of errors. We intreat our Correspondents to think of these difficulties, and relieve us from them as much as they can. Almost every Gentleman in the country has some Native Writer on his Establishment to whom his hand writing is familiar, and who could easily make a fair and distinct copy of Letters intended for the Press, which the Writer might look over once to revise, and out of many much trouble would be thus saved, but many errors would be prevented. This would be more effectual than a long List of Errata a month afterwards, when few perhaps would have the perseverance to turn back and give the Paper a second reading for the sake of correcting errors which interested the Author more deeply than themselves.

In the Letter of MILES, in the Journal of the 8th instant, in the 1st line, FOR "when numerous Critics rail I should always respect the purity of their motives," &c. READ "I should always respect," &c.

Errata in the Letter signed "ONE WHO HAS VISITED THE FRONTIER OF CHINESE TARTARY AND LEHAR," *which appeared in the Journal of the 17th of February 1821.*

In paragraph 26, It may be proper to add, to make the meaning more clear and better understood, that no accounts have yet been received of Mr. Moorcroft's entrance into Yarkund; he was only met at Hamza, at Emza, a village one day's journey on this side Leh City.

Para. 4th, line 1st, FOR "Sultanpoor, or Sultanpoor," READ "Sultanpoor, or Sultanpoor."

Para. 5th, line 9th, FOR "the capital of Kubleon," READ "the capital of Kubleon."

Para. 7th, line 9th, FOR "Soonees," READ "Soonies," AND FOR "but as it was much better" READ "but as it is, it is much better" or "but considering it is much better, he took" &c.

Para. 8th, line 2d, FOR "and Yarkund about 25 beyond it" READ "and Yarkund about 45 beyond it."

In the note of reference, last line, FOR "and together with Sookhet also in some parts of Kunawr," READ "and together with Sookhet also in some parts of Kunawer."

Para. 13th, line 3d FOR "Kaigurgh" READ "Kaigurh."

Errata in the first Letter of Observations on Mr. Moorcroft's Tour to Ladak inserted in the Journal of

In page 712, note (*b*) line 16, FOR "October 19th" READ "October 1819."
In page 712, note (*c*) line 16, FOR "best" READ "bent."
In page 713, column 1st, line 3, FOR "Sutlej Inhabitants" READ "cis Sutlej inhabitants."
In page 713, column 1st, line 46, FOR "damn" READ "camp."
In page 713, note (*e*) line 24, FOR "rains" READ "rimy."
In page 713, note (*e*) line 31, FOR "lane" READ "cave."
In page 713, column 2d line 6, FOR "Ghee" READ "Gehoon," i. e. Wheat."
In page 713, note (*f*) line 24, FOR "the last" READ "they took."
In page 713, note (*f*) line 25, FOR "they took" READ "the last."
In page 714, note (*h*) line 16, FOR "expusure" READ "expanse."
In page 714, note (*i*) line 3, FOR "imagiantions" READ "migrations."
In page 714, column 2, line 3, FOR "Interior" READ "Asterior."
In page 715, column 2d, line 13, FOR "Hypsesis" READ "Hydaspes."
In page 716, note (*p*) line 6, FOR "treed" READ "freed."
In page 716, note (*r*) line 3, FOR "Zoo or Goo" READ "Zoo and Goo."
In page 716, note (*u*) line 1, FOR "means" READ "mean."
In page 716, note (*u*) line 2, FOR "34° 20' and 37° 4'" READ "34° 20' and 37° 4'."
In page 717, column 1st, line 1, FOR "33'" READ "33°"
In page 717, column 1st, line 2 FOR "33° 49'" READ 33° 48'"
In page 717, column 1st, line 16, FOR "33'" READ "33°"
In page 717, note (*z*) line 2, FOR "Chas" READ "Chao."
In page 717, note (*z*) line 4, FOR "Kyeates" READ "Kylates."
In page 718, column 1st, line 24, FOR "valley of the Leh" READ "valley of the Lee."
In page 718, note (*ee*) line 25, FOR "collection" READ "collision."
In page 718, note (*ee*) Para. 2, line 14, FOR "time" READ "line."
In page 718, note (*ee*) Para. 2, line 19, FOR "feet" READ "feet."
In page 718, note (*ee*) Para. 3, line 20, FOR "Dankarfort" READ "Dankar fort."
In page 718, note (*ee*) Para. 2, line 35, FOR "devour" READ "discern."
From reference (*gg*) to reference (*nn*) inclusive for their respective notes read the preceding of each.
In note (*pp*) FOR "27-10" READ "37° 10'"
Page 720, column 1st, line 15, FOR "35° 35" READ "35° 25'"
Page 720, column 1st, line 16, FOR "33° 48" READ "33° 48'"
Page 720, column 2d, line 15, FOR "god" READ "good."
FOR "Kat Kangra" READ "Kot Kangra."
FOR "Kat Gurh" READ "Kot Gurh."
FOR "Wharton" READ "Wharton i. e. Halton."
FOR "Soonum" READ "Soongnum."
FOR "Yarkind" READ "Yarkund."

To prevent mistakes, by "column 1st," I mean, that which is first read, and "from reference (*gg*) to reference (*nn*) inclusive for their respective notes read the preceding of each," is meant for note (*gg*) read that of (*ff*) and for (*hh*) that of (*gg*) as they are mis-referred to.

Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

"I have occasionally drawn your notice to the rare and diverting blunders of the *Asiatic Journal*, and it therefore seems but just that I should remark the symptoms of improvement that appear in the Number for October, which has just come into my hands. The first of these marks of amendment is, that the *ollypolerm* has quite subsided which the Editor pretended, to fear, as the evil consequences which "envious foreigners" would occasion by cunningly abusing the Liberty of the Indian Press. They were to write artful letters, as if from Englishmen, about *Suttees* and the like, and thus to bring about "the catastrophe"—"all the forests in India were to be felled and stacked into one immense pile for Britannia" &c.

Nothing but the suicidal action of a pig swimming could be compared to this man's attacks upon the Calcutta Press; for the improvement and correctness of the Indian Journals are the obvious sources of the improvement of his own. Instead of printing from "private unofficial correspondence," such articles of news, as were either unintelligible from misprint, or absurd "when understood," he now selects such papers as stand the test of publicity, and flourish unwithered by the breath of free discussion, and from them he cuts out with a pair of scissors as many pages as he has room for, and he thus compiles his Indian Extracts, as an Editor here would his *Europe* Extracts. In this way, besides 28 pages of Asiatic Intelligence, consisting of the usual proportion of General Orders, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, accounts of the Weather, and the late Fire, of Saugor Island, and the Cholera, all of which are taken from the Indian Newspapers I observe that several of the principal articles are avowedly reprinted from the same Originals. They fill 35 pages more, 19 of which are taken from your own columns.

Another eminent advantage which the Editor thus obtains is accuracy, for it is much easier to print from a Newspaper than from a crabbed manuscript. Not that he is altogether exempt of his faults on this head, for he turns a well known quotation, that he reprints from a Writer in the *Calcutta Journal for February 1820*, into "Qui *cuiusi* simetum ac *Bechaudia* vivant." But upon the whole there is great improvement; and the learned persons in England who take in the *Asiatic Journal*, will look in vain in this Number for further accounts of *the Delli Academy* and its distinguished *President*.

The Editor is upon second thoughts quite delighted with the removal of the Censorship in India, which "from the good sense and discretion which the really instructed class in India possess," he is sure will do no harm. "We *rejoice*," says he, "to find that such observers are at work." "We *are under no apprehension* that we shall ever see cause to hesitate at our admitting their productions into our Journal." This is a change of note indeed! Has the Editor discovered that he had been premature in sounding his blast? Is there any truth in the hint given in the *Morning Chronicle for October*, that some leading persons in the Court of Proprietors were favourable to this celebrated measure?

A full account of the Annual Meeting of the Calcutta School Society in Jan. 1821 is given, with a detail of the zealous measures now in progress for the improvement of the Natives, and there is not a word of grave prediction this time, nor are we warned to beware of the fearful consequences of the poor Bengalee children learning multiplication and orthography.

The part of this Number which consists of articles or letters written in England, is only 15 pages, and eleven of them are occupied with a Review of Mr. Shakspear's Hindoostanee and English Dictionary, which would be interesting to the *Orientalists* in this country, if you could find room for it.

I am, Sir, yours,

April 19, 1821. VINDEX.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departure from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major P. Byrne, 1st Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. from Benares.—Lieut. J. Hoggan, 2d Batt. 27th Regt. N. I. from Ascergurh.

Departure.—J. S. Marshall, 1st Batt. 29th Regt. N. I. to Jaggernauth.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Seerj, on the 21st instant, the Lady of W. H. Bell, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of J. O. B. Tandy, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 9th instant, the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 8th of March, the Lady of the Venerable E. Vaughan, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 18th of March, the Lady of Captain H. Rudyerd, of the Horse Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Entally, on the 20th instant, Mr. John Lish, of the Military Board Office, aged 27 years, after a most afflicting indisposition which lasted for a short period, during which he endured his sufferings with a calm and inflexible fortitude, resigning himself with all the calmness of Christianity to the Mercy of his Blessed Redeemer.

Among the many inestimable qualities which exalted and distinguished the character of this amiable and worthy young man, was the possession of a mind ever alive to the exercise of every manly and social virtue, and a heart endeared with all the attractions of sincerity united to an highly enlightened understanding.

In the relative duties of a husband and father, kindness and affection were his peculiar characteristics, and whilst encountering those struggles and difficulties for the support of his large family, consisting of a wife and four children, he manifested great equanimity of disposition in bearing his disappointments.

At Moorshedabad, on the 13th instant, the infant Son of N. Walsh, Esq. aged 4 months and 20 days.

At Serampore Factory, on the 14th instant, Helen, the infant daughter of J. Richmond, Esq. aged 2 months and 20 days.

At Colombo, on the 31st of March, Mr. Richard Morgan, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Colombo, and one of the Proctors of the Honorable the Supreme Court—aged 32 years; leaving a disconsolate widow, and 3 infant children to lament his loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

APRIL 24, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Sao Domingo Ensan*, (P.)

Mangles, outward bound, remains.

Cornwallis, outward bound, remains.

Kedgeree—*Merope*, outward bound, remains.

Four Brothers, (F.) and *Generous*, (ship) proceeded down.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Milford, from Zeere to Bombay.—Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, Major Tweedy, Lieutenant Lomestapier, Lieutenant Blackly, Lieutenant Victor, Lieutenant Wynter, Lieutenant Down, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant Crompton, Lieutenant Stevenson, Mess, Lieutenant Hobson, Bengal European Regiment.

Passengers per Liverpool, from Zeere to Bombay.—Captain Creeping, Lieutenant Bell, Ensign Seward, 187 Troops and followers, 167 Prisoners of War, (Arabs).

Passengers per Glorious, from Zeere to Bombay.—Captain Hardie, Lieutenants Polly, Willoughby, and Cortellis.

Passengers per Ann, from Zeere to Bombay.—Major Stennes, Captain Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Master Thompson, Captain Graham, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant G. B. Brooks, H. C. M. Assistant Agent Transports, Lieutenant Elderton, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Darke, Doctor Stewart.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Mr. Alston, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased—James Colvin, Esq.

Mr. David Daniel, deceased—Mr. David John Daniel.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Play of Pizarro.

We have more than ordinary gratification in announcing the approaching Entertainment at Chowringhee, as we have reason to believe that it will be altogether the finest Exhibition that has been seen within the walls of that Theatre for a long period.

Of the splendid spectacle which *Pizarro* affords, and of the deep interest which the progressive developement of its plot and the history of its several characters excites, it would be needless to speak. Every Reader to whom our pages are intelligible, has perhaps at some period or other of his life, both read the Play, and seen it acted. But there are few, perhaps, among this number, to whom its repetition would not be far more agreeable than the sight of many Pieces entirely new;—and we may assure all such that it is likely to be seen to-morrow evening in perfection, from the almost unprecedented exertions made to get it up well, from the strength of the Corps Dramatique, the judicious cast of the characters, and the expence and labour that have been bestowed on all that can add to the grandeur of display which this splendid Piece requires.

We feel more difficulty than can be well imagined in designating the characters in such a way as that all shall be known, and no one mistaken for another; in consequence of restrictions imposed by courtesy and custom, forbidding them to be mentioned by name, as they are not Professed Actors, but Amateurs. If they could so disguise themselves on the stage, as not to be recognized by their Friends and Admirers, when they enter, this omission of the names might be consistent enough, as the concealment would then be complete, but while every Amateur who appears is known to all the audience as Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Col. C. or Capt. D. and moreover, as when *Pizarro* is said to be in the hands of *Bertram*, *Rolla* in those of *Leon*, and the *Blind Man* in those of *Totterton*, every one who has seen Bertram, or Leon, or Totterton, must know the persons indicated, there seems no evil to be apprehended from informing those also who have not seen them, which could only be done by the mention of the names.

This practice would disarm Criticism much more effectually than the present system can do, and would extend what indeed highly deserves to be extended—a knowledge of those intelligent and public spirited individuals to whom the community of India are so deeply indebted for the highest and most intellectual Public Amusement that any country can afford, and one for which it requires the loftiest gift of genius to provide materials, and the most exquisite skill and judgement to use these materials to advantage. While Dramatic Authors are extolled and admired, their living and only faithful Commentators ought to share equally in public esteem; nor can we see why the faithful Representatives of characters that confer immortal honor on the genius that conceived them, should be less proud of giving to these "airy nothings" of the Poet's mind, "a local habitation and a name" without which indeed they never could produce their full effect, than the Author in whose conceptions they first originated.

Who, for instance, can witness the splendid delineations of character given by the *Leon* of our stage, and not admire the mind that could conceive so accurately as well as the talent that can so faithfully pourtray the most complicated emotions of the soul? Who can see the *Pauphes* of our Indian Boards, and not respect the nice discrimination, the correct taste, and the happy ease with which his eccentricities are hit off? And who, we might ask, has ever seen Miss Williams, in any of the higher and more distinguished Female Characters which she has so successfully sustained, without paying homage to the cultivated understanding—the chaste conception—and the elegant manners, with which the most dignified and refined scenes of the Drama are pourtrayed by her? Of all these qualities, indeed, she furnishes examples, but too rare in circles that would be improved by their adoption, and benefited largely by the society of the Siddons's—the O Neill's—the Brunton's—and we must add, the Williams's of the British Stage, for this last named Lady ought certainly to hold the same rank in India as the former did in England. She is beyond all parallel the most accomplished Actress of her day, and it is impossible, when we know that she is distinguished by the same union of superior talents, elegant manners, and unblemished reputation, which obtained for the Actresses of England admission into the first circles of society at home, not to feel a mixture of surprise and regret at this example having being hitherto unobserved by the more hospitable circles of British India.—But we are perhaps exceeding our province; yet observations, that are loud and frequent whenever this Lady delights the audience at the Theatre, although they are there the spontaneous expression of temporary feeling, cannot be misplaced, we think, in being transplanted from a Public Theatre to a Public Print.

We have been given to understand, by some of the fortunate few who have access to a "Peep behind the Curtain," that the Rehearsals of this splendid Drama, *Pizarro*, have proceeded with increasing interest and effect. The Scenery, Decorations, Machinery, and Music, have all been prepared, we are told, with a degree of Science and Skill, and at an expence which will probably leave behind all the attempts that have been made to get up this superb Play any where out of London.

We have been favoured with a sight, privately, of the *Cast*, as it is technically called, of the Piece, and we rejoiced to observe in it all the prominent names so well known to the frequenters of the Chowringhee Theatre, as well as those of some distinguished old Favorites who have returned to the Boards after a regretted absence of some months.

Rolla is of course in the hands of the accomplished and versatile genius, whom we remember with delight in *Leon*, *Macbeth*, *Iago*, *Richard*, and *Archer*.

Elvira will be played by Miss Williams, and we understand that this elegant and powerful Actress is expected to surpass all her previous performances in this striking part. Mrs. Cooke appropriately takes the simple and gentle part of *Cora*, and the choruses are full and effective.

The difficulty of getting a Representative for *Pizarro* has hitherto delayed the performance of this Drama, for which the preparations were completed several months ago, but this difficulty has at last been got over, we learn, by the kindness of an old Friend of the Theatre, who kindly stepped forward to fill it, in order that so much preparation might not be thrown away, and the Public be disappointed of an Entertainment which they had so long expected.

We sincerely hope that these exertions will be crowned with complete success; and that we shall see a crowded House—an animated Stage—an admirable Play—and a delighted Audience.

River Accident.

We learn that on Tuesday evening, one of the Boys belonging to a Ship lying off the Police Ghaut, was swimming round the vessel, and in the act of laying hold of the cable to the stream, when he was seized by a large Fish, and one of his feet lacerated in the most dreadful manner. The Fish quitted its hold, it would seem, for a moment, probably to swallow the flesh it had torn away from the poor Boy's foot, when a Dingey belonging to a Spanish Ship crossing the spot, he was rescued by the persons in her, before the Fish could renew its attack.

Such repeated accidents of this nature, as have from time to time been recorded, ought to operate as a warning, not to Sailors and Boys, who seldom read or hear of these accidents through Newspapers, but at least to Commanders and Officers, who ought to give the strictest injunction against the practice of swimming in Rivers or Harbours, subject to such interruptions as these.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
6	8	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	6	4
13	12	Ditto Later Loans, ...	13	6

Streets and Lanes.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Observing the frequent suggestions which appear in your Journal, with regard to Improvement of Roads, &c. and the ready attention they meet with, in many instances, from the Superintendent in the Department, you will confer a favor by giving insertion, to this, and bringing to their notice, or rather that of the "Lottery Committee, for the improvement of the Town," the state of the Streets near the Portuguese Church, which is inconvenient in a very great degree, to the congregation of that Church, and their Servants, Bearers, &c. and to all who have occasion to pass that way, generally, from the Streets or *Lanes* being so narrow. An Improvement can easily be effected there by buying up two small upper-roomed Houses, in the *left* row of the Street, leading from Meorgy-hutta, to the Church, which would entirely make that part of the Street wide enough, and prevent great inconvenience to the crowds of people, who are in a manner pent up in this Lane, (as that is the only thoroughfare leading to the Houses of great part, or almost all of them,) and who, with difficulty, make their way, on occasions of any Festival in the Portuguese Church, and particularly in Lent, as it has happened this year, with Bearers, Palanquins, Buggies, Carriages, Foot Passengers with their Chattah Bearers, &c.

Your's obediently,

April 1821. AN INHABITANT.

Junius Identified.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

After taking two days to digest my last, and getting some compassionate Friend to correct his grammar, Q. again ventures to resume his place in the first column of the *Harkaru*. Although he contrives to support the justly-acquired reputation of the aforesaid column for malignity and virulence, and although he even appears in such worshipful company as that of A ZILLAH JUDGE ("O wise and upright Judge!"), I see nothing in his Letter of to-day which can weaken the opinion which every one must entertain of him, that he is a malignant and *anonymous* slanderer, of a *known* individual. As to his style, I believe I have already pointed out some of its *original* beauties, and although in his Letter of to-day he has been at great pains to guard against those *trifling* mistakes which I was so kind as to notice for his benefit, yet he has not, with all his praiseworthy attention, been able entirely to "sink the tailor,"—and accordingly he *bravely* vaunts his readiness to meet you if you wish "*to take the law of him.*" Really, Sir, if we may judge of this writer by his compositions, I think it very questionable (even if he were *valiant* enough to disclose his name), whether or no it would be worth your while to notice him so far as "*to take the law of him!*"

I have heard it hinted that this Q. has formerly figured in print, and is the same person who (modestly enough) assumed the signature of JUNIUS during the Vestry Discussion. I strongly advise JUNIUS, if he be still in existence and can do it with a *safe conscience*, to contradict this report without loss of time. The Letters of the *little* JUNIUS did indeed want the fire and energy which distinguished those of the *great* Champion. They maintained principles and opinions against which the gigantic powers of JUNIUS were ever arrayed; in short, they were *not* such as to give us reasonable hope that *our* JUNIUS will share with his illustrious namesake the admiration of posterity. Yet the Letters of JUNIUS *the little*, were never filled with base and cruel slanders of an individual; they were not made the vehicle of dark and false aspersions on the *private* character of an opponent on a public question, who had not the same advantage of fighting from behind a masked battery; and certainly, if I remember rightly, the Letters of JUNIUS were written with tolerable attention to the rules of grammar, and were *free* from the excessive vulgarity which distinguishes those of Q.

Of this let JUNIUS be assured, that whatever opinion may be formed of his writings on the Vestry Question, he can never suffer so much in the estimation of every candid and thinking reader, as by suffering himself to be identified with one who displays such a spirit as Q.——

April 25, 1821. Q. E. D.

Rale of Cotton Rock.

As it appears that the Rale of Cotton Rock, was not only seen, but its position defined, by the Fleet of Indiamen coming from the Cape of Good Hope, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Belligulex*, Captain Byng, in April 1806, any person in Calcutta then belonging to the said Fleet, or Passenger on board, is respectfully requested to give such information as he may possess upon the important subject in question, to the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, who will gladly publish the same, for general satisfaction. *Calcutta, April* 24, 1821.

Rale of Cotton Rock, described by Lieutenant William Henry Smyth, of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Captain Charles James Johnstone.

The existence of this Rock is no longer doubtful, and the description of its situation, as originally given by Mr. Callendar, is more correct than he himself supposed it to be. Captain La Meme (above-mentioned,) fell in with it in 1797, and described it to lie in 5° 18' N. and 88° 20' E. from Greenwich (not Paris, as in the Directory.) This has been confirmed by the following information, obligingly communicated by Lieutenant William Henry Smyth, R. N.

"The Rale of Cotton Rock is in North Latitude 5° 18' and in 88° 20' East Longitude, from Greenwich. The summit of the Rock may be about 20 feet above the level of the water, and is about 50 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. At 130 feet from the Rock we found no bottom with 120 fathoms of line. We landed on the Rock, where we made several good observations for the Longitude, by distances of the Sun and Moon; it agreed exactly with the Longitude given by our chronometers, in the Ship's run from Cape Comorin."

Legal Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I shall be obliged to any of your Legal Readers, who may be able to answer the following Query.

A has obtained a Judgment of Court against B for 10,000 Rupees—B's only property is a House worth about 10,000 Rupees, but which was mortgaged prior to the date of the Judgment, to C, for 8,000 Rupees, and there is besides 500 Rupees interest due on the mortgage—C is in possession of the House. Can A, without the consent of C, bring the House to public sale for the satisfaction of the Judgment.

Madras, April 5, 1821. AN ENQUIRER.

Indian Arithmetic.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

If the enclosed short account of the five elementary Tamul Books of Arithmetic in use among the Natives, who speak the Tamul language on the Coast of Coromandel, should appear to you worthy of a place in the columns of your excellent Paper, you will oblige me by inserting it.

The Hindoo system of *teaching* Arithmetic, which is said to be very ancient, and which, with reference to it as a plan of Education, I do not recollect having ever seen mentioned, may not be considered by some of your readers undeserving of consideration.

The Tamul Accountants are for the most part very quick and correct in their calculations, though their steady and theoretical knowledge of the science of Arithmetic seldom extends beyond what is learnt by them when very young in these five Books. The boys in the Tamul Schools get the whole of them off by-heart in the usual mode, writing their contents in the sand, and repeating them till they can do it by rote, with as much facility as most English boys of their age can do the common Multiplication Table, which after the examples of the Hindoo system might, I think, be enlarged in our Schools beyond 12 times 12, with some advantage; for a Hindoo Tamul Boy at School, from this mode of

studying Arithmetic, will as readily and correctly answer one of the difficult questions in the 3d, 4th, and 5th of those Books as an English Boy would, how much 9 times 8 make.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Coromandel Coast. A MADRAS SUBSCRIBER.

The first five, and almost the only Books which the Tamulers study in Arithmetic, are called, 1 *Lekkum*, 2 *Nellekkum*, 3 *Yenekowody*, 4 *Perrakooly Mukta*, and 5 *Serrakooly Mukta*.

The *first* Book commences with a fraction, which, like all other fractions in Tamul Arithmetic, is denoted by a particular character, instead of by figures. The first fraction is called *Moondy*, in figures $\frac{1}{320}$ the second is termed *Arrakkaley*, in figures $\frac{1}{160}$, the third *Arrakkaley Moondy*, in figures $\frac{3}{120}$, and in this manner by different characters the Account is carried on in the Table as follows: $\frac{1}{80}$, $\frac{1}{64}$, $\frac{3}{160}$, $\frac{7}{320}$, $\frac{1}{40}$, $\frac{9}{320}$, $\frac{10}{320}$, $\frac{11}{320}$, $\frac{3}{80}$, $\frac{13}{120}$, &c. to a unit; the Account then proceeds from 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, &c. to 100,000.

The *second* Book commences also with a fraction of a Seer, (or measure) these and all the other fractional parts in Tamul Accounts are also marked by signs or characters instead of by the numerical figures, the first fraction is called *Oraschoodoo*, in figures $\frac{1}{40}$, the next is termed *Eroschoodoo*, in figures $\frac{2}{40}$, and so on to 1 Seer. The Table then proceeds from Seer $1\frac{5}{40}$ to $1\frac{10}{40}$, and $1\frac{15}{40}$, and so on to 8 Seers, which make a *Mercal* (another liquid and dry measure in use on the Coast of Coromandel). The Table then proceeds thus; 1 Mercal and 1 Seer, 1 Mercal and 2 Seers, till it reaches to 10 Mercals, which makes 1 Callum, (another measurement in use) and thus proceeds to 100,000 Calums.

The *third* Book is the Tamulians Multiplication Table. It is thus written in columns:—

First Column.

1 Multiplied	.....	.....	.....	1	equals	1
10	.....	.....	.....	1	=	10
2	.....	.....	.....	1	=	2
20	.....	.....	.....	1	=	20
3	.....	.....	.....	1	=	3

and so on to 100

Second Column.

1 Multiplied	.....	.....	.....	2	equals	2
2	.....	.....	.....	2	=	4
20	.....	.....	.....	2	=	40
3	.....	.....	.....	2	=	6
30	.....	.....	.....	2	=	60

and so on to 300, and in like manner in eight other columns it is carried forward to 100,000,00.

The Multiplication of fractions then follows in the Table thus:—

First Column.

1 Multiplied	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{320}$	equals	$\frac{1}{320}$
10	.....	.....	.....	=	$\frac{1}{32}$
100	.....	.....	.....	=	$\frac{5}{16}$
2	.....	.....	.....	=	$\frac{1}{160}$
20	.....	.....	.....	=	$\frac{1}{16}$

and so on to 1,000 which multiplied $\frac{1}{30} = 3\frac{1}{3}$

In the same manner 1 is multiplied by $\frac{1}{160}$ and by $\frac{1}{80}$, by $\frac{1}{40}$ by $\frac{2}{80}$ by $\frac{1}{20}$ by $\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{10}$ by $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Callum, Mercal, and Seer, are multiplied thus:—

Seer.		Seer.		Callum.		Mercal.		Seer.
1	Multiplied	1	=	....		....	....	1
10		1	=	....		1	....	2
100		1	=	1	....		....	4
2		1	=	....		....	....	2
20		1	=	....		2	....	4

	Seer.		Seer.	Callum.	Mercal.	Seer.
and so on to 1,000 which	×	1 =	10		5	0

Thus also Mercals are multiplied by Mercals, Callums by Callums, and Seers by Seers; and their fractional parts likewise from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Callum, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Mercal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Seer to $\frac{1}{320}$th part thereof, and from 1 Callum to 100,000,00 Callums, which multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Seer=750,0000 Callums, or which multiplied by $\frac{3}{320}$ Seer=30,250 Callums, as set forth in the Table.

The *fourth* Book commences thus:—

First Column.

Multiply 1 by 1 ..... 1×1=1
2 by 2 ..... 2 2=4
and so on to 10 by 10

Second Column.

Multiply 11 by 11 ..... 10×10=100
10 1=10 .. 110
10 1=10 .. 120
1 1= 1 .. 121
Multiply 12 by 12 ..... 10 10 100
10 2=20 .. 120
10 2=20 .. 140
2 2= 4 .. 144
Multiply 13 by 13 ..... 10 10 100
10 3=30 .. 130
10 3=30 .. 160
3 3= 9 .. 169

and so the Multiplication is carried on in the Table, from 14×14, 15×15, till 110—which is thus stated:

100×100=		10,000
100	10=1000	11,000
100	10=1000	12,000
10	10= 100	12,100*

The *sixth* Book commences thus:—

Multiply $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ ..... $1\times\frac{1}{8}=\frac{1}{64}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ ..... $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{16}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ..... $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}=\frac{9}{16}$
1 by 1 ..... 1 1=1
Multiply $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... 1 1=1
$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=1\frac{1}{2}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=1\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{16}=1\frac{9}{16}$
Multiply $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... 1 1=1
1 $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}-2$
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$

and so on to $30\frac{1}{2}$ multiplied by $30\frac{1}{2}$ which is thus written:—

Multiply $30\frac{1}{2}$ by $30\frac{1}{2}$ ..... 30×30=900
30 $\frac{1}{2}=22\frac{1}{2}=922\frac{1}{2}$
30 $\frac{1}{2}=22\frac{1}{2}=945$
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}=0\frac{1}{16}$ $945\frac{9}{16}$

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* If you ask a Tamul Accountant to tell you what 126 multiplied 123 make. He would say thus, 100 times 100 is 10 000; and 100 times 20 is 2,000, 12,000; and 100 times 3 is 300, 12,300; again 20 times 100 is 2,000, 14 300; and 20 times 20 is 400, 14,700; and 20 times 3 is 60, 14 760; again 3 times 100 is 300, 15 060; and 3 times 20 is 60, 15,120; and 3 times 3 is 9, 15,129.—Q. E. D.

EPIGRAM.

Men could not by their flattery
So readily deceive,
If Women from their vanity
Did not so soon believe.

Reply to a Sporting Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Government Gazette.

SIR,

In the *Calcutta Journal* of the 7th of March last, *A Griff on the Turf* asks, if a person having a Servant who can ride, be obliged, *by Sporting Law*, to lend him to a person, whom it would appear, he does not wish to oblige, or something to that effect, I have not the Paper before me at this moment.

The Correspondant of the Journal states a case of A. B. and C.—which must be imaginary, as I am convinced that no *Gentleman*, having borrowed the servant of another Gentleman, would transfer him without his Master's consent.

When I was last in Calcutta, a Gentleman, a friend of mine, borrowed my Coachman for a few days, (his own being sick) I should certainly have quarrelled with my friend, had he lent my Coachman to another person without consulting me.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Poona, April 2, 1821. AN OLD JOCKEY.

Reply to a Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In Reply to the Query by A GRIFF ON THE TURF, dated Neemuch, 30th of January 1821, as contained in your Paper of March 7, I have no hesitation in affirming that A. was perfectly authorized by all Sporting Laws, Rules, and Regulations, in preventing his Servant from riding C.'s horse. Nor had B. any more right to transfer A.'s Servant to C., A. being present, without consulting the Master of the Servant, than I should have to transfer your Palanquin or Buggy, which I might possibly have borrowed to take me home from your Office to Fort William, to another person to drive round Calcutta without your permission.

April 1, 1821. A BIT OF A JOCKEY.

Sporting Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I am an Ensign just proceeding to join my Corps, to which I have been lately posted, having been for the last year doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Dinapore and Gazeepore, in which neighbourhood, you are aware, the best horses in India are bred. Now you must know that I have become possessed of one of these *first rate* animals, and have a great inclination to try my luck on the Turf; being perfectly convinced that very few horses in India could come *at all* near mine. But unfortunately I am about 6 feet 1½ inches high, and weigh about 12 stone, without saddle, bridle, or boots; so I cannot ride for myself; nor can I afford to keep a person for that purpose *alone*, and none of my Servants can possibly manage to ride a Race for me. In this dilemma I knew not what to do, when the letter of A GRIFF ON THE TURF from Neemuch, in your Paper of the 7th instant, gave me new life. I sincerely trust the Jockey Club will determine, that any person who has a Servant that can ride, shall be obliged, *nolens volens*, to lend him to any Horse Racer, who may require him, under pain of being dragged round the Race Course at a horse's tail, as Achilles served Hector.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c. &c.

Sangor, March 30, 1821. A WOULD-BE JOCKEY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

At Bombay, on the 31st of March, the Lady of Captain G. Hutchinson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Dacca, on the 18th instant, Mr. James Cockburn, late Teller in Calcutta.

At Bombay, on the 24 instant, at the Residence of James Parish, Esq at Chowpatte, Lieutenant Thomas Milner Crompton, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 30 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Apr. 5	Shah Benna	British	J Bruno	Pondicherry Apr. 6

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Apr. 4	Agamemnon	British	R. Surrees	England
4	Investigator	British	J Russell	Ceylon
5	Tacna	British	T. Meyler	Eastward
6	Nearchus	British	Maxfield	on a Cruise

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 27	Duke of Bedford	British	E. Oakes	Sooz	Mar. 18
27	Philippa	British	J. Hodges	Calcutta	—
22	Shaw Byramgore	British	W. Dolge	Muscat	Mar. 8
Apr. 2	Bombay Merchant	British	Serang Salimen	Macalla	Jan. 20

APRIL 24, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—Sao Domingos Enos, (P.)

Mangles outward bound, remains.

Cornwallis, outward bound, remains.

Redgrave.—Europe, Four Brothers, (F.) and *Generous*, (brig) outward bound, remain.

Madras, April 11.—The following vessels have come in since our regular Paper was issued.

Brig *Stanham*, Captain Penberthey, from Vizagapatam the 20th March.

Ship *Triumph*, Captain Garrick, from Calcutta, 16th March.

Passengers per Triumph.—Capt. Drayer, Capt. Swinton, Lieut. Jackson.—*For England*: Mrs. Strut, Miss Toussaint, and H. Barton, Esq.

No arrival from Europe.

From a paragraph in the Ceylon Gazette, it appears that the Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford.—Earls of Oxford and Albermarle, and Lady Hood, with many other persons of distinction, had paid their respects to Her Majesty at Brandenburgh House.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Philippa, from Calcutta to Bombay—Lieutenant Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Yeomoke, and Mr. Argowe.

Passengers per Shaw Byramgore, from Muscat to Bombay—Lieutenant Colonel Baker, Mrs. Baker, Captain Dormandee, and Captain Hubert.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, ...	10	25
Evening, ...	10	4
Moon's Age, ...	25 days	

Printed at the Union Press, in Gardin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Indian News.

Bombay, April 17, 1821.—We are authorised to state, that so much of the evidence of a witness before the House of Lords, reported in the *London Courier* of the 13th October last, as relates to the Bishop of Calcutta, requires correction: that his Lordship never was present at the exhibition of a Moorish or other native dance at the Government House in Calcutta; it is recollected, indeed, that during the witness's visit to Calcutta in the latter part of the year 1815, the Bishop's family with some others were invited by the Countess of Loudoun to an evening party to hear some native airs sung by a female of great vocal celebrity; and her singing is said to have been accompanied with a sort of dance, which probably may have been the dance referred to by the witness, who was actually present, and which appears to have been as innocent and unexceptionable in point of decorum, as that which he describes, or as any thing that can be imagined: the mere circumstance, indeed, of its having taken place before the Governor General and Lady Loudoun was of itself sufficient to vindicate its character, if that had ever been questioned; we are assured, however, that the Bishop was not present on that or any similar occasion; and that he regrets the representation thus made (mistakenly, no doubt) where it was not needed, and in connexion with circumstances and impressions on the public mind, with which it was not desirable, that his name should be in any way associated.—*Bombay Courier*

Bombay, April 17.—The foundation stone of the Monument destined to perpetrate the defence of Koryguum was laid by Colonel Huskisson on behalf of Major General Smith, on Monday the 26th ultimo. This interesting ceremony took place at half past 5 o'clock in the evening, in presence of the chief civil and military authorities in the Deccan. The party assembled in an adjoining suite of tents and marched in procession to the spot, where they were received under a general salute by a detachment of Artillery, two companies of Grenadiers from the 1st or Koryguum Regiment, and the band of H. M.'s 47th Regiment.

A brass plate with the following inscription,

THIS FOUNDATION STONE WAS LAID,
ANNO DOMINI 1821,
THE
MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
Governor General of India.
AND THE HONOURABLE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINTSONE,
Governor of Bombay.

was then deposited in the foundation stone with a few British coins, and a scroll of parchment containing the names of the persons present at the ceremony. The Colonel then ascertained with true masonic precision, the correctness of the level, when three vollies of musquetry, and royal salute from the Artillery announced he termination of the proceeding. The party subsequently retired to an entertainment provided by Captain Nutt of the Engineers (the officer under whose superintendence the Monument is erecting), where mirth and conviviality detained them till a late hour. There were many excellent songs sung, and the Band of His Majesty's 47th Regiment was obligingly spared for the occasion.

After the King had been drank, Captain Nutt rose, and addressed the company as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

We are this day assembled together commemorate an event which will no doubt be classed by future historians an one of the most brilliant military achievements recorded in the annals of this or any other country. The estimation in which the glorious defence of the village of Koryguum on the 1st January 1818 was held by the present enlightened Governor of Bombay, and how fully his sentiments were participated in by the illustrious Nobleman who now presides over our councils in the East, cannot be better exemplified than in the recommendation and sanction by those high authorities respectively of that Monument, the foundation stone of which has this day been laid by the gallant Colonel on my left—(Colonel Huskisson).

It must ever, I presume, Gentlemen, be a grand reflection to the brave men who shared in the glories of the day we are now speaking of, to know that their services on that trying occasion have not been only eulogized in public print, but that they are now about to receive the most lasting and distinguished reward a Government has it in its power to bestow. It must ever, I say, Gentlemen, be a source of honest pride to every individual engaged in that arduous conflict, to know that he has not merely established for himself alone a just right to a niche in the Temple of Fame, but that he has at the same time largely contributed to the glory and stability of the Government he served, as well as to the honor and reputation of that Army to which he belonged.

Familiar as must be the interesting events of the period we are now celebrating to all whom I have the pleasure to address, and deservedly as those events have called forth the applause and admiration of the Public at large, I forbear expatiating upon them, tho' I cannot dismiss the subject altogether, without briefly remarking that we have each of us had full opportunity for inspecting every part of the village, as well as of contemplating the fatigues and privations to which the British detachment was exposed; and the more one reflects on all the circumstances of the case, the more I apprehend must our admiration be excited at the firmness, courage and devotion of that gallant band, which during a space of 36 hours, and labouring under the severest pressure of hunger and thirst, could not only resist but finally defeat the repeated and desperate attacks of so numerous a foe. Such conduct indeed is above all praise, and I think I may thence be allowed to infer, that when the present and succeeding generations shall have passed away, the defence of Koryguum will still constitute a theme of triumph and exultation amongst the sons of Britain, and be held up in her national schools and institutions, as equally worthy of emulation and example with the most valorous deeds recorded in the histories of either Greece or Rome.

Captain Nutt then gave "To the memory of the brave men who fell in the memorable defence of Koryguum." This toast was drank standing, in silence, after which the band played the dead march in Saul.

Captain Nutt again rose and addressed the Company,

GENTLEMEN,

Having endeavoured to do honour to the memory of those heroes who fell in defence of the village of Koryguum on the 1st of January 1818, I now propose the health of "Major Staunton who commanded, together with that of his gallant associates in arms, and who on the memorable occasion, alluded to, so nobly upheld the character and honour of the British Army at large, and of the Bombay Army in particular."

The toast was drank with 3 times 3. *Tune*, Britons strike home.

The next toast was "The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings: May the illustrious Nobleman long continue at the head of our Government in India." 3 times 3. *Tune*, Earl Moira's welcome.

Captain Nutt prefaced the next toast with the following remarks.

GENTLEMEN,

In the toast I am now about to propose, I feel persuaded all present will join me with cordial approbation. In whatever indeed his relation to the late military events in the Deccan the name of Mr. Elphinstone is intimately associated. It would ill become me however to stand forth as the panegyrist of so distinguished a personage, his merits and his services are alike known in the western as in the eastern hemisphere, and could receive no additional lustre from any encomiums of mine.

5th Toast.—The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone and success to his Government. 3 times 3. *Tune*, Scots wha hae, &c.

After this toast had been drank with the enthusiasm it must ever excite, Captain Nall rose and said,

GENTLEMEN,

From one scene of gallantry to another the transition I think may be considered not only easy but natural, and it is with peculiar pleasure therefore I turn from the banks of the Bhemah to the shores of Arabia. We, Gentlemen, generally speaking, have felt a more than ordinary interest in the success of the military operations in that quarter, inasmuch as the direction of the force was confided to the gallant General who has so long commanded this division of the Army. How well he has acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him the recent official dispatches abundantly proclaim, and must convince the natives of that part of the world, that though a temporary ascendancy may be gained by treachery, yet the day of retribution will speedily arrive, and that no resistance, however desperate, can avail against the cool intrepidity of British troops, when led on by an enterprising and skilful commander.

6th Toast,—General Smith, *Tune*, 65th Quick step.

7th Ditto,—The Commissioner in the Deccan, *Tune*, March. Mr. Cowlin returned thanks in a modest and massive speech.

8th Ditto,—Colonel Hamilton. *Tune*, Quick step.

9th Ditto,—East India Company, *Tune*, Money in both pockets.

10th Ditto,—Sir Thomas Munro, *Tune*, March.

11th Ditto,—Marquis of Hastings and the Bengal Army. *Tune*, Phalle Regent's March.

12th Ditto,—Sir Thomas Hislop and the Madras Army. *Tune*, Quick Step.

13th Ditto,—Sir C. Colville and the Bombay Army. *Tune*, British Grenadiers, hand marching round the table.

14th Ditto,—Duke of York and the Army. *Tune*, March.

15th Ditto,—Duke of Clarence and the Navy. *Tune*, Rule Britannia.

16th Ditto,—Duke of Wellington and the heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo. *Tune*, Waterloo March.

17th Ditto,—Colonel Errington and the Poonah Brigade.

The Colonel in his usual strain of eloquence returned thanks for the honor done him.

Captain Lodwick then rose and observed,

GENTLEMEN,

There is one toast I have to offer, and which I am sure you will all be disposed to drink with applause. Of the officers on the Madras establishment who were present at the defence of Koryguum, only two are now living. Captain Swanston and Dr. Wylie. The former is known to most of us here, and on intimate terms of friendship with many, I therefore beg to propose the health of these gentlemen, and out of compliment to Captain Swanston, who has recently entered the matrimonial state, that it be drank to the loves of the Honey-moon.

Major Hall also proposed the Ladies as a toast, which of course was received with the loudest acclamation. Those who have the pleasure of the gallant Major's acquaintance will readily believe that he availed himself of the opportunity then afforded of paying the fair sex that tribute of applause, which is so justly their due, and so compatible to his own feelings. "I allude," however, he added, "more particularly to those of the Deccan, and who were at the village of Kirkee amid the din of Battle and roar of cannon during that memorable action," and after complimenting them on their exemplary fortitude and resignation, he proceeded to descant on the heroic defence of Koryguum, and concluded by praising the attachment of our Native Army under the greatest privation.

Other appropriate speeches and toasts succeeded, and the party broke up at two in the morning, highly gratified with the entertainment.

The packets for England per *Asia* are to be closed this evening at the Post Office. Letters for the *Brailsford* will be received at the office of Messrs. Milburn, Mackintosh and Co. until three o'clock on Tuesday next. This ship and the *Hotsch* will sail on that day. The packets for the *Hotsch* will be closed at the Post Office at 5 o'clock on Monday evening, and those per *Brailsford*, at the same hour on Tuesday.

The weather for the last few days has been unusually cloudy. On Monday night there fell several showers of rain which continued gently all Tuesday, on the evening of which day the rain was rather heavy for some hours.

Madras, April 12.—The Drawing of the 1st Class of the 27th Lottery commenced yesterday: the following Numbers were drawn large Prizes.

No. 2342 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 276 2577 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 3667 4482 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 1099 2499 3402 4141 2039 Prizes of 500 Rupees.

Nos. 1678 3016 2002 2359 1398 1756 2875 2748 1005 1551 4279 340 214 2760 4069 34 718 123 1657 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

Nos. 1450 2081 606 4126 3131 1541 2592 2168 1081 254 802 1388 4031 131 1992 4172 2505 2707 2246 3097 3371 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

There remain in the wheel one of 20,000; one of 10,000; one of 5,000; four of 1,000; ten of 500; eleven of 250, and twenty-one of 100 Rupees.

At the date of the last accounts Mr. Canning was on his return to England to resume his seat in the House of Commons.—*Madras Govt. Gaz.*

Allahabad.—Accounts from Allahabad mention the prevalence of cholera at that station, and particularly among children, which is supposed to be produced by the hot winds. The cholera is small, and a great quantity of matter is secreted, but speedy ablution with water and cooling lotions, have been found sufficient to remove the disease in a short time.

Ghazeepore, April 13.—The hot winds are raging with great intensity, and I am happy to say, the station is in general very healthy, though the Natives of the towns of Ghazeepore and Mohammedabad are suffering much from dysentery and fever.—We have lately been visited by some squalls of wind and rain from the N. E. accompanied by thunder and lightning, but luckily without any damage to the crops, which were gathering at the time, and are now safely stacked adjacent to the Government stude. The river is remarkably low, and few boats are to be seen floating on its languid bosom, which forms a lamentable contrast to the "ancient river," when sweeping forward in its giant-like strength and power.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Lines written after a Soldier's Funeral. From the Govt. Gaz.

'Tis the funeral drum, and the measured tread,
On the quiet of evening stealing,
'Tis th' appalling note that tells of the dead,
And strikes on the bosom of feeling:—

Three vollies the Soldier's requiem sound,
As an anthem of pity and sorrow,
And affection shall honour his burial ground,
When his comrades bedeck it to-morrow:—

But no trophy or hatchment shall over him wave,
No marble emblazon his glory;
"*My country hath worthier than me*," o'er his grave
Shall tell all his fame and his story.

And his crest be the lion in battle array,
Supported by faith, zeal, and spirit;
His motto shall "Bravery, Obedience" display,
His quarterings virtue and merit.

Oh! dear shall his memory be to the few,
Who give to his valour a tear,
And the bright gem of friendship shall mix with the dew,
To hallow the Soldier's bier.

April 4, 1821. A COMRADE.

Civil Appointments.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 16, 1821.

Mr. C. E. Ferguson, Junior Member of the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Bootaga.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 12, 1821.

The Honorable J. R. Bipbiston, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Sanford, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.
Mr. G. C. Master, Third Judge of ditto.
Mr. W. M. Fleming, Fourth Judge of ditto.
Mr. W. Loch, Judge and Magistrate of Tipperah.
Mr. F. Magniac, ditto of the City of Moorshedabad.
Mr. N. MacLeod, ditto of the City of Benares.
Mr. W. Lowther, ditto of Saran.
Mr. A. J. Colvin, ditto of Allahabad.
Mr. W. A. Chalmer, ditto of the Jungle Mehals.
Mr. G. French, ditto of Mirzapore.
Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, ditto of Bhaugulpur.
Mr. R. H. Scott, Register of Moorshedabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Nuggeeah.
Mr. J. C. Dick, Second ditto of Meerut.
Mr. H. Graham, Register of the Zillah Court of Allyghur.
Mr. G. F. Franco, Third ditto of Meerut.
Mr. John Neave, Register of the Zillah Court of Cawnpore.
Mr. A. Grote, Second ditto of ditto of Moradabad.
Mr. J. C. Brown, Second ditto of the City Court of Benares.
Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of the Zillah Court of Mirzapore.
Mr. J. W. Templer, ditto of the City Court of Patna.
Mr. H. Blundell, Additional ditto of the Zillah Court of Rajeshahye, and Joint Magistrate stationed on the frontier of the three districts of Rajeshahye, Rangpore and Dinagepore.
Mr. W. A. Pringle, Second Register of Dinagepore.
Mr. T. G. Vivart, Register of the 24-Pergunnahs and Joint Magistrate stationed at Baraguddee.
Mr. H. H. Thomas, Register of the Zillah Court of Hooghly.
Mr. R. Barlow, ditto of ditto of Nuddeah.
Mr. J. Stainforth, ditto of ditto of Sylhet.
Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, Register of the Zillah Court of Rajeshahye.
Mr. R. Woodward, ditto of ditto of Chittagong.
Mr. H. P. Russell, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 24, 1821.

Mr. George Uday, Junior, Second Assistant to the Export Ware house Keeper.

Military.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1821.

Lieutenant D. H. Kennedy, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, attached to the Regular Cavalry of His Highness the Nizam, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius, and to be absent, on account of his health, for Six Months.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1821.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel A. Maxwell, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 15th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment.—Lieutenant Druby, from 1st May, to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Pachidrey on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 19, 1821.

The Commander in Chief having been requested to relieve the Officiating Assistant Surgeons now attached to Civil Stations, the following arrangement in furtherance of that object is directed to take place without little delay as may be practicable.

Surgeon H. Moscrop is posted to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry and will proceed to join the 2d Battalion at Saharanpore (Oude) without delay; on the arrival of Surgeon Moscrop at Saharanpore, Assistant Surgeon Forsyth, now in Medical charge of that Battalion, will proceed to Garrackpore and relieve Officiating Assistant Surgeon Colvin from the duties of the Civil Station.

Assistant Surgeon John Allan, lately attached to the Whoopaill Mission, now at Cawnpore, is directed to proceed to Saharanpore with all practicable despatch, and relieve Officiating Assistant Surgeon W. Brown, who will repair to the Presidency without delay and join His Majesty's 67th Foot, to which he belongs; on the arrival at the Presidency of Assistant Surgeon Brown, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Fraser, now doing duty with the Hospital of the 87th Regiment, will proceed to Bakergunge and relieve Officiating Assistant Surgeon L. Carr. On the arrival at Berhampore of Assistant Surgeon Moat of his Majesty's 17th Foot, Assistant Surgeon Matthew Nisbet, M. D. now doing duty with that Corps, is to proceed to Jessore and relieve Officiating Assistant Surgeon Harding. Assistant Surgeons now appointed to do duty at Civil Stations are enjoined to be particular in reporting to the Adjutant General the date on which they assume the Medical duties of those Stations respectively.

The following Removals are directed to take place.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenants Robt. B. Wilkins and Hugh Stobart to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenants Gordon and Neufville to the 2d Battalion.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Monday the 9th April 1821, Sheikh Fuckeera, Subadar, 7th Battalion Company, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st. "For conduct, unbecoming the character of a Native Commissioned Officer, in having been Drunk near the Sepoy Tents, on or about the Evening of the 24th instant, (January.)

2d. "For conduct, highly disgraceful and derogatory to the Character of a Native Commissioned Officer, in Drinking in an Arrack Shop, in the Bazar, at Col Gang, before a party of Sepoys, belonging to his Detachment, and Corps, until he became in a shameful state of intoxication, and obliged to be turned out of the Arrack Shop, by the Naick and Sepoy tents, of his own Corps."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Sheik Fuckeera, is Guilty of the 1st Charge preferred against him, and that he is not Guilty of the 2d Charge, the Court adjudge the Prisoner to be discharged the Service."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief observes with disapprobation that in this case the Prisoner was subjected to a strictness as to severe publicity of Cashiering not required by any circumstances apparent on the Record. The unnecessary severity and disgrace thus inflicted would have induced the Commander in Chief to grant a Remission of the Sentence, had it not been that Documents in the Office prove Sheikh Fuckeera to have discredited himself by similar exhibitions of intoxication at Ceylon. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments are to recollect that a Native Officer placed in arrest may on Trial exonerate himself from the Charge; therefore it must be improper to use without real necessity, any procedure degrades him which immediately lowers him in the eyes of the Sepoys.

Agreeably to the foregoing Confirmed Sentence, Subadar Sheikh Fuckeera is to be paid up to the end of the present month, and furnished with his Discharge from the Honorable Company's Service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 21, 1821.

Referring to Government General Orders, dated 27th January last, constituting a permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers for the purpose of reporting upon such questions of a professional

papers as may be submitted for their consideration, the Commander in Chief is pleased to dissolve the Committee originally formed in General Orders dated the 12th August 1819, and to direct that the papers relative to the experiments made in England for reducing the Windage of Shot be made over to the Committee instituted by Government.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, on the 3d instant, of Lieut. and Adjutant Angelo to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence, by leave, of Lieutenant Hewett, is confirmed.

The following removals are directed in the 15th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenants Wm. White and J. Blair from the 1st to the 2d Battalion, and Lieutenants Hectbike and J. W. Stiles from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Staff.—Brigadier Burrell, from 15th April to 15th August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

4th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Hewitt, from ditto, to 15th July, ditto ditto, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL. *Adjt. Genl of the Army.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

30th Foot.—Ensign Joseph Berridge to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander C. McDougal, deceased, 8th September, 1820.

45th Foot.—Ensign John Muikern to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice F. Strangeways, deceased, 12th January, 1821.

Hemsworth Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Muikern, promoted. ditto.

87th Foot.—Ensign Eugenius DuL'Etang from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice James Burney, resigned, 3d March, 1821.

89th Foot.—Ensign Charles G. King to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, 24 June 1820.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 19, 1821.

Captain Hore of H. M. 67th Regiment has permission to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville, to Captain Atkins of the 17th Light Dragoons to return to Europe for the recovery of his health and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 21, 1821.

Doctor Brown, whose appointment to the Assistant Surgeoncy of the 87th Regiment was announced in General Orders of the 19th of November last, will, upon his being relieved from the duty on which he is at present employed, repair to his Corps in Fort William as soon as conveniently practicable.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 23, 1821.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to his Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta the 5th November, 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, who had not attained the rank of Captain on the 27th of March 1821, to the Brevet of that rank in the East Indies only from that date.

Lieutenant H. Young, 8th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant and Adjutant H. B. Armstrong, 14th Foot. Lieutenants W. Sullivan, 30th Foot. J. T. Keays, 47th Foot, W. Williams, 58th Foot, J. G. Ewing, 24th Foot, J. W. Campbell, 89th Foot, G. Greene, 34th Foot, Joseph Raines, 46th Foot, W. A. Steele, 69th Foot, James Hutchinson, 47th Foot, and John Norton, 34th Foot.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 24, 1821.

With reference to the last paragraph of the General Orders, of the 12th of December, 1820, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the nomination by Major General Sir G. Martindell, of Ensign Cooper of the 14th Foot, to repair by water from Cawnpore to Ghurmucktesser Ghaut in Command of the detachments proceeding from Calcutta to join the 11th Dragoons and 14th foot.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Dum-Dum.

There was a combination of untoward circumstances attending the Visit to Dum-Dum, made by a large and respectable company from Calcutta on Wednesday Evening, which detracted much from the pleasure of the occasion.

Several of the Visitors who were rather late in arriving, were overtaken on the way out, with a violent Northwester, exposed in open carriages to all the fury of the wind and rain.

The Play was so dark and unintelligible in its plot, as any transaction at the *Midnight Hour* could be expected to be.

The *Pantomime*,—as so many persons persist in calling it, to the great horror of all correct ears,—was better; and the Scenery, Music, and many *portions* of this Entertainment were certainly pleasing; but as a whole, it was much less attractive than any thing we ever remember to have seen at Dum Dum, which, considering that the House was so full, and that the last Performance had given such high hopes to many, was to be regretted.

We must not omit to mention, however, that there was a great deal of merit in the attitudes and movements of the *Genius of the Cave*, that *Harlequin* seemed capable of dancing well, and the *Columbine* might have shared this talent also, but we saw too little of them to judge. *Pantaloon* was on the whole a droll fellow. *The Lover* was badly dressed. *The Clown* not so good in the opinion of most persons as a former one whom we had not the good fortune to see at this same Theatre.

The most generally applauded part of the Entertainment was the Song sung between the Acts, which was humorous, well executed, and deservedly encored. A long long interval succeeded, in which another and another Song might have been sung to advantage, to relieve the tedium of impatience by which these intervals are always sure to be marked.

Those who remained to share the hospitality of their Friends at Dum Dum, and who had to return to Town after mid-night, were half suffocated and blinded by the clouds of dust raised on the road, by the most violent gusts of wind imaginable, sometimes indeed of such force as nearly to impede the progress of the baggies, at others parching the skin by a heat like that sent out of an oven just opened, and at others again filling the eyes in such a way as to render it impossible for an interval of two or three minutes at a time to see in what direction the vehicle was moving.

All, however, heard, we believe, with great pleasure, the *Man of the World* announced for the second Wednesday in May, when the celebrated *Sir Archy, McSarcasm*, of the former Play is to perform the character of *Sir Pertinax McSycophant*; and when, no doubt, all the little mishaps and defects of Wednesday Evening, will be more than amply repaired, and we trust, that every thing will then be favorable to the enjoyment of an Evening of complete pleasure.

Game of Whist.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In Answer to your Correspondent A. B.'s Query, relative to answering a Partner's call when at the point of 8, at the Game of Whist, I send you Mr. MATTHEW's decision.

"No one is obliged to answer his Partner's call, even tho' he has the other *two* honors in his hand."

April 26, 1821. THE ODD TRICK.

DEATHS.

On the 26th instant, the Lady of J. B. Smith, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 63 years.

On the 23rd instant, after an illness of 18 days, John Bethune Logan, Esq. aged 39 years. In every department of life, as a father, husband, or friend, he acted well his part and was much and deservedly respected.

On the 24th instant, Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Henry Tyler, Esq. aged 9 months and 9 days.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Battle of Seetabuldie.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having lately perused a Work, written by Lieut. McNaghten, of the Bengal Establishment, I observe at page 131, the following paragraph, which I think it necessary to transcribe at length, as the Work may not have a very extensive circulation. Speaking of the Battle of Seetabuldie, near Nagpoor, and the charge made by the Three Troops of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, he says,—

"There can be no doubt to the immortalizing charge, now recorded, are to be attributed the salvation of the British Resident and every officer and man, that shared in the glory of those well contested days, for Victory was its immediate consequence, and it must remain a proud and gratifying reflection to all who bore a part in it, that so many distinguished characters owe their lives to their exertions, and that the British Government is indebted to their gallantry for the accession of such an important Victory."—

I should not think the assertion here made worth noticing, had this been the only Work in which it had appeared. But a similar one has been made, in a Book published in England, by Lieutenant Colonel Fitzclarence, and I believe by others who have lately set up for Authors and Critics in Newspapers, but which I have not seen.

Captain Fitzgerald was posted below the hill in the Residency Compound, with the three Troops mentioned, a Native Officer and 25 Men of the Madras Body Guard, and covered by a Company of the 1st Battalion 20th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, with orders, and for the purpose of charging any body of the Enemy's Horse, when a fair opportunity offered to do so, and not to remain there as idle spectators, as has been asserted, I do not know on what authority, by Lieutenant Colonel Fitzclarence, and repeated by Lieutenant McNaghten.

However this cannot be a subject of controversy, as the Officer who gave the order, as well as those that conveyed them, are still alive to confirm what is here advanced. Captain Fitzgerald literally obeyed his orders, very properly waiting the closing in upon him of one of the three bodies, that the Enemy's Horse were divided into, when he nobly took advantage of the daring enthusiasm of his men, who devoting themselves, called out to be led on, when they charged into the midst of the Enemy, still supported by the Company of the 20th, under Lieutenant Crighton of that Corps, who immediately followed them, and lined the hedges and nullahs as sharp-shooters, and ultimately covered the two captured guns, when bringing into the Residency. Here I may observe that Lieutenant McNaghten might well express his surprise, that this Officer's name did not appear in any of the public Dispatches, and indeed I have heard Lieutenant Colonel Scott express his deep regret at the omission, and account for it, by the state of exhaustion he was in when he wrote his Report, &c. from fatigue, having but recently recovered from a severe fit of sickness.

You will observe that I have said the Enemy's Horse were divided into three bodies; all were nearly at opposite points of the compass surrounding the hill at a distance, and each party with guns playing upon it. I believe the party charged to have amounted to about six thousand, including a few Infantry. Colonel Scott, in his Dispatch, says the Enemy's Horse amounted to about 12,000 and I believe this was as well from his own observation as from what he learned from the Resident, who must have best known the numbers then at Nagpoor, and really I believe it was pretty near the mark.

Lieut. McNaghten has said the body charged amounted to 30,000. He assures us in his preface that he had access, when compiling his Book, to the very best source of information, and that we may implicitly rely on all he therein advances, but no doubt "Brains is an honorable man." I do not wish it to be supposed for a moment, that any thing here advanced, is intended in the most distant degree, to detract from the justly earned fame, or merits of Captain Fitzgerald, and those brave men who fought under him; for admitting the numbers were, as I have stated, they were somewhat about 30 to 1, and supported by guns, the odds were sufficiently fearful to stamp the character of every man opposed to it, a Hero, should he sit quiet for the rest of his life.

I solemnly declare that at no period of the action, did I observe the men on the hill steadier or cooler than about the time this took place. There had been some confusion amongst the families and followers that crowded on the hill, at the time the Arabs got possession of the small one; this did not extend to the Troops, in whom it had been explained, that they had no other place to go to, and that there they must defend their lives, together with their wives and children, and it was also added that Troops were coming to their assistance, as Lieutenant Colonel Gahan's Detachment might be expected every hour. They also knew they might expect supplies from General Doveton's Division, and this was a subject of conversation amongst them. They had abundance of musquet ammunition left, and I may almost say were then inured to fighting, having been at it for about 15 hours, and I really believe would have continued it 15 hours longer, for I saw no dismay or despondency amongst them, as the abovementioned Authors have asserted, or insinuated, (I do not know on whose information), until their confidence was restored by witnessing the abovementioned charge.

I must here premise that this affair was only seen by that part of the Infantry, that lined the hill to the south west, opposite to which it took place, who were a very small proportion of the whole, and not at all engaged at the time. Those principally engaged at the time, were posted on the north and east faces of the hill, and could not see what took place to the south west of it, and I certainly think knew nothing about the matter at the time, their attention being wholly taken up by the Arabs in their front.

The attack of the small hill in possession of the Enemy, on the explosion taking place; the charge of the Troop of Cavalry under Cornet Smith, round the base of it when the Arabs began to reassemble seemingly with an intention to endeavor to retake it; the attack of the party under Captain Stone, on a body of them, and spiking their two 12-pounders, all took place subsequent to Captain Fitzgerald's charge, as noticed in Colonel Scott's Letter, and Orders; and to all these different attacks, as well as to the latter, is to be attributed the discomfiture of the Enemy; perhaps they began to get tired of it, finding after 18 hours fighting they had not gained one inch of ground, I therefore consider every man who fought on the hills "on those well contested days," indebted as much to his own good conduct for the salvation of his life, as to Captain Fitzgerald's charge, made below it. This charge had undoubtedly the effect of keeping the Enemy's Horse at a distance, but those on the hill, (the spot to be defended), had little to fear from Horse, situated as they were.

The Resident, in his Letter addressed to Colonel Scott, has certainly said, speaking of this charge, "the success of this, at the critical moment, at which it happened, may be said to have decided the fate of the battle;" but his opinion on a subject of this nature, can only pass for that of an individual, and I have heard many, many others who were present on the occasion, concur with me in what I have now stated; and I think this Statement due to the fame of those brave men, and to the memory of those gallant Officers (most of whom are, alas, now no more,), who by their example and conduct, inspired them with those sentiments, and who, when receiving thanks in the name of the Governor General for their acknowledged gallantry, asked to be restored to their original number in the Army (1st Battalion 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry,) as the only boon they required in reward, and which certainly had not been forfeited by the misconduct of any individual there present with the Corps. Surely such men must have some regard for public opinion, and are they to be robbed of it, by every TYRO who sets himself up, as the very Herald of Fame? I consider this Mr. Editor, as the finest trait of Military feeling ever displayed by a Native Corps, and had it happened elsewhere we should have heard more of it. But we have had enough of the Battle of Seetabuldee, which

has had more written about it than one in my humble opinion, more worthy to engage the public attention, I allude to Korygaum; but perhaps they had no politicians amongst them. (vide page 37 of Lieut. McNaghten's Book.)

Another slight mistake in Lieut. McNaghten's Work I beg leave to notice. He asserts at page 182, that Col. Adams on his arrival at Nagpoor, was joined by Col. Gahan, and the 8th Bengal Cavalry; by Col. Gahan he certainly was, who had permission to remain behind; but it appears to me most strange, if Lieut. McNaghten was in Col. Adam's Camp at the time he should not know whether he was marching with one or two Regiments of Cavalry for so many days.

That Regiment, the Squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Pedler's Horse, joined Colonel Adams at Henjeegant, on the 14th April, having marched from Nagpoor on the 26th of the preceding month, under Col. Scott, together with the Infantry and guns mentioned by Lieut. McNaghten, towards Chanda, to intercept the Peshwa, who, as he has stated, was supposed to be carrying on a correspondence with the Killidar of that place. On their third march at Warroda, 80 miles south of Nagpoor, they fell in with the advance of the Peshwa's Army, consisting of about 500 of his best Horse, whom they pursued for some miles, killing a few of them, the fugitives carrying the intelligence, and no doubt an impression of what they had first felt and witnessed, to their master, who was then about 12 miles off, on the South Bank of the Wardah, and from whence he immediately retrograded, marching all night, and continuing until he reached Mahoor, where he remained until again borne on by the advance of the Divisions under Generals Smith and Doveton.

It appears extraordinary, Mr. Editor, that he should have fled with such precipitation from a handful of Troops, like Col. Scott's Detachment, had himself and Army not been under a powerful impression of terror and dismay, at what they had previously experienced from our Troops, and yet this Author doubts if we had ever met a regular and to total defeat. He had here a fair opportunity of trying his strength; had he pursued his route, the parties must have come in contact the following day, their roads meeting; Chanda being the Peshwa's object, as was proved by intercepted letters, and a small party of Horse being captured under the walls of that place, which had been appointed for the Rendevous the next day but one; after the above affair what the result of a rencounter would have been, cannot be doubted, when forty thousand of them afterwards at Sewny, by Lt. Macnaghten's account, allow themselves to be beaten by one thousand, and I believe but with the loss of one or two men on our part; they would not even fight for their Seraglios, which this Gentleman states them to have had with them; were such cowardly dogs ever before heard of?

But I will not say another word, Mr. Editor, or my production will be rising like the walls of Chanda before our eyes, 30 feet high and six miles in circumference, (vide page 200 and 213). I should have said about one half the above measurement, had I not such good authority to go by.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A SEETABULDITE.

Camp, March 26, 1821.

Native Christians.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Through the medium of your Paper, I wish to propose to the Conductors of the *Friend of India*, the following Question:—In the event of a Native Pagan, *Hindoo* or *Mussulman*, becoming a Christian, does the mere circumstance of his conversion, and profession of Christianity effect his title to inheritance, or confer upon him any legal disability or disqualification whatever?

Your's obediently,

April 7, 1821. Z.—

Military Queries.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—Will some of your experienced Military Readers favorish Answers (supported by reasons) to the following Questions which have caused a difference of opinion between some *sage* people of my acquaintance, all well-informed men, too, in their way?

1. Is it, or is it not, the business of the Quarter Master of a Battalion to pitch the Flags on all occasions when they are required, either for the purpose of Encampment, Review, or Parade for exercise?

2. If a Commandant of a Division wished to have a Field day, or the like, would he direct his Quarter-Master General, or his Adjutant General, to prepare the Square and mark out the Grand Parade; and would the person so ordered direct the attendance of the Adjutants, or of the Quarter-Masters of Corps, for the purpose of marking out their respective grounds of formation?

3. Are the Clashies under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, or the Quarter-Master; and which of these Officers ought to superintend them in the performance of any public duty, such as pitching a Camp, a Square, levelling a Parade, &c. &c.?

Your's obediently,

April 1821. Q.—

Bale of Cotton Rock.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—In consequence of a Notice that appeared in the Journal of this day (Thursday,) I am induced to offer you the following Statement for your information.

In the beginning of the year 1806, I was a Midshipman in a Ship of the Fleet under the orders of Captain Byng, of H. M. Ship *Belliqueux*, on the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Madras; and I have no recollection whatever of having heard of the Bale of Cotton Rock. It appears probable that if such an important discovery had been made in a Fleet, it would have been communicated by a General Telegraph, and it is precisely that kind of information likely to make a strong impression on the mind; yet though I have since repeatedly been in company with several of my old Shipmates, I never heard one of them ever mention a word on the subject; neither was it ever entered in the Log of the Ship to which I belonged.

If such a danger had been discovered it is highly improbable that Captain Byng would have so far neglected a positive duty as to omit communicating the fact to Admiral Pellew, as soon as he joined him, yet it is evident that he did not do so; for two years afterwards, I think in 1808, Admiral Pellew, after the capture of a French Privateer, commanded, if I recollect rightly, by Captain Le Meme, or Mene of his old Officers, issued a General Order for the information of all Ships, that the said Captain had discovered the Rock called the "Bale of Cotton," in Lat. 5° 18' N. and Long.* 90° 40' E. and also another Rock, which was called "Le Meme's," in Lat. 1° 30' N. Long. 94° 20' E. If, therefore, the Bale of Cotton Rock had been seen by the Fleet in 1806, it would not have been noticed as a *New Discovery* in 1808. The Captain of the Privateer having fallen in with it might indeed have been made known; but only for the purpose of *confirming the former discovery*, which would undoubtedly have been alluded to, for we are as jealous of the reputation of our country for Science, as we are for that of its Courage.

The presumptive proofs which I have offered that the Fleet did not see the Bale of Cotton Rock, are indeed of a negative description; but I am prevented from speaking more decidedly to the point, in consequence of the loss of my Logs, in a vessel in which I was wrecked about six years ago. A Friend of mine, who is in India, has, however, preserved his, and I have written to him to forward them to me for your inspection. In the mean time, I have no hesitation in saying that no doubt exists in my mind of this fact, that the Fleet under the orders of Capt. Byng in 1806 did not see the Bale of Cotton Rock.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

April 26, 1821. AN ENGLISH SEAMAN.

* I will not be positive as to the Longitude.

Fifth Division.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I read with feelings of indignation a letter signed "LUCIUS" in one of your late Papers, which is evidently written in such a spirit of detraction, and from such unworthy motives, that the Author acts wisely in concealing a name which would inevitably be disgraced the moment it was promulgated. I belonged to the Division, Sir, of whose actions he speaks so erroneously, and I can vouch for the truth and correctness of every page in Lieutenant McNaghten's Memoir of its operations. I consequently deny the truth of "LUCIUS'" assertions in toto.

I have the pleasure of being well acquainted with the Officer upon whom his gross and scurrilous attack is made; and I know him to be utterly incapable of flattering any man or of uttering any other than his real sentiments on all occasions. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the pre-eminent merits of the 5th Division, acknowledged as they have repeatedly been by the best judges, can be at all lessened by the virulence of an enraged and unknown Detractor; or that the character of its long distinguished Commander can suffer in the slightest degree by a scurrilous and unmanly attack made under cover of a false and hypocritical declaration, that the writer does not mean to detract from the merits of any one. No, Sir, the character both of the Division and its Leader is far above the reach of such malignant attempts to subvert it; particularly when it is known that the *cause* of these attempts being made is one of the most unofficerlike and discreditable nature that ever swayed the mind of a true Soldier; but when the malicious attacks of a concealed Scribbler are made upon the *motives* which induced a more deserving individual to record the acts of the Division he served in, they cannot possibly excite any other feelings than those of contempt.

If this LUCIUS accuses Lieutenant MacNaghten of being a fulsome flatterer, why does he not come *forward*, and, with the manly tone and argument of a British Officer, *prove* his assertions? Why does he not adduce evidence to show that Lord Hastings is undeserving of the praises bestowed upon his humanity, and that Colonel Adams is deficient both in courage and conduct, to such a degree as to render the commendations bestowed upon him totally, or mostly, inapplicable? Why does he not prove that the extinction of that murderous and bloody horde (the Pindaries) was *not* the work of Lord Hastings, or being so, that it was not beneficial beyond all calculation to millions of the human race? When LUCIUS can prove these things, then let him assert (as borne out by the facts) that Lieutenant McNaghten is adulatory without a cause, and hyperbolical in his account of the characters of Lord Hastings, Mr. Jenkins, and Colonel Adams; but till he *can* prove them, every maxim of the law of evidence warrants me in saying to so unpardonable a railer—*mentiris impudentissime.*

In what I am now going to say I know not whether I may hurt or advance Lieutenant McNaghten's interest, but this I know that it will prove the independence of his principles, and show that he *never* praises when he does not approve. It is notorious that in a pamphlet and many controversial papers in the *Journal*, signed "A FRIEND TO THE ARMY," of which he is avowedly the Author, he has combated with the utmost freedom, opinions on Brevet Rank which every *man then* thought and felt assured were entertained by Lord Hastings himself; and in the very Memoir now under consideration will be found remarks on the conduct of men of high rank not by any means *adulatory*. I knew Lieutenant McNaghten in England, and I know that as a boy he admired the character of the present Governor General; so that he displays at least steadiness and consistency of principle in continuing that admiration while the character of his Lordship continues to command it.

I am, Sir,

AMICUS VERITATE.

April, 1821.

Song.

1.

Perjured is my bosom now;
Broken is my every vow;
Oh! I swore that Beauty's gaze
Should ne'er extort one sigh of praise;
And often vow'd that Woman's eye,
Tho' bright, should glance unheeded by!

2.

I watch'd the pulse of Beauty throb,
Nor once I felt my bosom sob;
And fondly then I thought to dwell
By Passion's sway unruffled still,
Since Woman had essay'd to charm,
A heart her Beauty could not warm.

3.

But, passive One! *thine* eye of blue
Hath done what thousands could not do;
The heart, which eyes of brighter flame
Could never conquer, never tame,
Which boasted to be ever free,
Is thine;—and thine, how willingly!

Reader at Breakfast.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

By way of exordium to my present Communication, you must admit me for a moment to use an expression not very remarkable for its elegance, certainly; but still expressive.—How are you off for Soap?

How you will reply to this, I don't know; but the notice in a late *Hampshire Telegraph* of a Chemist in Paris who has invented a Soap which removes the Beard without the help of Packwood or any of those sharp fellows his descendants, in other words, without the Razor, very plainly shews that the Query put to this new Patentee of Suds would be quite useless, for he must be remarkably well off indeed!

On reading the account of this new instance of European ingenuity, an old story struck me, relative to the daily operations of the strop and its *ho*, which for the amusement of your numerous readers, I shall beg the favor of your giving a corner to. It is thus:—

Many years ago an Empiric in London, that seat of quackery and deception, published a Book entitled "Every man his own Barber," giving an account of a *Machine* he had invented, which being wound up, went with Chronometric certainty for 15 minutes; while thus going, the party using it applied one cheek, which was lathered and shave in a moment as it were; then the other; during all which a self-acting powder-puff with a proportionate supply of hot curling irons and combs, performed their prescribed labours, and the Beau appeared in full trim long before this machine had completed its march. The account of this wonder was offered to the Public at the small price of one shilling.

The Author being one evening in a large company, just after the appearance of his Work, was attacked on all sides; one professed to have *read* the Book with great attention, and by way of being witty, observed he could neither make *head* nor *tail* of it. Another had *borrowed* a Volume from a *friend*, and after the utmost attention could not understand it! At last one of the company observed that he had BOUGHT the Book, and that his comprehension was fairly outwitted. What? says the Author, have you, *Sir*, BOUGHT the Book? I assuredly very sorry for you, *for you have been chaved and don't know it!*

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

April 1821. A READER AT BREAKFAST.

DANDIES.

Dandies to make a greater show
Wear coats stuck out with pads, and padding;
And this is surely a propos,
For what's a *Coat* without the stuffing?

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Secrora (Oude), on the 17th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, A. B. Captain Richard Newton, 22d Regiment, to Ann, relict of the late Major Midwinter, of this Establishment.

At Bangalore, on the 20 instant, by the Reverend Mr. Mulkin, Captain Arthur Bentley, of the Rifle Corps, to Miss Rosa Trewman, niece of Captain Trewman, Quarter Master of Brigade in Mysore.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, the Wife of Mr. William Scobles, an Assistant at the Sudder Dewanuee Adawlut, of a Daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Darwar, on the 30th of March, the Lady of Henry Oakes' Esq of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 11th instant, the Lady of John Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 19th instant, George Charles, the son of Lieutenant Horgan, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Patna, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Catharine O'Brien, of child-birth. She suffered in the most calm manner the distressing travail of her situation for four days, and expired soon after being delivered of a male child, who shared her unfortunate fate.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Apr. 27	Minto	British	J.S.Criddle	Penang Apr. 12

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
April 9	Stoaham	British	Pemberthey	Vizagapatam Mar. 29
10	Triumph	British	J L Garrick	Calcutta Mar. 16
12	Lady Keanaway	British	———	Calcutta Mar. 16
12	Simstekellum	British	F Gaulier	Cochin Mar. 15

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Apr. 7	Waterloo	British	H.R.Wilkinson	England

APRIL 28, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*San Domingos Enos*, (P.)
Mangles, for London, in 2 or 3 days.
Cornwallis, inward bound, remains.
Honorable Company's Surveying ship *Minto*, passed up.
Kedgeree.—*Mercy*, *Four Brothers*, (P.) and *Generous*, (brig) outward bound, remain.

PASSENGERS

Per Lady Keanaway, from Calcutta to Madras.—E. Scott Warthe, Esq. A. Wardrope, Esq. A. B. Stewart, H. C. S. Captain Fleming, 19th Native Infantry, Captain Coxie, 24th Native Infantry, Captain Hay, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Lieutenant Fleming, Lieutenant Ingram, Lieutenant Halcott, R. Watkins, Esq. Captain Kirby, Mrs. Beach and Children, Miss Reddam, Mr. R. Williams, Merchant, and Mr. J. Farmer, of Calcutta.

Arrivals at the Madras Presidency.—Captain Dwyer, Aid-de-Camp to the Most Noble the Governor General, Lieutenant Yonge, Lieutenant A. Woodburn, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, Veterary Surgeon J. Erratt, of the Veterary Establishment.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

		Rs	As.		Rs	As.
Grain, Rice, Patna, ...	.... per mound	2	6	a	3	0
Pulchery, 1st, ...	.....	2	1	a	2	5
Ditto, 2d, ...	.....	2	0	a	2	2
Bellum, 1st, ...	.....	1	8	a	1	0
Wheat, Deeda, ...	.....	1	8	a	1	0
Gram, Paina, ...	.....	1	1	a	1	2
Dhall, Urrahr, good,	.....	1	3	a	1	0
Saltpetre, Calms, 1st sort,	.....	5	8	a	6	0
2d sort,	.....	5	0	a	5	5
3d sort,	.....	4	0	a	4	10

Cotton.—There has been little business done as yet in this market—contracts to a limited extent have been made since our last, for China-market Cotton, at 15-8, in screwed bales. There have been some fluctuations in the Mirzapore market during the week, but the price ultimately left of at an advance of 6 to 12 annas, on the rates of last week. At Boragpooleah the price keeps stationary.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions since our last.

Piece Goods.—There is not much doing in these at present, and the only alterations we have to notice are Allahabad Sooneahs, Mahmoodies, Cossahs and Emerties, which have advanced 2 to 5 rupees per corge.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—In these there is almost nothing doing—there is very little of the first description of the former in the market.

Nutmegs—Has declined a little.

Pepper.—In consequence of a considerable importation, Eastern Pepper has fallen one rupee.

Freight to London.—Of the four Free-Traders in this river at present. The *Dorothy* is loading for the Mediterranean. The *Morley* for Liverpool. The *Eclipse* for the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Mangles* is expected to be despatched to-morrow, so that there is no Free-Trader or other Vessel at present taking in goods for London. The scarcity of Free Ships has caused not the slightest improvement in the rate of Freight, and so little inducement is there to ship almost any description of produce, that there would be some difficulty experienced in procuring cargo for a vessel, even at the low rate of £4 10s. to £5.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A) advance on the same—(D) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware, ...	.....		35 a 40	per cent.	D.
Broad Cloth, fine, ...	....	.....	20 a 25	per cent.	D.
Flannels, ...	....	P. C.	0 a 5	per cent.	A.
Hats, ...	....	.....	15 a 20	per cent.	A.
Chintz, good patterns, ...		.....	20 a 35	per cent.	A.
Cutlery, ...	....	P. C.	0 a 10	per cent.	A.
Earthen-ware, ...	....	.....	30 a 40	per cent.	D.
Glass-ware, ...	....	.....	20 a 25	per cent.	D.
Window Glass, ...	....	.....	25 a 30	per cent.	D.
Hosiery, ...	....	.....	15 a 25	per cent.	A.
Millinery, ...	....	.....	20 a 30	per cent.	A.
Muslins, assorted, ...	....	.....	15 a 25	per cent.	A.
Oilman's Stores, ...	....	.....	30 a 50	per cent.	A.
Stationery, ...	....	.....	10 a 15	per cent.	A.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.	SELL	
6	0	Six per Cent. Loan, 1811—12	5	12
12	12	Ditto Later Loans, ...	10	6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, ...	4 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, ...	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, ...	3 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium	30 a 31 per cent.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gerstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Play of Pizarro.

Fettered as we are by the courtesy due to the supporters of an Amateur Theatre, we find it impossible to criticise the Performance of Friday evening last, without being liable to burst those fetters at almost every line. We were scarcely before so forcibly convinced of the truth of that saying of Napoleon's, that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and we believe that the occasions are very rare on which this step was passed over more frequently in Theatric Exhibitions than on the occasion of which we are now speaking. Amid scenes that commanded a breathless silence, when every bosom throbbed with intense anxiety, and every eye was dim with rising tears—some irresistibly ludicrous exhibition took place, which changed the current of deep but silent sorrow into one of loud and boisterous mirth, and there was thus in every Act of the Play the Tragic and the Comic constantly treading on each others heels. It is in vain to say that a sense of decorum should restrain the expression of such feelings. Those whose sensibilities are most keenly alive to the pathetic, are often as highly susceptible of the ridiculous, and for the same reason that they cannot repress the painful motions excited by sympathy with grief, they are utterly incapable of resisting the bursts of laughter which scenes of such rich burlesque as those exhibited in Pizarro, would draw from Melpomene herself. We cannot therefore pretend with any degree of frankness to give a detailed and analytical Critique on such a Performance, although we shall not on that account pass over in silence the claims which some of the characters established to a praise far above our power to bestow.

After this explanation of our reasons for departing from the beaten track, we may mention that the House was crowded to excess at an early hour, and that soon after the curtain drew up, there was neither room for entrance nor for passage. From the Stage, the appearance was that of the most closely pressed multitude. The evening was fortunately cool, however, so that this thronged assemblage of auditors was less inconvenient than it would otherwise have been. The Music, which is always excellent, and deserves the highest praise, rendered the period of waiting for the commencement far from tedious.

The opening *Scene* was not prepossessing. Brick-dust coloured curtains, and a tawdry couch and canopy gave no favorable idea of Pizarro's splendour. When the *business* of the Play commenced, however, all eyes were attentive, and the mere *Scenery* was soon forgotten—*Valverde's* treachery, mixed up with moralizing, was well depicted. *Elvira's* lofty port and bearing commanded universal admiration. In every feature she looked the being worthy of a Hero's love,—in every movement she betrayed her sharing in that heroism which first had won her soul.—and every tone that marked the sentiments she uttered, gave them an air of reality and truth which rivetted the most indifferent attention. The delivery of the following passage, in which she recites the brief history of her first emotions of admiration rather than of love for Pizarro, was chaste and natural, and therefore exquisitely touching.

"*Elv.* Hear me, Valverde.—When first my virgin fancy waked to love, Pizarro was my country's idol. Self-taught, self-raised, and self-supported, he became a hero; and I was formed to be won by glory and renown. 'Tis known that when he left Panama in a slight vessel, his force was not an hundred men. Arrived in the island of Gallo, with his sword he drew a line upon the sands, and said, "Pass those who fear to die or conquer with their leader." Thirteen alone remained, and at the head of these the warrior stood his ground. Even at the moment when my ears first caught this tale, my heart exclaimed, "Pizarro is its lord!" What since I have perceived, or thought, or felt, you must have more worth to win the knowledge of."

Pizarro's entrance was applauded, and his appearance was altogether highly favorable. To speak here of the impression left on us by his performance of the character throughout we must say that we think his conception of the part to have been accurate, and the whole better performed than any former character we remember to have seen in the same hands. To compare any Amateur Performer with *Kean* can be no ill-compliment, even if it be in his defects (and we remember an Amateur of very splendid promise in the character of *Zanga* and *Othello* on these boards, who thought even Kean's defects worth imitating) The defect of Kean, of which we were about to speak, is one noticed by a London Critic, which seemed to consist in a sort of ultra-precision and exactness in the pronunciation, not of every syllable only but of every letter of every word, and a sort of deliberation and perplexity as to the proper pronunciation, which if it be at all like what we have witnessed here, must be very destructive indeed of the force as well as harmony of lofty sounds. The Critic, when speaking of Kean's appearance in *Paul and Virginia*, says "In Paul we liked him exceedingly; but we should have liked him better, if he had displayed lower of the grace and intricacies of the art. The *tremulous deliberation* with which he introduced some of these ornamental flourishes, put us a little in mind of the perplexity of the Lover in the *Tatler*, who was at a loss in addressing his mistress, whether he should say

"—— And when your song you sing,
"Your song you sing with so much art."

Or

"—— And when your song you sing,
"You sing your song with so much art."

As Mr. Bickerstaff, who was applied to by the Post, declined deciding on this nice point, so we shall not decide whether the articulation of which we speak is admirable or otherwise, but leave it to be settled by the connoisseurs and the ladies."

We must pass over all the remainder of the First Act, which was very tedious from many causes, but principally from its including only one scene, and that far from a good one, and from so much of the Dialogue being maintained in a manner that could not command, or repay, continued attention.

The Second Act introduced to us *Cora*, *Alonzo*, and *Rolla*. Of the first we do not think the Dress was appropriate; the costume of the second was in character, nationally considered, but was the dress of a Courtier for a Levee, Ball, or Festive Entertainment, and not the garb of a Warrior seeking the fenced field. The characters, however, of so much more importance than the dress, were well conceived, and happily delineated. In the tranquil parts of *Cora's* display of affection for Alonzo and her child, there was much of feeling and interest. Her grief, however, was too boisterous and violent for the gentle spirit of *Cora*, and in some parts it accordingly defeated the end in view, and checked rather than excited sympathy. The *Babe* (young Master Tiver, as we perceived by the Bills) did his part with a propriety and keeping that was really surprising for his *months*,—*years* we should think he can hardly yet have numbered,—and there were certainly some moments when the Child absorbed the largest portion of the general sympathy, that of the Ladies particularly, which was not confined to mothers, as one might have expected, but operated powerfully on younger hearts, and excited an interest which we hope will one day be still more powerfully felt, when Heaven may bless them with this loveliest of all its gifts—the offspring of a passion, pure in its origin, blissful in its progress, and virtuous in its end.

Alonzo's acting was just the *reverse of Cora's*, he was most powerful where he had to express the strongest emotions. His delivery was chaste, his enunciation perfect, his emphasis judicious, and his action natural. We are not singular in thinking we perceive in this young Amateur the germ of future excellence, of which many bright presages were given on Friday Evening. His affectionate solicitude for *Cora* and her *child*, his embarrassment between the calls of love on the one hand, and duty on the other, though infinitely difficult, were happily portrayed, and we think it a peculiarly favorable earnest of his future excellence, that he always rises with his subject, and is greatest when that requires him to be so.

Rolla was received on his entrance with loud and general acclamations, and instantly interested every hearer in his fate. His short remonstrance, previous to the retirement of *Cora*, was quiet, easy, and manifested as the Author could have wished.

The display of the Temple of the Sun was highly imposing, and much of the Procession was also grand. It was here, however, that the sublime and the ridiculous trod so closely on each others limits as did the numbers in the procession on each others heels. There was one figure near the altar which defied description, and robbed the scene of all its solemnity—there was another not far removed, which helped to destroy the illusion. The Virgins of the Sun too —— but we must not intrude on their hallowed sanctuary, or we shall be guilty of profanation indeed. Yet we cannot resist stating that during this scene, and some subsequent one, we were forcibly reminded of an observation made in London on an actor, of whom the Critic says, though popular, he could not speak with patience. It was Mr. Conway, in Romeo, and he is thus described. "He bestrides the Stage like a Colossus, throws his arms into the air like the sails of a windmill, and his motion is as unwieldy as that of a young elephant. His voice breaks in thunder on the ear like Gasdantua's, but when he pleases to be soft, he is the very beadle to an amorous sigh."*

But the bold and animating Address of *Rolla* to the Peruvian Soldiers quickly removed all thoughts of other subjects, and we heard its delivery with so much pleasure, both as a specimen of the most finished eloquence that could greet the ear, and as containing sentiments which ennobled the character of their deliverer, that we doubt not our readers will be pleased to go over the passage again in their closets, and re-enjoy it in recollection.

"*Rolla*—My brave associates—partners of my toil, my feelings and my fame! can Rolla's words add vigour to the virtuous energies which inspire your hearts?—No—you have judged as I have, the foulness of the crafty plea, by which these bold invaders would delude you.—Your generous spirit has compared as mine has, the motives, which, in a war like this, can animate *their* minds, and OURS.—THEY, by a strange frenzy driven, fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule—we, for our country, our wives, our children, and our homes.—THEY follow an Adventurer whom they fear—and obey a power which they hate—we serve a Monarch whom we love—a God whom we adore.—Where'er they move is anger, desolation tracks their progress!—Where'er they pause in amity, affliction mourns their friendship!—they boast, they come but to improve our state, enlarge our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of error! Yes—THEY will give enlighten-

* There is one piece of Criticism on another fault of Kean's, a parallel to which, we observed in one of the Amateurs on Friday Evening, but having nothing to say about his performance of the character in the text, we shall put the whole in a Note, where perhaps more than one individual may profit from it; because, as being applied particularly to none, those who suspect themselves guilty of the like fault on any occasion may apply it to themselves.—"We do not think Mr. Kean at all improved by his Irish expedition. As this is a point in which we feel a good deal of interest, both on Mr. Kean's account and our own, we shall state briefly our objections to some alterations in his mode of acting, which appear to us for the worse. His pauses are twice as long as they were, and the rapidity with which he hurries over other parts of the dialogue is twice as great as it was. In both these points, his style of acting always bordered on the very verge of extravagance; and we suspect it has at present passed the line. There are, no doubt, passages in which the pauses can hardly be too long, or too marked;—these must be, however, of rare occurrence, and it is in the finding out these exceptions to the general rule, and in daring to give them all their effect, that the genius of an actor discovers itself. But the most common-place drawing-master is not more mechanical or more offensive, than the converting these exceptions into a general rule, and making every sentence an alternation of dead pauses and rapid transitions. An old gentleman, riding over Putney-bridge, turned round to his servant, and said "Do you like eggs, John?" "Yes, sir." Here the conversation ended. The same gentleman riding over the same bridge that day year, again turned round, and said, "How?" "Poached, sir," was the answer.—This is the longest pause upon record, and has something of a dramatic effect, though it could not be transferred to the stage. Perhaps an actor might go so far, on the principle of indefinite pauses, as to begin a sentence in one act, and finish it in the next.'—*Hazlitt*.

ed freedom to our minds, who are themselves the slaves of passion, avarice, and pride.—They offer us their protection.—Yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering and devouring them!—They call on us to barter all of good we have inherited and proved, for the desperate chance of something better which they promise.—Be our plain answer this: The throne WE honour is the PEOPLE'S CHOICE—the laws we reverence are our brave Fathers' legacy—the faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds of charity with all mankind, and dit with hope of bliss beyond the grave. Tell your invaders this, and tell them too, we seek no change; and, least of all, such change as they would bring us."

The Scene before the Battle, between *Rolla* and *Alonzo* was particularly impressive and moving; and it is but justice to the one, without being derogatory to the other, for us to say, that we think they were here both equal, and that the part of neither could have been executed better;—when they drew, exclaiming

"For the King and Cora!"
"For Cora and the King!"

that heart must have been cold indeed whose throb was not accelerated by the cry, and did not feel an interest in their triumph.

The Scene of the *Blind Man* and his grandchild, whose father was in the Peruvian ranks, was pathetically yet not too highly drawn. The anxious interest of this Old Man in the issue of the contest could not have been more strikingly pourtrayed; and was a beautiful prelude to that animated burst of indignation, with which *Rolla* soon afterwards reproaches the recreant and coward band that had deserted their King, and though they feared to encounter death, had still to suffer ten-fold all its horrors, in the sense of shame with which their Leader's indignation must have covered them.

The opening of the Third Act in the original Play is perhaps the most moving in the whole of the Drama. It represents the Wives and Children of the Peruvian Warriors in the retreat among the rocks, whither they had *flown for* safety, anxiously watching the fate of the Battle. Songs are sung by each, and a general Chorus, in which all join; Cora and her child are among them. The flying Soldiers who escape from the field bring them alternately tidings of Defeat and Victory. At length the King, at the head of his Troops, and Rolla amongst them, enter, when Cora passes eagerly through the ranks looking for Alonzo, and at length appeals to Alzilha the King, and to Rolla her friend, who are both compelled to be the harbinger of his captivity. All this was omitted in the Representation at Chowringhee; though, highly impressive and beautiful as it is in itself, it might have been introduced we think with great effect.

The Third Scene in this Act, where *Elvira* intercedes with *Pizarro*, for *Alonzo*, who is afterwards brought in chains to receive the scornful taunts and gloat the malignant triumph of his conqueror, was listened to with profound attention throughout, and *Alonzo* was, we think, particularly excellent in this part. *Elvira* too was almost above heroic. When *Pizarro* exclaims to her,

"Hence!—or dread my anger,"

Her reply, though a short sentence of ten words only, would have been enough had she never spoken others, either before or after, on the stage, to have stamped her a most accomplished Actress, and those who were present cannot soon forget the tone and manner with which she uttered them.

"I will not hence—nor do I dread thine anger."

The term by which Alonzo immediately addresses her

"Gracious Loveliness! spare thy unavailing pity."

was never more appropriately used; for throughout the whole of this scene, *Elvira* seemed to verify the well known lines.

"Grace was in every step,—Heaven in her eye,
"In every gesture dignity and love."

The closing sentiment of *Alonzo* in his answer to the reproach of *Pizarro*, was energetically and beautifully spoken.

"I have cut warned against my native land, but against those who have usurped its power. The banners of my country, when first I followed arms beneath them, were Justice, Faith,

and Mercy. If these are beaten down and trampled under foot, I have no country, nor enjoy the power entitled to reproach me with revolt."

But—*Elvira—Elvira—Elvira*,—the recollection of her greatness haunts us at every step, and bears away all other thoughts. If we were to attempt to speak of this excellence in detail, we might now reprint the whole of the Play, for throughout the remaining Scenes she was so far above all praise that any language of ours could bestow, as her magnanimous and noble so it was superior to the grovelling cruelty of the monster whose early glory had allured her to his arms. Who can remember her recital of her exalted love, and not envy the object of such a passion? Who could hear her keen and bitter, yet deserved reproach, and not think the torturers of the damned less painful to an honorable mind, than reproof from lips that once spoke only in accents of affection? A few short passages we *must* transcribe, to bring *Elvira* again before the Reader, in more glowing colours and more perfect shape than any words of ours could do.

"*Elv.*—My heart was fraught to look up with awe and homage to the object it adored; my ears to own no music but the thrilling records of his praise; my lips to utter all babbling but the tales of his achievements; my brain to turn giddy with delight, reading the appending tributes of his monarch's and his country's gratitude; my every faculty to throb with transport, while I heard the shouts of acclamation which announced the coming of my hero; my whole soul to love him with devotion? with enthusiasm? to see no other object—to own no other tie—but to make HIM my WORLD! Thus to love if at least no common weakness—Pizarro!—was not such my love for thee?"

"*Elv.*—Pizarro, if not to honour, if not to humanity, yet listen to affection; bear some memory of the sacrifices I have made for thy sake. Have I not for ever quitted my parents, my friends, my fame, my native land? When escaping, did I not risk, in rushing to thy arms, to bury myself in the bosom of the deep? Have I not shared all thy perils, heavy storms at sea, and frightful 'scapes on shore? Even on this dreadful day, amid the rout of battle, who remained firm and constant at Pizarro's side? Who presented her bosom as his shield to the assailing foe?"

"*Elv.*—Then be it done—the string is crack'd—sundered for ever.—But mark me—thou hast heretofore had cause, 'tis true, to doubt my resolution, howe'er offended—but mark me now—the lips which, cold and jeering, barbing revenge with rancorous mockery, can insult a fallen enemy, shall never more receive the pledge of love; the arm which, enchaken by his bloody purpose, shall assign to needless torture the victim who avows his heart, never more shall press the hand of faith?—Pizarro, scorn not my words beware you slight them not!—I feel how noble are the motives which now animate my thoughts—who could not feel as I do I condemn—who feeling so, yet would not act as I SHALL, I despise!

"*Elv.*—'Tis well! 'tis just I should be humbled—I had forgot myself, and in the cause of innocence assumed the tone of virtue. 'Twas fit I should be rebuked—and by Pizarro. Fall, fall, ye few reluctant drops of weakness—the last these eyes shall ever shed. How a woman can love, Pizarro, thou hast known too well—how she can hate, thou hast yet to learn. Yes, thou undaunted! Thou, whom yet no mortal hazard has appalled! Thou, who on Panama's brow didst make alliance with the raving elements, that tore the silence of that horrid night—whom thou didst follow, as my pioneer, the crashing thunder's drift, and stalking o'er the trembling earth, didst plant thy banner by the red volcano's mouth! Thou, who when battling on the sea, and thy brave ship was blown to splinters, wast seen—as thou did'st bestride a fragment of the smoaking wreck—to wave thy glittering sword above thy head—as thou would'st defy the world in that extremity?—Come, fearless man—now meet the last and fiercest peril of thy life—meet! and survive—an injured woman's fury, if thou canst."

But we have consumed all our space, we have filled all our columns, and we have yet written nothing—nothing that can convey to any one who was not present, an idea of the powerful interest excited by the closing Scenes of the Play. The interview between *Rolla* and the *Sentinel* at the entrance of the Prison; the struggle of all the noblest passions in the concert between *Rolla* and *Alonzo* within the Prison; the noble devotion of *Elvira* in her purpose of rescuing *Alonzo*, and her interview with *Rolla*, whom she finds in his stead.—with all Scenes that must have been witnessed to be understood, and which it is in vain to attempt to describe. Without meaning to say ought in distrust from the splendid powers of *Rolla*, the chaste and beautiful acting of the *Blind Man*, the accurate performance of *Alonzo*, and the respective merits of all the others, we cannot but say that the interest of the whole began, continued, and ended in *Elvira*; and even the powerfully affecting scene of Cora's meeting *Alonzo* in the Wood after his release—he from the grief into which she was thrown on the loss of her child—the heroic devotion of Rolla in effecting his release and dying at its parents' feet—moving as they all unquestionably were—yet had their transient impressions speedily swept away whenever *Elvira* appeared, and her fate seemed to absorb all minor considerations. We must give the last Scene—if only to force the Reader's assent to our assertion.

"*Elv.* 'Tis past—but did'st thou know my story, Rolla, thou would'st pity me.

"*Rol.* From my soul I do pity thee!

"*Piz.* Villains! drag her to the dungeon!—prepare the torture instantly.

"*Elv.* Soldiers—but a moment more—'Tis to applaud your General—It is to tell the astonished world, that for once, Pizarro's sentence is an act of justice; Yet, rack me with the sharpest torures that ever atomis'd the human frame! it will be justice. Yet—bid the minions of thy fury—wrench forth the sinews of those arms that have caress'd, and——even have defended thee! Bid them pour burning metal into the bleeding cases of these eyes, that so oft—oh, God!—have hung with love and homage on thy looks—then approach me, bound on the abhorred wheel—there glut thy savage eyes with the convulsive spasms of that dishonour'd bosom, which was once thy pillow!—Yet, will I bear it all; for it will be justice, all! And when thou shalt bid them tear me to my death, hoping that thy unshrinking ears may at last be fessted with the music of my cries, I will not utter one shriek or groan—but to the last gasp, my body's patience shall decide thy vengeance, as my soul defies thy power.

"*Piz.* (*Endeavouring to conceal his agitation*) Hear'st thou the wretch whose hands were even now prepared for murder?

"*Rol.* Yes! And if her accusation's false, thou wilt not shrink from hearing her; if truth thy barbarity cannot make *her* suffer the pangs thy conscience will inflict on *thee*.

"*Elv.* And now, farewell, world!—Rolla, farewell!—Farewell, thou condemn'd of Heaven! (*to Pizarro*)—for repentance and remorse, I know, will never touch thy heart.—We shall meet again.—Ha! be it thy horror here, to know that we shall meet hereafter! and when thy parting hour approaches, hark to the knell, whose dreadful beat will strike to thy despairing soul. There, will vibrate on thy ear the curses of the cloister'd saints from whom you stole me. There, the last shrieks which burst from my mother's breaking heart, as she died, appealing to her God against the seducer of her child! There the blood-stiffed groan of my murder'd brother—murdered by thee, foul assassin!—seeking atonement for his sister's ruin'd honour.—I hear them now! To me, the recollection's madness!—At such an hour.—what will it be to thee!

"*Piz.* A moment's more delay, and at the peril of your lives——

"*Elv.* I have spoken—and the last mortal frailty of my heart is past.—And now, with an undaunted spirit, and unshaken firmness, I go to meet my destiny. Yet I could not live nobly, but have been PIZARRO's ACT.—That I will die nobly, shall be my own.

We cannot close our remarks on the Performance of Friday Evening, without again reverting to the observations made by us in our preparatory announcement of the Play. We neither desire nor expect them to make any deeper impression than their truth and justice entitle them to. If they are put in practice wherever their truth is felt, we shall be amply satisfied. We speak of the victims which so distinguished an Actress, and we add with pride so exemplary a Lady as Miss Williams has on the favour and kindness of her own Sex in the best circles of India, and on the hospitality and protection of our own. If we were prepared to draw the picture with the strong colouring which the reception given to Strangers in this and some other foreign countries would afford, there are many minds of honor and sensibility that would shrink from its exhibition, and would feel a sense of shame that they had suffered themselves to be borne down by the tide of popular prejudice, rather than followed the dictates of their own minds. The history of the Siddons's, the Brunton's, the Logan's, the O'Neil's of England are fresh in every one's memory. We have seen Actresses, from the English Stage, sinking in the first

circles, when young, and honoured by the hands of the British nobility in marriage; and the Stage has given Partners to Coronets, which, as far as we remember, other Professional walks have never done: Indeed, there is no other walk of life, to attain excellence in which, requires so perfect an union of the most cultivated understanding, the most correct taste, and the most accomplished manners. We shall give a picture that has been drawn by the hand of a master, of one of the proudest ornaments of our Stage at home. We shall simply say, that we believe there is not a female heart, possessing a spark of ambition, that would not be ambitious of such distinction, and wear it proudly too. We shall further say that we believe Miss Williams approaches nearer to the character delineated, than any other Female in India; and although we should be the last to establish this as the standard of Female excellence or Female worth, yet feeling as we do that when such excellence is united with unblemished reputation, it is of high desert,—and remembering the state from which the friendly hand of titled benevolence has rescued many a gem from obscurity—we do hope and believe that our fair countrywomen in India will yet shew they are not less generous or benevolent than their Sex at home, and that Englishmen will shew that Female worth is an object of their peculiar admiration, and worthy their fostering care in every clime, but more particularly in that where no second class of society exists, and where those who are deemed unworthy of reception into the first, have no alternative but the withering and desolate abandonment of solitude and desertion in the midst of gaiety in which all are sharers but themselves, or the still more painful horror of association with those whom they must feel to be incapable of exciting their sympathy, and wholly unworthy of sharing their regard. We beg our Fair Readers, more particularly, to read this picture of an Actress at home, to think of the additional claims to protection that an Actress has here, and then to consult their own hearts as to what is wanting.

"Players should be immortal, if their own wishes or ours could make them so; but they are not. They not only die like other people, but like other people they cease to be young, and are no longer themselves, even while living. Their health, strength, beauty, voice, fails them; nor can they, without these advantages, perform the same feats, or command the same opulence that they did when possessed of them. It is the common lot: players are only not exempt from it. The homage Mrs.— has received is greater than that which is paid to Queens. The enthusiasm she excited had something idolatrous about it; she was regarded less with admiration than with wonder, as if a being of a superior order had dropped from another sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. She mixed Tragedy in the skies, or brought it down from thence. It was something above nature. We can conceive of nothing grander. She embodied to our imagination the fables of mythology, of the heroic and deified mortals of elder time. She was not less than a goddess, or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow, passion emanated from her breast as from a shrine. She was Tragedy personified. She was the stateliest ornament of the public mind. She was not only the idol of the people, she not only hushed the tumultuous shouts of the pit in breathless expectation, and quenched the blaze of surrounding beauty in silent tears, but to the retired and lonely student, through long years of solitude, her face has shone as if an eye had appeared from heaven; her name has been as if a voice had opened the chambers of the human heart, or as if a trumpet had awakened the sleeping and the dead."

Nautical Notices.

Extracts from the Report of the Ship Isabella Robertson, from Cadiz 20th December, and Sincapore 27th March.

Mr. John Palmer was at Sincapore, quite well, and was to sail from thence on the 28th of March, in company with a Dutch Man of War, for Batavia. Mr. Palmer had much attention shewn him by the Residents, Military, and Merchants at Sincapore.

The Amherst sailed from Sincapore on the 24th of March for Batavia.—The *Marquis of Hastings* was at Sincapore, on her way to Ava.—*An Arab* arrived on the 26th—no news.—The *Syren* had sailed for Benncoolen.—The *Isabella Robertson* touched at one of the Sandwich Islands for water and found there the following vessels:—

American ships *Turtle*, Captain Turner, *Arab*, Captain Lewis, Brig *Sea Nymph*, Captain Pick, *Hawaiian*, Captain Blanchard, and a schooner belonging to the Government.

IMPROMPTU.

I've heard "nine Tailors make a Man,"
And if the Poet is no railer,
I've also heard (deny who can),
Ten Dandies make a perfect Tailor.

APHORISMS.

Bow to no patron's insolence; rely on no frail hopes; in freedom live and die.—*Petrarch.*

From the great we may *hope* good will, but among them we cannot flatter ourselves with meeting in true society; vanity, and that disparity of fortune which is the base of friendship, prevents it: fearing always to debase themselves, they will be adored rather than loved.—*Petrarch.*

That kindness which flows from the heart, is like a clear stream that pours its full and rapid current cheerfully along, for ever unobstructed in its course; while those act of beneficence, which are performed with reluctance, resemble shallow waters supplied by a muddy fountain, retarded in their noisy progress by every pebble dried by heat, and frozen by cold.—*C. Smith.*

Our affections are not constantly active, they are called forth by circumstances; and can awaken them so forcibly as the renewal of those domestic endearments which constitute the charm of our existence!—*C. Smith.*

Miss Seward's Enigma

"Tis a light as air."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Looking over some old Magazines, the following Answer to Miss Anna Seward's Enigma, lately published in your Paper, appears the best of many I have met with, and the City, it must be confessed, is of "ancient renown."

It is "ALEXANDRIA" as follows:—

The noblest object, &c. ..... Architecture.
The brightest gem, &c. ..... Liberty.
The point essential, &c. ..... Execution.
The well known signal, &c. ..... X The Cross.
The Plongeman who, &c. ..... is Alert.
The Soldier's duty, &c. ..... Never to Desert.
The Planet, &c. ..... is well known to
As rainbows, if he remain there still.
The Prigs which must, &c. ..... Riches.
The Miser's Treasure, &c. ..... Interest.
The Wife's Ambition, &c. ..... Absolute Rule and Right.

The first letters taken Acrostichly form the word "ALEXANDRIA" of long ayne. The following Cities are also quoted in the various situations of various "Magazine Lore:"

Persepolis—by more than one,
Hecatompylos,
Heliopolis,
Athens,
Rheims,
Wirtemberg, } I fear of "modern renown."

But all are equally at variance with that clear and convincing "not-to-be-doubted" solution which the Public have a right to be only satisfied with. I need not mention to you, Sir, nor to your readers, I suppose, that it has long ago been declared a "Literary Cheat," but I hope for the honor of a "Free Press," that it may yet prove, "Legitimate," and it will at least claim the powerful protection of the "Holy Alliance," to whom in such a case, we may still look for the "reward;" as the Immortality of their rights.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your's,

Fort William, April 1821, MILES CANDIDUS.

Royal Edict.

The following Article is extracted from many others of equal interest in the last Number of that excellent Publication of the Missionaries at Malacca, *The Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, for January 1821. A few of the less important paragraphs have been omitted to save room.

The Last Will and Testament of the Late Emperor Kia-king, said to have been given on September 2, 1820, the day on which he died.

"The great Emperor, who received from heaven and revolving across the dominion of the world hereby announces his will to the empire.

When I, the Emperor, gratefully received from his late Majesty (Keaou-ling, that high, honorable and pure sovereign.) the Imperial signet, and succeeded to the throne, I continued to receive his personal instructions, in the affairs of government, three years afterwards.

I have considered that the foundation of a country, and the great principles of social order, consist in *venerating heaven; imitating ancestors; being assiduous in government; and loving the common people.*

Since I entered on my office, I have exercised the strictest caution, and have felt a solemn awe, whilst I daily meditated on the important duties incumbent on me. I have remembered that heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people; and that the duty of feeding the people, and teaching them, is laid upon the one man.

I have always considered that heterodox opinions, are pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subject, to render government respected, and to correct men's hearts. I set in order, and enjoined by authority, fundamental principles—the cords which bind society together—hoping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners substantially good; these cares I have never for a day dismissed from my breast.

I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and have been anxious to prevent a single individual's being destitute. When successive seasons of drought occurred in any part of the empire, I have remitted the land-tax; and I have conferred grain. As soon as distress was reported, immediate relief was given.

Last year, on the sixtieth anniversary of my birth, when the public servants and people were presenting their sincere congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land-tax, to the amount of upwards of 20 millions, with a wish that every family and every individual should enjoy abundance; and all ranks ascend together the heights of general joy.

This year during the spring and summer and onward to autumn, the rains were seasonable, and from every province plenty was announced to me, which afforded real pleasure to my heart.

In the middle of autumn, I with a feeling of respectful obedience to the instructions of my ancestors, was proceeding to MUHLAN, on a hunting excursion and to avoid the heat stopped at the mountain cottage. I have hitherto enjoyed robust health; and although advanced beyond the sixth decade of my life, I could ascend or descend a hill, or could visit the rivers or the plains without a feeling of uneasiness. On this occasion, in the course of my journey, the intense heat of the sun s[illegible] affected me, and yesterday, having whipped my horse across the mountain of *wide benevolence* (KWANG-JIN) when I came to the hill cottage, I felt the phlegm rise to suffocation, and apprehended I should not recover. But, in obedience to the law of the departed sages of my family I had already, in the fourth year of my reign (in the fourth month, on the tenth day, at five o'clock in the morning, previously appointed an heir to the throne, which appointment I myself sealed, and locked it up in a secret box.

When the rebels, in the eighteenth year, attempted to climb over the palace walls, the Imperial heir, with his own hand fired, and shot two of them, which caused the rest to fall with terror to the ground, and the sacred abode was in consequence preserved in quiet. The merit of this conduct was very great; and as the purpose of making him heir was not to become apparent, I then created him, to be styled "TEAK WING;" thereby rewarding his singular services.

The present disease will end my life. The "divine utensil," the throne, is supremely important; and it becomes proper to transfer it to another; Therefore, command all the Ministers of the Imperial presence—all the statesmen of the Military Board, all the great officers of the Imperial household, in an assembled body, to open the secret deposit. The Imperial heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise and valorous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him—let him ascend the Imperial throne, and succeed to the universal rule!

The duty of a sovereign prince consists in knowing men's characters, and giving repose to the people. I have long discussed clearly this subject; but to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult. Let them be duly considered—let them be strenuously maintained—attach yourself (O! my son) to the good and virtuous—love and feed the black-haired people; and preserve our family dominion over the great patrimony, to myriads of ages.

The SHOO-KING relates, that the ancient Emperor, YU, closed his career on a hunting excursion—my fate has therefore been that of others—and further, this place LWANG YANG, is one which, according to rule, must be annually blessed by the Imperial presence; and my predecessor, his late Majesty, was born here—why should I be indignant (at dying here?)

Let the state mourning be agreeable to former usage—and be put off after twenty-seven days. Announce this to the empire, and cause every one to hear it."

KEA-KING, 25th day, 7th moon, 25th day.

Manuscript Journal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Editor of the *Bengal Harkaru* has thought proper to animadvert severely upon a Manuscript Journal that had been forwarded to him by me on the 14th instant, and which he kept (promising that the same should be published in his Paper) till the 26th instant, on which day, instead of such promised publication, he attempts to make the Public doubt the validity of the statements it contained; but as this cruel slander proceeds from the *Bengal Harkaru*, I wholly disregard it, and I trust the Public will pay no attention to the calumny set forth by the Editor of that Paper, whose powers of reasoning are in no degree superior to his style of language, and who assumes a knowledge which he does not possess.

This Editor seems very fond of talking about going to Law, but he forgets that in the year 1814, he was Editor of the *Times* Newspaper, (he will understand the allusion here), which, as well as the *Guardian*, one her of his attempts, unfortunately fell to the ground, in the same way as the tottering *Harkaru* will be found to do very shortly, if it continues to be conducted after it its present manner.

I have had communications with Gentlemen relative to the Manuscript Journal transmitted to the *Harkaru*, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the same is perfectly correct, and that the party aggrieved has been illegally dispossed of from Right to Twenty-One Lacs of Rupees. In doing his best for the recovery of his just rights, he has laid the whole detail of the injuries he has sustained before the Highest Authority in this country, and in due time it will appear how much the Editor of the *Bengal Harkaru* is mistaken in the construction which he has given to the Public of this affair.

It is requested that the Editor or Printer of the *Bengal Harkaru*, will return the Manuscript Journal to its rightful Owner, since he declines publishing it, together with the Correspondence dated the 14th and 21st instant.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE OPPRESSED.

April 27, 1821.

Rob Roy.

Answer from "Rob Roy's" Friend, a Letter from whom was the cause of a Treat to the Public, in the Journal of March 16.

How can I forget thee? Remembrance is mine
Of the Friendship expressed in thy Letters to me,
How can I forget thee? How learn to resign
The hope of more sweet flowing verses from thee?
My mirth is still with thee, thou musk-breathing Poet,
How can it, though willing, turn traitor and flee?
Since, still from the flow'r that best can bestow it,
The honey is sought by the provident bee.

Then wherefore forget thee? when thou art the flower,
My mirth is the honey and I am the bee
And O! how could I seek to amuse a dull hour
So well as extracting the "Honey" from thee.
O! long may the sunshine of wit hover o'er thee
And long in the Journal thy verses abound.
Till fame spread a mantle of praises before thee,
And India with "Rob Roy the Poet" resound.

N———r, *April 9*, 1821. ANON.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Bangalore, on the 5th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Malkin, Lieutenant Kirby, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Mrs. Arabella Holst, widow of the late Lieutenant Holst, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. Sarah Jewell, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, the Lady of D. Neale, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

At Pattyghur, on the 13th instant, of a sudden fit of illness, R. Cashore, Esq. leaving a disconsolate widow, five children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bewail his irreparable loss.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Apr. 25	Isabella Robertson	British	G. G. Mitchell Chili	Dec. 20

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Apr. 11	Letchmy	British	T. Bertsaan	Port Louis Feb. 11

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Apr. 18	Edward Strettell	British	W. Balston	Masulipatam

PASSENGERS

Per Isabella Robertson, from Chili to Calcutta.—Mr. John Ferguson, Merchant, Lieutenant Henry Hartman, Hanoverian Army.

APRIL 27, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*San Domingo Enos*, (P.)
Mangles, outward bound, remains.
Cornwallis, inward bound, remains.
Redgauntlet.—*Meropa*, *Four Brothers*, (F.) and *Gneneux*, (brig) proceeded down.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads on the 14th of April.

Ship *Shee Hence*, Captain John Bruno.—Ship *Triumph*, Captain J. L. Garrick,—Ship *Lady Kennaway*, Captain Charles Beach,—Ship *Balmer*, Captain James Wayland,—Brig *Stanham*, Captain Charles Pembertbey,—Brig *Latchmy*, Captain T. Bertsaan,—Cutter *Sinimachellum*, Captain F. Gautier.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Statement exhibiting the Imports and Exports of Shipping between Great Britain, Gibraltar and Malta, and Calcutta, from the year 1816 to 1820, both included.

IMPORTS.

Yr.	Free Traders and Country Ships from	Ships	Tons	Total F. Traders and country Ships. Ships	Tons	Hon. Co's. Regular, Extra & Chtd Ships Ships	Tons	General Total. Ships	Tons
1816	London	63	31419	68	33586	12	9190	80	42776
	Liverpool	5	2137						
1817	London	91	44924	118	56546	13	11617	131	68163
	Liverpool	18	7997						
	Hull	2	742						
	Greenock	4	1668						
	Whitby	1	468						
	Newcastle	2	730						
1818	London	81	41027	127	59681	13	11277	140	70958
	Liverpool	28	11761						
	Hull	3	1327						
	Bristol	1	484						
	Greenock	4	1651						
	Newcastle	3	1106						
	Gib & Malta	7	2272						
1819	London	69	21654	76	26974	15	11669	85	38373
	Liverpool	14	6399						
	Hull	2	750						
	Bristol	1	426						
	Greenock	3	1295						
1820	London	40	19928	62	30646	16	12181	78	42827
	Liverpool	13	6349						
	Bristol	1	430						
	Greenock	3	1812						
	Gib & Malta	5	2941						

EXPORTS.

Yr.		Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1816	London	42	23819	45	25129	19	14068	64	37207
	Liverpool	3	900						
	Greenock	1	420						
1817	London	82	49394	107	56331	10	8303	117	58634
	Liverpool	20	8754						
	Greenock	4	1735						
	Gib & Malta	1	448						
1818	London	75	30715	119	55605	11	9030	130	64635
	Liverpool	28	11890						
	Hull	1	380						
	Bristol	1	484						
	Greenock	5	1892						
	Gib & Malta	9	4236						
1819	London	64	31116	96	44562	10	7395	106	51957
	Liverpool	16	7607						
	Hull	4	1857						
	Bristol	1	429						
	Greenock	4	1737						
	Gib & Malta	5	1917						
1820	London	39	20479	45	27620	6	3927	51	31547
	Liverpool	11	4917						
	Hull	1	352						
	Greenock	3	1432						
	Gib & Malta	1	440						

RATE OF FREIGHT TO LONDON.

Year.	Light Goods. £.	s.	£.	s.	Dead Weight. £.	s.	£.	s.
1816	[illegible]	0	12	0	18	0	10	0
1817	12	0	6	10	10	0	8	0
1818	6	10	0	0	5	10	5	0
1819	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1820	5	10	5	0	5	0	4	10

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